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FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.

SEASON
1920



FOR FLOWER AND GARDEN
SEED COLLECTIONS
REFER TO PAGE 128

FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING
THE MOST PRODUCTIVE AND
THE BEST FLAVORED OF THE
EVERBEARERS



THE TYPE OF PLANTS
WE SEND OUT



SENATOR DUNLAP
NEVER FAILS TO PLEASE



MINNESOTA NO.3
JUNE BEARING
THE EARLIEST AND BEST
NEW STRAWBERRY
SEE PAGE 128

"GREETINGS TO OUR FRIENDS BOTH NEW AND OLD."

1920 has opened a new page in our nation's history. You are to have an active part in the making of this history.

Greater production is the key to a lasting peace and prosperous times. Let us strive more than ever to grow BIGGER and BETTER crops, profit by what we have learned and thank God that we are living in the best country on earth.

We are better equipped to help make this a banner year for you. Have improved our facilities, added new machinery and have harvested some extra fine quality stocks of everything for farm and garden.

We feel you will find many things of interest in this book and trust you will read it carefully. We offer you all the biggest money makers for the farm truthfully described and sold at growers' prices.

32 years experience in growing improved strains of Farm and Garden Seeds and our guarantee of absolute satisfaction or return of your money eliminates all risk on your part.

May we hear from you this year?

FARMER SEED & NURSERY COMPANY, Wm. Kueker, President and Manager.

SUGGESTIONS TO OUR CUSTOMERS IN ORDERING.

PLEASE USE ORDER SHEETS enclosed in this catalog. Orders for Nursery Stock should be made out on the Special Order Sheet; the departments are separate, and the orders cannot be shipped together. More order sheets will be sent upon request.

NAME AND FULL ADDRESS must be plainly written on each order sheet, in ink, if possible. We receive numerous orders, with remittance each year, which we cannot possibly fill because the name of the sender is not given. Before sealing your order, see that your full name and address, street number, P. O. Box, or Rural Free Delivery, also shipping station, are plainly written on the order sheet.

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER—Check goods received with this copy, then you will know whether you have received just what you ordered.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, striving to do a little more than we offer, yet in the press of business errors sometimes occur, in which event we wish to be promptly notified of the fact and will make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please do not return goods until you hear from us.

ORDERS ARE FILLED PROMPTLY, or in case of delay, customers are notified. We aim to fill all orders for seeds the day after they are received. In the rush of our busy season, when our stocks become low, delays are unavoidable.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PACKAGES—We guarantee safe delivery of all merchandise sent to any part of the U. S. in good condition. If shipments are delayed, notify us promptly, giving full name and address, duplicate of orders and other information necessary to trace promptly. Such delays are frequently caused by lack of proper address on the order.

SHIPMENT OF SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK—We deliver, postage paid, to any Postoffice in the U. S., Vegetable and Flower Seeds at the prepaid prices quoted in this catalog. Potatoes, Nursery Stock, Implements, and Field Seeds are always shipped by express or freight at purchaser's expense. If seeds which are quoted without postage are ordered by parcel post, postage must be added according to zones and extra allowance made for weight of boxes, packing material, etc., otherwise we must send less seed.

If our patrons will leave the way of shipping to us, we will use our best judgement in sending the order the quickest and cheapest way. We believe that, with our 32 years of experience in sending out thousands of orders each year, we can handle their orders satisfactorily.

We strongly advise shipping larger orders by express, as it is the safest and quickest way. Express companies are responsible for safe delivery while the Postoffice Department is not, unless goods are insured. All express lines in U. S. and Canada now send seeds and nursery stock at the reduced rate of 20% less than regular merchandise rate. Nursery Stock especially should be sent by express, as it is apt to suffer from long delays in hot storage rooms and cold cars if sent by freight.

PREPAID RAILROAD STATIONS—Many of our farmer customers live at Prepaid Railroad Stations where there is no agent. In such cases, enough money must be sent to prepay the freight charges. If this is not done, we will ship to nearest station that is not a prepaid station.

We are located on the C. M. & St. P.;—C. R. I. & P.;—and the C. G. W., 50 miles south of St. Paul, and besides these we secure thru rates to nearly all points on the C. N. W.,—C. B. & Q., and their branches.

POTATOES AND ONION SETS cannot be sent in extremely cold weather, but are shipped as soon as weather moderates, and customers are then notified of shipment.

ORDERS FOR NURSERY STOCK are filled in the order they are received, as soon as the weather is warm enough for shipping. Nursery Stock and Seeds cannot be shipped together.

OUR GUARANTEE—All the seeds offered in this catalog have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and repeatedly tested. Such seeds as we do not grow ourselves, on our farms, are grown for us under contract, under our personal supervision, by growers whose reliability we have verified by repeated tests and experience. We can therefore guarantee their high germination.

DISCLAIMER—As seeds, plants, and bulbs are subject to climatic, soil, and other conditions over which we have no control after they are placed in the ground, the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, or productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, plants, or bulbs, they may send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and every order for articles listed in this catalog will be executed under these conditions only. We cannot under any circumstances, assume responsibility for more than the actual price paid for seeds, plants or bulbs. If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms they are to be returned at once.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—Our catalog goes to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. It will reach many who have never dealt with us before. To these we would say: You are perfectly safe in sending us your money. Ask your banker, or look us up in the Commercial Agency reports, or if you prefer, write (enclosing stamps) to the Citizens' National Bank, Security Bank, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Faribault State Bank, American R. E. Express Co., or the Faribault Civic Association, all of Faribault, Minnesota.

CORRESPONDENCE—We endeavor to give prompt attention to all proper letters of inquiry, etc. We ask, as a favor, that all questions be stated clearly and briefly, but not on order sheets.

MARKET GARDENERS and others who buy Vegetable Seeds in large quantities should ask for our Market Gardener's Wholesale Price List.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ORDER—We cannot fill orders unless cash for the full amount is enclosed. We cannot send out any goods C. O. D. unless one third of the amount of order accompanies it. Our patrons will readily understand that it is impossible for us to ship on open account to our 200,000 customers all over the world.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money can be sent safely either by Postoffice Order, Bank Draft, Express Draft, Express Order, or in a Registered Letter. When the order amounts to less than \$1.00, 1 or 2c stamps may be sent. Do not send Canadian or other Foreign Stamps, nor Registered and Special Delivery Stamps.

PARCEL POST ZONES AND RATES

Weight in Pounds	Local	1st Up to 50 miles	2nd 50 to 150 miles	3rd 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1000 miles	6th 1000 to 1400 miles	7th 1400 to 1800 miles	8th Over 1800 mile
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.65	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.67	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

Packages weighing 8 oz. or less can be forwarded anywhere in the U. S. at a cost of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof.

Your local postmaster will inform you what Zone you are in from Faribault Minn. if you are in doubt, and you can add for postage accordingly.

Shipments of 10 lbs. or more to the 4th zone or farther will go cheaper by express.

NEW AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

SIX BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN ASTERS.

- 1156. AMERICAN BEAUTY**—In form and habit of growth, this resembles the Giant Branching varieties, with somewhat larger flowers produced on long, stiff stems. Flowers are very double, averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter, with broad, incurved petals. They are an exquisite shade of carmine rose, identical with that of the American Beauty rose, and are unsurpassed for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
- 1157. PINK ENCHANTRESS**—The exquisite blossoms are soft delicate pink, very double and full. Petals are broad, those towards the center curving inward, while those on the outside recede from the center, forming large, Chrysanthemum-like flowers. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.
- 1194. ROSE KING**—A handsome, distinct variety, with large, double flowers of bright rose. Petals are long and narrow, folding lengthwise, to give a quilled effect. Rose King is a favorite for cutting, because of its graceful beauty and lasting qualities. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.
- 1191. VIOLET KING**—Similar in habit and form to the Rose King, with very double, quilled flowers of soft violet. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.
- 1159. SENSATION RED**—The most brilliant red Aster introduced so far, and one of the most effective for bedding. The plants branch freely, growing 18 to 20 inches high, and produce flowers until killed by heavy frosts. It is the most free flowering, and the best keeping Aster we know. Flowers are very double, 3 to 4 inches across, with broad, curved petals. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.
- 1155. SNOWDRIFT**—An extremely early white Comet or Ostrich Feather Aster, which begins to flower in July. Plants are compact, with flowers on long stiff stems. Flowers are very large, pure white, with loose, shaggy petals. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

ONE PACKET EACH OF THE ABOVE SIX SORTS FOR 50c.

ROYAL ASTERS.

This is a beautiful class of early Asters, developed from the Giant Branching Aster. Flowers are immense, very double, almost globular in shape, and produced on long, stiff stems, about six blossoms to a plant. Royal Asters branch closely to the ground, and are of sturdy, vigorous growth, remaining in bloom a long time. The most satisfactory Asters to plant for bedding and cutting.

- 1182. ROYAL ROSE.**
1183. ROYAL SHELL PINK.

- 1184. ROYAL LAVENDER.**
1185. ROYAL PURPLE.

- 1186. ROYAL WHITE.**
1181. ROYAL MIXED.

Price: Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. One packet of each color for 40c.

ZINNIA—Picotee Edged.

- 1700. DOUBLE GIANT PICOTEE**—This is an American introduction, first grown in 1916. The flowers measure fully five to six inches across, with petals of rather irregular form, many of them fringed, each petal being bordered and distinctly tipped with a darker shade, which gives the flower a most unusual appearance. It is considered, by all who have seen it, the most attractive Zinnia yet produced. Our seed was grown for us by the originator, and includes orange, flesh, lemon, pink, and cerise. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA—New Dahlia Flowered.

This is a new and distinct race of Zinnia, which will greatly increase the popularity of this flower. The plants of this new race are very sturdy and produce many flowers with stout stems. In formation, the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers in full bloom often measure four inches in depth and six to eight inches in diameter. In general appearance, the flowers compare favorably with the Show Dahlias. The flowering season lasts from July until the frost comes. We offer this in Mixture, a wide range of color including Golden Yellow, Burnt Orange, Old Rose, Mauve, Cerise and an endless range of pleasing shades of pink from Rose Pink to Tyrian Rose and many bicolor shades, describable only with the aid of a color chart. Mixed, Packet 15c.

GIANT MASTODON PANSIES.

A giant-flowering, American Pansy, which is rapidly taking the place of all other strains. It includes many new shades and varieties, besides improved strains of Pansies offered by foreign growers. Flowers are of mammoth size, produced on long stiff stems, and are of heavy texture, often with frilled petals. The richest and most delicate self colors, as well as combinations of every shade, are included in this class. We are able to offer Mastodon Pansies in the following separate colors this season.

- 1501. BLACK MASTODON.**
1502. BRONZE MASTODON.
1503. WHITE MASTODON—(Grand Duke Michel).
1504. MADAME STEELE—Deep purple.
1505. METEOR—Wine red.
1506. PANAMA PACIFIC—Golden yellow.
1507. PRINCE HENRY—Royal blue.
1500. MASTODON MIXED—Wonderful collection of colors and markings; the finest mixture grown.

Price: Pkt. 15c. One packet of the seven above colors for 75c.

Winter or Early Flowering SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

This new type of Sweet Peas is of great value, not only for growing under glass, but also for outdoor culture. Early Flowering Spencers begin to bloom four to five weeks earlier than the ordinary Sweet Peas, and usually continue for a period of four months, if carefully picked before seed pods form.

- 1741. EARLY ASTA OHN**—Soft lavender, shaded pink. Identical in color, size, and form, with the late flowering Asta Ohn.
1742. EARLY WHITE ORCHID—Pure white, deeply frilled.
1743. EARLY PRESIDENT WILSON—Brilliant rosy crimson.
1744. EARLY YARRAWA—The well known Australian variety. Large, beautifully waved flowers of bright rosy pink.

Price: Packet 15c, oz. \$1.25. One packet of each variety 50c.

- 1740. EARLY FLOWERING MIXED**—A splendid mixture of all colors now found in this class. Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c.



New Dahlia Flowered Zinnia.



Pink Enchantress Aster.

TAKING THE RISK OUT OF ALFALFA GROWING.

Don't buy your protein—grow it. Don't overlook the greatest soil restorer nature has given us.

Don't pass up the biggest money maker for your farm when your success is now practically assured.

Read what is now being accomplished with Cossack and Grimm Alfalfa, the tried and proven hardy strains.

These two varieties have withstood the severest tests of our northern climate—the wise farmer will profit now, gaining in wealth and improving the fertility of his land, while the timid neighbor looks on with envy.

Twenty years ago, Corn growing in Minnesota was considered an impossibility—now we produce more corn than Iowa. So will history record the development of Alfalfa in the Northwest. We are past the experimental stage.

Take no chances, however, with seed of doubtful merit. Buy only the hardest reliable strains. Our stocks of Cossack and Grimm were grown from certified seed. We furnish with each purchase, a sworn affidavit from our growers and thereby give you every assurance of success from the very start.

COSSACK ALFALFA.

Discovered by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota in southern Siberia, where it withstood fifty degrees below zero and thrived on an eight inch rainfall. This seed is making history right now—it is without question the safest variety to sow for highland, and semi-arid sections, as well as in the North where ordinary Alfalfa would fail. Growers are more than enthusiastic about it and there is a reason—out of 132 plants set in South Dakota in 1911, about 2000 acres are now in Cossack Alfalfa—all upland and established during the period when other crops practically failed. Furthermore, they went thru a period of fourteen months with only five inches of precipitation, rain or snow.

Experiments with Cossack Alfalfa in Bennett County, Wisconsin, have also proven the absolute hardiness of this variety. Out of fifty plants procured from Prof. Hansen, in 1912, there are now nearly one hundred well established fields, all of which survived the severest winters, while other varieties failed.

It is only a question of time when Cossack and Grimm Alfalfa will be produced here in the Northwest just as abundantly as the common varieties are now sown in Kansas and Nebraska.

History repeats itself—Kansas had only 35,000 acres in Alfalfa twenty years ago, while now some 1,000,000 acres are devoted to this crop, producing over four million tons of Alfalfa hay in addition to the immense quantities of seed. Think of the great wealth this will mean to our northern farmers who start now.

ALFALFA THE BEST INVESTMENT YOU CAN MAKE ON YOUR FARM.

As a soil builder, it is unsurpassed. Being the same value for feed as wheat bran, a yield of three tons per acre means a crop valued at \$40.00 to \$70.00, not counting the valuable seed crop and the added fertility stored into your soil.

Our strain of Cossack Alfalfa was produced from the original seed procured by Prof. Hansen and grown at the Brookings Experiment Station, South Dakota. The seed we offer was produced near Cottonwood, South Dakota and under the personal supervision of one of the most conscientious growers of the West.

We can assure our customers of the genuine, true Cossack seed with its wonderful branching root system, so necessary to withstand severe climatic conditions.

With each purchase, we furnish a sworn certificate from the grower. However, true Cossack seed is not plentiful and our supply is limited. We therefore advise that you order at once; give this variety at least a fair trial and you will be well repaid for the effort.

Price of Cossack Seed while our supply lasts: One pound, prepaid, \$1.25. — Not prepaid, one pound \$1.15. See Blue Figure Price List for quotations on larger quantities.



Cossack Alfalfa.

GENUINE GRIMM ALFALFA.

Grimm Alfalfa is a native of our own state, Minnesota, where it was introduced by Wendelin Grimm more than thirty years ago. Thru years of acclimation, it has developed a wonderful branching or lateral root system and has gained a world wide reputation for its hardiness and absolute ability to withstand the extremes of this rigorous climate.

It is almost frost-proof and repeated tests have shown this variety to produce a regular hay crop, where common Alfalfa would winter-kill and destroy the first cutting of hay. It will furthermore remain green long after the common kinds have succumbed to freezing weather.

Owing to the numerous advantages of the Grimm over the common variety, the demand for this seed has increased from year to year, in fact, some of the older growers of Kansas and Nebraska are now demanding Grimm to guard against loss by drought such as this country was stricken with the past year.

Fortunately, we have some very choice stocks this year, produced for us by the most prominent growers of the Northwest, from certified seed. With every shipment of Grimm Alfalfa, we supply a sworn affidavit from the grower, whose fields have been repeatedly inspected by us and the results from this seed will quickly prove its superiority to the common Alfalfa. Further description you will find given on page 70 of our catalog; samples on request.

Price: One pound, prepaid, \$1.00.—Not prepaid, one pound 90c. For larger quantities see Blue Figure Price List.

BIG MONEY IN EARLY POTATOES THIS YEAR.

Do you recognize when opportunity knocks? If so, reason this out for yourself: "Potatoes are a necessity and cheap food at double the normal price". The consumption is enormous. Crops in general were short, prices are advancing. By spring, good eating stock will be at a premium and early new potatoes will be snapped up at good prices.

Here's your chance to be prepared—grow a liberal amount of good early potatoes. We have the stock—good clean seed of the heaviest producers, direct from the heart of the greatest potato country in the world. Try some of these.

EXTRA EARLY BLISS TRIUMPH.

A standard variety for all southern states. Is at least a week or ten days earlier than the Early Rose and the Early Ohio. The tubers are of very handsome appearance, almost round, uniform in shape and size, with slightly depressed eyes. Light red skin, pure white flesh, good marketable size; 12 to 15 potatoes per hill. The biggest money maker for early market.

EARLY IRISH COBBLER.

In shape the Cobbler is round, with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh pure pearly white. Its cooking qualities and flavor are first class. Tubers are of good size, no small ones, very smooth and free from scab. One of the most reliable of the first early sorts and an unusually heavy yielder for an early potato.

EXTRA EARLY OHIO.

The best all-around potato everywhere, more of this kind sold than any other of the early types. Every one knows what it is, and knows that it can be relied upon. Early Ohio is of a nice oval form, very smooth, with eyes flush with the surface. The color varies a great deal, depending on the condition of the soil, and ranges from light flesh color to a deep shade of red. The tubers are of medium to large size, very firm, with fine grained white meat. Early Ohio is an old standard potato, producing from 155 to 250 bus. per acre. It is very seldom affected by blight.

All the new and standard late varieties are described on pages 91 to 94 of this catalog.

SEE BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST For Quotations.



Early Six Weeks Potato.

SUDAN GRASS—Andropogon.

THE AGRICULTURAL WONDER.

Sudan Grass is the greatest forage plant ever introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and certainly has taken this country by storm. It is not only a grass for the South and for the arid and semi-arid regions of the West, but produces remarkable yields everywhere and will undoubtedly take the place of Millet very soon. It belongs to the sorghum family and is believed to be the wild original form of the cultivated Sorghum or Sugar Cane. It is a tall growing annual, growing from 6 to 10 feet in height when sown in drills and cultivated, but when sown broadcast it will grow 4 to 5 feet high and the stems are very much finer, about the thickness of a pencil. The seed resembles the Johnson Grass but is more plump. When the plants are scattered abundantly the stool produces as many as 15 to 25 stalks from a single root. The stems are very leafy, stiff, and erect, and have no tendency to lodge.

Sudan Grass is not particular about the soil but naturally does best on rich clay loam. On sandy and poor soil the yield is naturally not as large as on good ground. It has proven that it is of the greatest value to the central southern states, especially for parts of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado, which are deficient in rainfall. These dry sections have no other satisfactory hay crop, and Sudan Grass will be of inestimable value. In southern sections having the long growing season, Sudan Grass can be cut at least three times in one season with an average crop of 4 to 5 tons per acre of the most nourishing hay from each cutting.

It should however, not be overlooked that Sudan Grass is just as valuable for the North and for the Central Northwest, as for the more southern states, for, belonging to the sorghum family and being considerably hardier, it requires but a short growing season and is ready to cut for hay in about 72 to 75 days from the time of seeding, and matures in 100 days. This short growing season makes it most valuable as a catch crop for almost every state in the Union, and as stated above, it will in a very short time take the place of Millet not only as a catch crop but as a forage crop to be grown every year, for no other product grown on the farm could be more profitable than Sudan Grass.

Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in spring. It can be sown at any time in summer 70 to 75 days ahead of the frost. It is sown in rows from 18 to 24 inches apart; sown this way it takes from 4 to 5 pounds per acre; on good soil where there is plenty of moisture it is also sown broadcast or drilled in, and then 15 to 20 pounds of seed are required per acre.

Sudan Grass is easy to cut with a mower and cures readily. When wanted for seed, it is harvested with an ordinary grain binder. Used for hay, it is cut just after full bloom. After cutting, it resumes its growth promptly and in about 40 to 45 days another cutting is ready. In Texas it has been cut four times, but further north only two or three cuttings may be expected.

Sudan Grass makes a very nutritious and palatable hay which is greatly relished by cattle, horses and other farm stock. In feeding value the hay is second only to Alfalfa and far better than Millet, which is usually grown as a catch crop. Its yield is also much larger than those of the Foxtail Millets, and Sudan Grass will no doubt largely supersede them in course of time.

Price of Sudan Grass Seed: Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. For prices on larger quantities see Blue Figure List.



Sudan Grass.

SOY BEANS—Glycine Soja.

Soy Beans were known first in China and Japan, being introduced into the United States as early as 1804. Until a few years ago, they have been grown primarily as a forage crop, tho a constantly increasing demand for seed for food and planting has led to the development of a very profitable Soy Bean seed industry in many sections of our country.

The Department of Agriculture recommends this crop as being of utmost value, when cut for hay, because the soy bean hay is as high in feeding value as Alfalfa or Red Clover hay and the yields are exceptionally heavy. As an ensilage crop combined with corn, the silage keeps well, is readily eaten by stock, and animals fed on it show good gains in flesh and milk production. One of the most profitable methods of utilizing the Soy Bean is as a pasture for hogs with a corn ration.

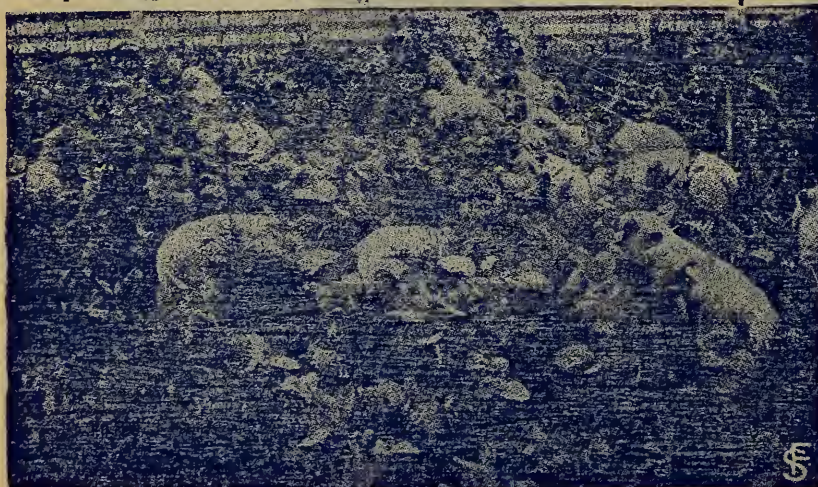
It thrives best upon a warm, well-drained loamy soil, and seed should not be planted until all danger from frost is over. The land should be prepared by plowing and harrowing in the early spring, and the harrow should be used two or three times before the seeds are planted. Best success is attained by planting in drills, rows to be from 2½ to 3 feet apart, and the hills in the row 18 to 20 inches apart. During the early periods of growth, cultivation should be frequent, preferably with a fine-toothed implement. After the plants have grown so that the ground is well shaded, the tillage may be discontinued.

To the horticulturist the Soy Bean is valuable chiefly as a soil-renovator. The soil of the orchard can be given clean culture during the early summer and the Soy Beans may be sown broadcast about July first, and harrowed in. One bushel of seed to the acre will be required. It is good policy to sow one bushel of rye to the acre at the same time, for when the beans are killed down in the fall by the frost, the rye will then come as a cover crop for the winter. When the soil is so hard and forbidding that clover will not thrive, the soy bean may be made to serve as a nitrogen gatherer.

Soy Beans should be inoculated. We can supply bacteria: 1 acre size 75c, 2 acre size \$1.40, 4 acre size \$2.25, 6 acre size \$3.00, not prepaid.

ITO SAN SOY BEAN.

The Ito San is a yellow variety and among the earliest in maturing of all the kinds. The yields from it are heavy in the North and produce still larger quantities in the South. Matures in 90 to 100 days and produces plants 2½ to 3½ feet high.



Soy Beans as a Pasture. (Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

MEDIUM YELLOW SOY BEAN.

Also a very early maturing variety, grown commonly thruout the Northwest because of this quality and because it is a heavy yielder.

WISCONSIN BLACK SOY BEAN.

This is a type of the early Soy Bean which is grown mainly in Wisconsin. It has become well known in the North in a very short time because of its quality of early maturing. An extremely early variety like this is also desirable for any other section. The seed itself is jet black and accordingly is easily distinguishable from all other kinds.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEAN.

The Mammoth Yellow is quite similar in growing habits to the Medium Yellow, the only difference being that it is much later in maturing and produces a slightly heavier yield. It is being recommended by farmers and county agents in Minnesota as a variety which is particularly adapted to sowing with corn for silage purposes on account of its yielding qualities. They make a point that it is not so necessary to have the Soy Beans fully matured as it is to have them produce a good bulk.

For prices of above varieties, please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

In regard to the Wisconsin Black Soy Beans I purchased from you, I must say I was well pleased with them. I planted them with my silage corn, and some vines grew up to 9 feet long. I filled my silo, 14 by 35 feet from 5½ to 6 acres, and other years it used to take 8 to 9 acres. I will order more Soy Beans next year.

ALVIN W. LUNDEEN, Lindstrom, Minn.

GARDENING TIPS.

MAKING THE HOTBED AND COLD FRAME.

HOTBED.

A hotbed may be considered simply as a boarded-up garden covered with glass. Generally these are made in the fall with a sub-frame which extends from 15 to 20 inches beneath the soil, depending on the climate, and fastened on this is the frame proper, 18 inches high in back and 12 inches high in front, sloping toward the south. A tight fitting glass sash should cover this, which helps to conserve heat and warms up soil in the sunlight.

The soil in the hotbed is heated thru the use of manure, which is first piled up outside in small quantities until it begins to heat, it is then stirred so that it will heat evenly.

After the manure has reached a uniform heat it should be packed tightly and evenly into the sub-frame. On top of this is put from 4 to 6 inches of finely sifted soil. After several days the temperature will go down to about 90 degrees and seeds may be planted. In southern Minnesota hotbeds may be started from the first to the middle of March.

With a good well stocked hotbed the kind and condition of plants will have much importance in deciding at which time they may be transferred to the open ground; the safest time in our latitude is the latter part of April for some more hardy plants and the first part of May for the less hardy varieties. It is necessary that the hotbeds should be well watered the night before the plants are lifted, and best results will come from the plants if they are not transplanted until late in the afternoon. If the soil is very dry the furrows or holes should be wet before setting the plants, but when finished the covering should be

made with dry, fresh earth, which prevents evaporation of moisture. For garden tools, one needs a hoe, a rake, a spade and fork, a good line kept dry on a reel, and a wheelbarrow.

The following vegetables can be raised profitably under glass: Radish and lettuce to be started about March 1st for the first crop. The radishes should be ready in about 25 days, lettuce in about 45 days. The lettuce thinnings are good used for salads. Some of the plants may be left for future transplanting. Egg plants, peppers, tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower may be started from March 15th to April 1st in the hotbed or March 1st in boxes in the house. When about two inches tall, transplant to pots or set direct in the hotbed. Care should be used to have the cauliflower and cabbage set in the hotbed near the edge where the glass is raised for ventilation, as they will stand cold weather better than any other variety mentioned. Plants are allowed to remain here from 3 to 5 weeks or until it is safe to set them out in the garden. Cauliflower and cabbage may be set out the latter part of April. The more tender plants, as tomatoes, peppers and egg plants, not earlier than the middle of May and in many instances they are caught by frost as late as June 10th.

COLD FRAMES.

These are frames put up in the same manner as the hotbed but with little attention paid to keeping them as tight as the hotbed. They are used for transplanting from the hotbed, also for starting vegetables in August and having them for table use until late in the fall.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

LOCATION AND SOIL:—Choose a level location, or a slope toward the south. A wind break—hedge, board fence or wall—on the north and northwest, facilitates earliness of crops. The soil for at least a foot in depth should be prepared so that it will be rich and mellow. This is accomplished by adding humus, which increases the moisture-holding, food-dissolving capacity of soil. Leaf mold and rotted stable manure form ideal humus, but where the former is not available, a crop of clover sown the summer or fall before and turned under with manure in the spring, answers equally well.

DRAINAGE:—Underground drainage differs from surface drainage and is much better than the latter, because it permits water to percolate thru the soil, which absorbs the needed quantity of moisture to hold the plant foods in solution and in assimilable condition for the feeding roots, the surplus water being stored or discharged below. If the subsoil be gravelly or sandy—nature's drain—no further attention need be paid to this question, but if the subsoil is stiff clay, it should be drained.

PLANT-FEEDING:—To grow bumper crops of vegetables, a liberal quantity of plant food must be incorporated with the soil. Both stable manure and commercial fertilizer should be used, the manure to improve the mechanical condition of the soil, and the fertilizer to supply any lacking essential in potash, nitrogen or phosphoric acid. Rowed crops may be stimulated during growth by two or three supplementary side dressings of fertilizer, applied at the rate of 150 pounds per acre at each application.

It is well to remember the functions of various plant-feeding ingre-

dients as a guide in their use for various crop requirements. Nitrogen produces early, rapid and succulent growth of plant. Potash hardens plant growth and throws the vigor into fruit or flower. Phosphoric acid aids in nutrition, influences maturity and color. Lime releases in-ert plant foods, rendering them available for feeding roots.

CULTIVATION:—Garden crops require frequent cultivation, especially in dry weather, the object being not only to destroy weeds, but what is of more importance to conserve the soil's moisture by keeping the surface crust broken and pulverized, thus forming an "earth mulch" which checks evaporation. If the garden is planted in straight rows and on the level—that is, no raised beds—a handpower wheel hoe may be utilized in cultivation, thus reducing the work to a minimum of speed and labor.

Firm the soil over seeds as soon as sown and about plants when set out, providing the soil is mellow and dry, not when damp and sticky. This firming of the soil is very important, for it brings soil particles in contact with seeds and roots, prevents them from drying out, and facilitates quick growth. The best way to firm the soil in gardens is with the feet; tread every inch of the row, after which the surface soil may be leveled and the "earth mulch" formed with a short-toothed rake. In larger operations, as in market gardens, truck farms and with field crops, the same results are obtained with a roller and smoothing harrow.

When plants are set out, whether vegetable, flower, shrub or tree, firm the soil over their roots by thoro treading without which they are liable to wobble with every wind, permitting too much air to penetrate and dry the loose soil, wither the roots and cause the subject to languish.

WINTER STORAGE OF VEGETABLES.

An ordinary family of five would require during the winter vegetables which would cost them from \$30.00 to \$40.00, if they were to buy these at retail. This amount can easily be grown on a piece of land 40 feet square. Many people, however, after going to the expense of raising their vegetables, throw them into barrels or boxes, put them in the cellar and after two or three months are much surprised to find that an entire summer's work on root crops has been thrown away by these vegetables spoiling. In harvesting your crop pick up the roots or bulbs carefully and lay them down into the box or basket, being careful not to bruise them. Beets, carrots, onions, potatoes, turnips and rutabagas should be taken in before the first severe frost. Brussels sprouts, kale, and parsnip need a heavy frost in order to improve their flavor.

When gathering the root crop just before the first heavy frost, best results are obtained, if the tops are cut off within one or two inches from the crown of the root. These are then placed carefully into the basket or box, carried to the cellar and covered with sand or soil which has been slightly moistened. The latter is to prevent the shriveling of the vegetables. If dry sand is used in covering the roots and the cellar is dry, wet bags or pieces of wet carpet may be placed over the tops of

the boxes and this will prevent drying out. One of the most important features to successful storing of vegetables is to see that the temperature does not get below 35 degrees or above 40 degrees. Also, that there is a good ventilation.

Pumpkin and squash will keep best in a dry atmosphere of a room that is kept at about 50 degrees temperature. If warmer, they lose weight. If moist, they will rot. These should be gathered before frost and the leaves should be left on.

Parsnips should be dug as late as possible or left in until they have had one or two hard freezes and the ground has frozen to a considerable depth. Then about Thanksgiving time they can be taken up when the ground thaws out, and stored in the cellar as the other vegetables were. **Salsify** can be handled in the same manner.

Cabbage requires a cool moist storage room. The plants should be pulled, leaving all the leaves, stems and dirt on. They may either be hung, or placed roots down, in a box in the cellar. A more favorable way of handling this vegetable is to use the trench, leaving them outside in trenches, carefully covered, until wanted for use.

CANNING OF VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE.

This is an age of the high cost of living. The fundamental cause being the increase of 20% in our population every decade, which far outstrips the increase in acres tilled. Therefore it behooves all who control any ground capable of being gardened to develop their resources, grow their own vegetables, small fruits, etc., supply their tables during summer with fresher and better products than are usually sold in markets and stores, and can, or otherwise preserve some for winter use. There is no more healthful, interesting and profitable diversion than this when modern gardening methods are practised and then you are at least partially independent when "things are too high priced."

TO CAN STRING BEANS:—String and wash the beans. They may be canned whole or cut. Cover with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil rapidly 20 minutes. Drain and pack into jars. Fill the jars with cold water, adjust the rubbers, put the tops on loosely. Stand these in a boiler, the bottom of which is protected by a rack. Surround the jars partly with cold water, cover the boiler, and boil continuously one hour. Lift one jar at a time, screw down the lid, put back in boiler and boil 30 minutes longer.

TO CAN BEETS:—Select young, tender beets. Put into boiling water and boil for 20 minutes; cool and slip off the skins. Pack the beets

into jars, and proceed exactly the same as for beans, cooking first one hour, and again one hour after the lids are screwed on.

TO CAN CORN:—Corn must be perfectly fresh from the field. Remove the husks, cut the tips from the grains, or score them down the center, and press out the pulp. Pack this pulp at once into clean glass jars, filling the jars within one inch of the top; adjust the rubbers and lay on tops. Stand the jars in a wire protecting rack boiler and surround them with cold water. Cover the boiler, and after the water begins to boil, boil for three hours. Lift one jar at a time and fasten the top; do not lift the lid. Then add sufficient boiling water to entirely cover the jars and boil for one hour. Let them cool in the boiler, taking it, of course, away from the fire.

TO CAN PEAS:—Select perfectly fresh green peas; shell and pack at once into clean jars. Fill the jars with cold water; adjust the rubbers, lay on tops, and finish precisely the same as with corn, cooking the same length of time. The last boiling must be done with the jars covered with boiling water.

Asparagus, Lima Beans, Mushrooms, Stewed or whole Tomatoes can be canned with equally good results, while other vegetables, like cabbage, cucumbers, peppers, etc., may be pickled in various ways.

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN VEGETABLE SEEDS.



A Prizewinning Collection.

PRICES and SPECIAL OFFERS.

Your attention is called to the fact that we have gone back to 5c packets. This, however, does not mean that we are not giving as much seed for the money as we did last season. Altho labor and other items are much higher, we are able to give better values than we have for years previous. Our valued customers have just seen us thru a period of trying circumstances when it has been impossible to obtain certain varieties of seed and even when we have them, difficulty has often been experienced in getting the orders to their destination owing to the lack of competent help and system. We take pleasure in now bringing before our patrons, that we are looking forward to a year of normal service when we can give promptness along with every sale of seed.

On all orders for seeds in packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00 we allow 25c worth of seed extra. In other words, order \$1.25 worth of seeds and remit only \$1.00. If the order amounts to 50c we allow 10c worth of seeds selected extra. Special attention, however, is called to the fact that these selections can be made only in packets and ounces. We don't allow a 25c deduction when \$1.00 worth of seeds are ordered nor a 10c deduction when 50c worth of seeds are ordered. Seeds put up in quarter pound, half pound and larger quantities, and our vegetable and flower seed collections are excluded from this offer.

TO HELP YOU IN SELECTING THE BEST VARIETIES.

We wish to do everything possible to be of the utmost service to our customers and accordingly have this year carried out a new method of bringing out the varieties which we consider the best in each class. We

PARCEL POST ZONES AND RATES ON PAGE 1. For the convenience of our patrons, we quote prepaid prices on smaller quantities of Vegetable Seeds. When larger lots are wanted by parcel post, postage should be figured at zone rates, allowing enough extra to cover weight of packing. 70 lbs can be sent by mail in the local, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Zones while 50 lbs. is the limit in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Zones. C. O. D. shipments add unnecessary expense; if goods are to be sent by that method, one third of the amount must be enclosed with order.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.

SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION—Rich sandy loam, with good drainage and sunshine, is best, altho any soil which can be well worked and enriched, will produce some kind of vegetable. Plow or spade the garden deeply, as early as possible, and then carefully harrow or rake. Success in gardening usually comes in proportion to the liberality with which fertilizers are applied. Good stable manure is best; if this is not obtainable, commercial fertilizers may be used, but with caution, as they are usually more powerful.

GOOD SEED PROPERLY PLANTED—Most failures in amateur gardening result from improper or careless planting. Cover the seed with carefully pulverized earth, pressing it well over the seed, so as to bring the particles of earth into close contact with the seed. Corn should be planted about an inch deep, peas and beans from 1 to 3 inches, while small seeds need not to be covered more than half an inch.

The proper tools for gardening are a necessity, and mean a great saving in labor. They will be found on pages 125 to 126.

With every \$1.50 order for Vegetable and Flower Seed, we will send our beautifully illustrated booklet, "Making the Garden Pay", if requested.

ARTICHOKE.

Seeds may be sown indoors and plants set out in May, or can be sown outside, and thinned out to one plant in a hill. Plants are set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row.

1. **LARGE GREEN GLOBE**—The well known French vegetable. The undeveloped flower heads when properly prepared make a most delicious dish. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ppd.

ASPARAGUS.

In early spring sow the seed, after soaking it 24 hours in warm water, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During the summer keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, thinning the plants to 4 inches apart. The following spring transplant them into permanent beds that have been deeply dug and highly manured. One ounce of seed to 50 feet drill; five pounds to the acre.

5. * **BONVALLET'S GIANT**—Especially recommended for home and market gardens. A strong and rapid grower, most rust proof. Furnishes large size shoots for a longer period than any other kind. Flavor unexcelled. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, ppd.

6. **EARLY GIANT ARGENTEUIL**—Earliest large green sort, of superb flavor. Used extensively by gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

7. **CONOVER'S COLOSSAL**—A mammoth green sort of the best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

8. **PALMETTO**—An early, light green sort, prolific and very desirable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

9. **COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE**—This variety is in great demand because it furnishes white shoots. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

FOR ASPARAGUS ROOTS SEE PAGE 114.



Bonvallet's Giant.

BUSH BEANS.—Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties.

NOTICE:—If larger quantities are wanted write us and we will be pleased to make special quotations.

CULTURE—Plant in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and drop the beans 3 inches apart; the rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. For succession plant every two weeks until middle of July. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

One pint is approximately one pound, one quart is approximately two pounds.

10. * F. S. & N. CO'S FARIBAULT KIDNEY WAX—Strong, robust plants. Immense pods. Absolutely stringless. Enormous yielder. We consider this bean of greater value to the market gardener than any other wax bean known to-day.

The strong plants are of erect bush habit, reach the height of 18 to 20 inches and are immune from bean diseases, such as blight and rust. The fleshy pods are flattened in form, from six to seven inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and of lemon yellow color; they are remarkable for their meatiness, brittleness, absolute freedom from strings or tough fibre, and fine table quality. The season of bearing is the same as of Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but this new variety produces nearly twice the number of pods, and pods of much larger size and more handsome in appearance, while it also is greatly superior in quality, which the snapping of the pod will quickly demonstrate. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

11. PROLIFIC BLACK WAX or BUTTER BEAN—This is no doubt the earliest and one of the most productive of all beans, and is rust proof. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods of medium length, borne well up from the ground, cylindrical, fleshy; of a clear, creamy white color and remain a long time in condition for use as a snap bean. Splendid bean for early and late plantings. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

12. BLACK PENCIL POD WAX—The best quality round pod early wax bean. Of bushy growth and extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, 6 to 7 inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black. High quality sort for the home garden or market gardener. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

13. IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—A well known standard variety and largely planted everywhere. Medium early, of vigorous, bushy growth, rust proof. A reliable heavy cropper, whether sown in spring, summer or early fall. Pods, long, flat, thick and solid. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

14. DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—The most hardy wax podded bush bean in cultivation. The vine is rustless, very vigorous and productive and bears its pods near the center in clusters. The pods are very long, flat, waxy-white, straight and handsome, and when young are brittle, crisp and tender. Seeds are clear white, excellent for baking and for cooking purposes. One of the best for shipping as snap beans and of the greatest value as a market variety. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

15. SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX—A very fine new wax podded bush bean that proved to be the surest cropper out of some twenty-five varieties of wax beans we had in our trial grounds. The plant is of remarkable vigor and productiveness, free from blight and rust, and seems to be much more hardy than any other bean. The pods are of rich golden yellow color, and they are perfectly stringless at all stages of development, and are exceedingly brittle, crisp and tender, and of exceptionally fine flavor. One of the best beans for shipping as a snap bean, and of the greatest value as a market variety. Sure Crop Stringless Wax is the bean "par excellence" for dry sections. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

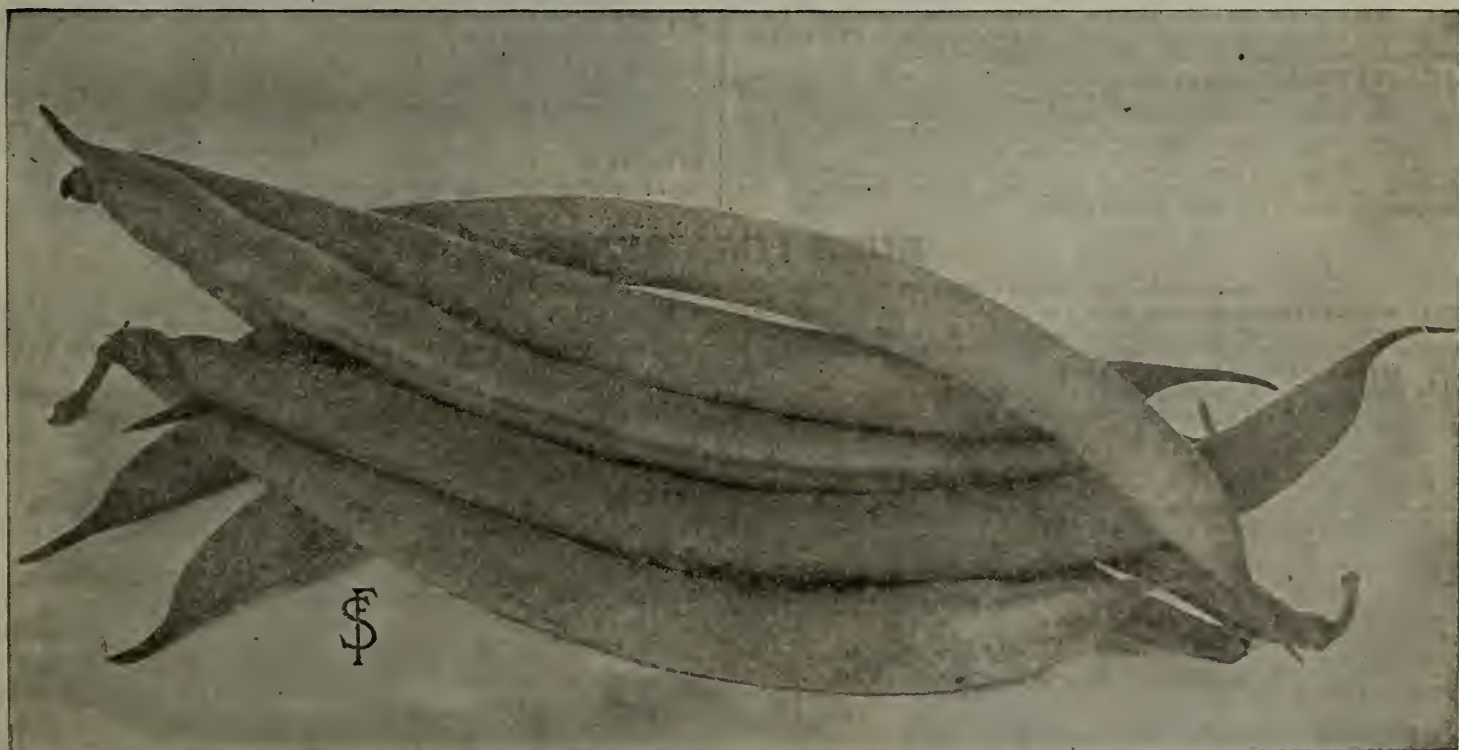
16. BRITTLE WAX or ROUND POD KIDNEY—One of the most valuable wax beans. The pods are round, long and entirely stringless. It is an exceedingly heavy bearer, hundred pods having been counted on a single bush, is fully as early in maturing its pods as the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, and is of excellent quality. We consider it very desirable, especially for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

17. WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This variety, maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, flat, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods, which are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making this variety one of the best for market gardeners. A well known and largely planted bean. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

18. * WEBBER BUTTER WAX—A new variety which is grown extensively by the market gardeners around Chicago and in that market always secures top price. The vine is strong, holding the large pods well up. The pods are of rich bright yellow color, very fleshy, tender and stringless. Early and very prolific. Does well in all sections, and is very resistant to unfavorable weather conditions. The seed is yellow. A splendid bean for market and home garden. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.



Sure Crop Stringless Wax.



F. S. & N. Co's Faribault Kidney Wax.

BUSH BEANS.—Green Podded Sorts.

Beans are one of our specialties, we grow a large acreage and supply only best stock, while our prices are extremely moderate.



Extra Early Refugee.

25. * **BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD**—This bean is unequalled for the home garden as well as for market. It has a combination of features that makes it the best for this purpose, being early, prolific and absolutely stringless. The pods are round, of a deep green color, straight and broad, with thick, meaty flesh. For succession, plantings can be made at intervals of two weeks as late as August. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.
26. **GIANT GREEN POD**—Extra early, producing large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The plants are very productive, bearing pods which are perfectly round, very fleshy, extremely crisp and entirely stringless. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.
27. **BOUNTIFUL STRINGLESS**—A bountiful yielder, extra early, with large, flat, tender pods which are absolutely stringless. An improved Long Yellow Six Weeks, being earlier, hardier and producing many more, better and larger pods. Valuable for the market and home garden. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.
28. **BLACK VALENTINE**—A great improvement over the popular standard sort, Early Red Valentine, the pods being one-third longer than that variety, perfectly round and straight. A most desirable sort for the market gardener. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.
29. **LONGFELLOW**—An extra early variety. The plants are of robust, compact habit and unexcelled in productiveness. The pods are round, straight, from 6 to 7 inches long and are wonderfully tender and brittle, having no strings except when quite old. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.
30. **RED VALENTINE, EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD**—Very hardy and can therefore be sown early; they mature quickly, often being ready to pick in 45 days after sowing. Pods are round, long, fleshy, rich green in color, and when gathered young are practically stringless. It is extensively grown by gardeners. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.
31. **FULL MEASURE**—This new main crop, green podded bean is of most excellent quality, entirely stringless and exceedingly prolific. The plants are practically blight proof. The pods are round, five inches long, firm but tender, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.
32. **EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE**—Very early, hardy and productive, pods round and straight. A fine all around bean and largely planted everywhere. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.
33. * **LATE REFUGEE or 1000 to 1**—An immense producer and splendid market bean in many localities, good for canning. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.
34. **EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS**—Another standard and well known variety. Very early, a good yielder, excellent snap bean and good market sort, of vigorous, upright growth, bearing in great profusion slightly curved pods, 4½ to 5 inches in length. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

FIELD BEANS.

For more definite prices see our Blue Figure List issued from time to time.

40. * **IMPROVED WHITE NAVY BEAN**—This is the small white bean grown so extensively throughout the Northwest. Our stock of these beans has been bred for extreme earliness and great productiveness, while the beans average very small and are of a crystal white color. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.00.
41. **WHITE TEPARY—The Desert Bean.** This is the best bean for dry sections. It is a shell bean, much more prolific than the Navy bean, maturing quickly, 65 days from seeding to harvest, making it valuable as a catch crop. Not subject to diseases. The beans are of clear white color, they cook well and are of delicious flavor. For the dry sections of North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, etc., the White Tepary is a sure money making crop. Be sure to try this excellent variety. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.
42. **BOSTON PEA BEAN**—An improvement over the old Navy bean. A very prolific field bean, and largely grown in all sections where field beans are grown in a commercial way. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.00.
43. * **LARGE WHITE MARROW**—Excellent as a shelled bean for home use and market, the best cooking bean of all. The beans are ivory white and twice as large as the Navy. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

FIELD BEANS.—FAVORITE WESTERN VARIETIES.

44. **MEXICAN PINTO BEAN**—A favorite western bean. Does well in most any soil. Very prolific. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.60.
45. **MEXICAN CHILI BEAN**—This variety should be grown much more extensively. It thrives where others fail, and does especially well in dry sandy soil. Mexican Chili Beans are very productive, require very little moisture and have a good value that is unsurpassed. The color is of rich mahogany, kidney shaped. Nothing finer for baking and has attained world wide fame in the much prized dish, "Chili Con Carne". Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.60.
46. * **GREAT NORTHERN**—The earliest field bean ever produced, Pierpont Navy excepted. It is a pure white, kidney shaped bean of the very best quality. This bean has been grown in the Northwest probably for many hundred years, and is the same variety as that grown by the Indians for an indefinite period. They are identically the same as some found in the Mandan Indian mounds near Bismarck, which have been buried for several hundred years at least. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

The Mexican Chili Beans were fine last year and yielded well.
MRS. IDA C. KELLEY, Lead, South Dakota

BUSH LIMA BEANS.

These Bush Lima Beans cannot be recommended too highly; no home garden should be without them.

50. **FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA**—This new dwarf form of the Potato Lima is a great improvement, as it grows stiffly erect, bearing the pods well above the ground. The Fordhook matures early and is very productive. The pods measure 4 to 5 inches and contain 4 to 5 large beans. These are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.
51. **BURPEE'S DWARF LIMA**—The plants grow 18 to 20 inches in height, and develop into magnificent circular bushes from 2 to 3 feet in diameter and are immense yielders. The pods are large and well filled with luscious beans of large size. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.
52. * **HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA**—A perfect bush, about 18 inches high, maturing its first beans earlier than the Pole Limas. The beans are of the size of the Sieva or Small Pole Lima, and are of delicious flavor. It is the earliest of the Bush Limas and a reliable cropper. Withstands drought to a remarkable degree. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.



Great Northern Field Bean.

The seeds I ordered from you some time ago were fine and arrived in good shape.

ARTHUR BALDRIDGE, Wheeler, Wis.

POLE OR RUNNER BEANS.

The beans should be planted the middle of May if the season is suitable. Set poles 4 feet apart each way, and plant 4 to 6 beans, about one inch deep around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole, if soil is rich; pinch off the ends of plants when they overrun the tops of the poles, to effect more perfect growth below. They succeed best in sandy loam. One quart will plant about 100 hills.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.

55. KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—This vigorous wax podded pole bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder but the pods are a little broader. They are very fleshy and stringless as snaps and are of excellent quality. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow, often 8 to 9 inches in length. Seed medium sized, oval, flattened, very irregular, usually somewhat shriveled, dark brown. Its earliness and hardiness commend this as a pole bean well adapted even for northern latitudes. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

56. * EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—A strong, vigorous grower, requiring a pole 6 to 8 feet high. It bears its bright golden-yellow pods in clusters of 3 to 6 in the greatest abundance from July until cut down by frost. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long, very broad, quite thick and fleshy, entirely stringless and of the very best quality. Seed is large, of white color. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

57. * BURGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (White Seeded Kentucky Wonder)—The best Green Pod Pole Bean for the Northwest. The vines are not very long and can be grown on brush instead of on a pole. The pods are borne in clusters and average 6 to 8 inches in length; are uniformly straight, and of dark green color. They are absolutely stringless, very meaty, tender and sweet in flavor. The dry beans are small and white, being good for baking after the pods have become too ripe. Equally desirable for the market and for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

58. WHITE CREASEBACK—Very early and a heavy yielder. Pods medium long, silver-green and of the best quality as snaps, being very fleshy and tender. Seed pure white and excellent shelled for winter use. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

59. HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY—An old favorite, excellent both as a snap and shell bean. Beans are large and of fine flavor. A very productive variety; medium early. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

60. * OLD HOMESTEAD or KENTUCKY WONDER—The pods are 7 to 9 inches long, very fleshy, stringless when young and of the finest quality. Ripens very early. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

61. SCARLET RUNNER—Popular for both ornamental and culinary purposes. The flowers which are borne profusely in large sprays, are of brilliant scarlet color; they are followed by large, green pods of beans which are of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

62. YARD LONG—A great curiosity and withal a bean of excellent quality. Pods usually 18 to 24 inches, but frequently 30 inches and sometimes 38 inches in length. An excellent table vegetable, pods being tender and of rich asparagus flavor. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, prepaid.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

65. NEW CARPINTERIA—This is considered the most perfect Pole Lima Bean. The beans have a greenish tint, a sure indication of good quality. The vines are very strong, vigorous in growth, with many large branches on which are produced an immense quantity of pods, filled with 3 to 4, usually 4, large broad beans. These beans are much thicker than those of any Pole Lima. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

66. * EARLY LEVIATHAN—Leviathan is about 14 days earlier than any other Pole Lima, making it possible to grow this delicious vegetable in many localities, where on account of the short season the older varieties would not mature. The pods are borne in large clusters and contain 4 to 5 large beans of excellent quality. Especially recommended for the Northwest. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

67. EXTRA EARLY JERSEY—A well known variety. Early, very productive and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

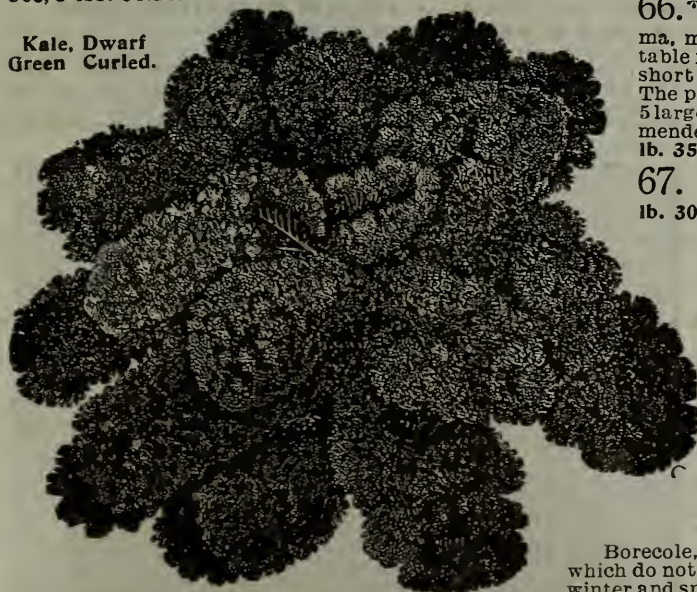
68. KING OF THE GARDEN—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with large, white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. A late variety bearing a long time. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

70. BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This is one of the best vegetables for winter use, producing an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages; of excellent mild flavor. By sowing in April and planting out in July, it may be had in fine condition until Dec., and in the South may be had from Nov. to March. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

Borecole, Kale and Greens are the general terms applied to certain cabbage-like plants which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. The greens are for early fall, winter and spring use. Sow seed about the middle of June and later transplant to rows and in the South may be had from Nov. to March. A frost improves the quality.



Kale, Dwarf Green Curled.

from 2 to 2½ feet apart. The dwarf can be sown later.

75. * DWARF GREEN CURLED—The plant is low and compact with large bright deep green leaves, curled, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

76. TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Very hardy plants which are not injured by a moderate frost, and are about 30 inches tall, have many dark green leaves, densely curled and cut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

77. DWARF PURPLE—Like Dwarf Green Curled, but of rich purple color. This variety is of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75 pp'd.

THOUSAND HEADED KALE—See Farm Seed Department.

BROCCOLI.

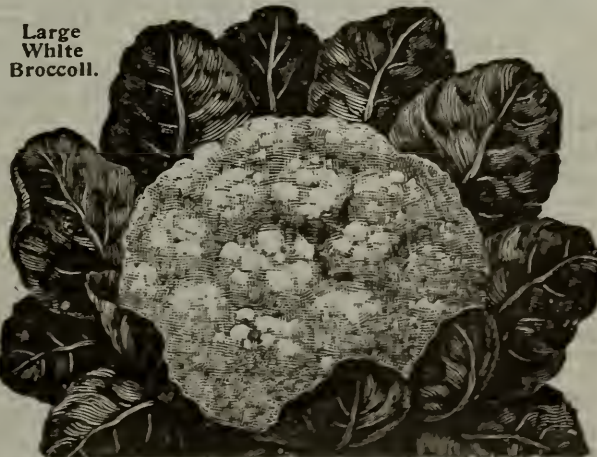
Sow seed early in May; transplant in June. Growth and habit like cauliflower, but far more hardy. Of special value in the North. Cultivate and use same as cauliflower. One ounce will produce 2500 plants.

80. PURPLE CAPE—Large heads, similar to cauliflower, but purple. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.00.

81. * LARGE WHITE—Improved strain, finest quality. In great demand in eastern markets where it is often sold as cauliflower. Is in every way equal to choicest strains of imported cauliflower. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.00, prepaid.



Golden Cluster Wax Bean.



Large White Broccoli.

BEETS.

The soil for beets should be rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked; continue for a succession as late as the middle of July; when the plants are large enough thin out to stand six inches apart in rows. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills.

85. * DETROIT DARK RED—Long experience has shown this variety to be one of the best deep red turnip beets, not only for market gardeners, but also for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained of most other varieties. Its early maturity, and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular everywhere. On account of its small, upright growing tops the rows may be close together. Leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermillion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. The stock we offer of this variety will produce a crop uniform in shape, color and quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

86. CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—This variety is sown more than any other where an extra early beet is wanted for forcing in frames, as well as for first sowing outside. It becomes fit for use sooner than any other kind. The roots are of very even shape; the flesh is a bright red with zones of a darker shade; fine quality; sweet and tender. A standard market gardener's variety, it is excellent for bunching. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

Enclosed find my small order for seeds and remittance in money order. Have always received good seeds from you and will recommend them wherever I have a chance.

MRS. E. DOUGLAS,
Clinton, Minn.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian.

growth; both skin and flesh are deep rich red. The leaves are small, very dark green, and borne on slender, upright growing stems. The fine shape and color of the roots, their tenderness, fine flavor and early maturity render them popular with all who plant them. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

93. EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Roots are of medium size, bright red with lighter zones, good quality, small top. A good beet for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

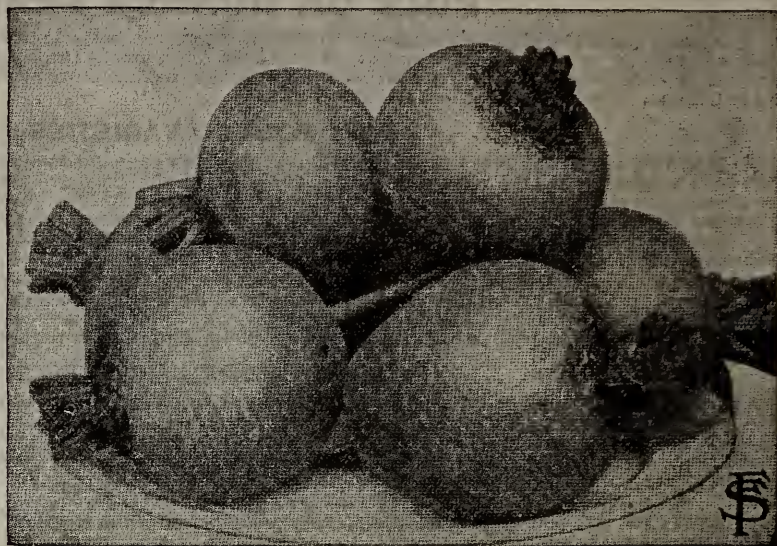
94. EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Very uniform roots with small tops: are always smooth, round and handsome; of good marketable size, and among the best for table use. Color dark red, quality crisp, tender and sweet; a good keeper. Can be planted close, as roots do not grow large and coarse. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

95. MARKET GARDENER'S—This beet is of very symmetrical form, oblong, with but few fibrous roots and small tap root. The flesh is of beautiful color, zoned blood-red and a darker shade. They are fine grained and unsurpassed in quality. The skin is a deep blood-red. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

96. LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Long, slender roots, seldom more than two inches thru, which grow partly out of the ground, and are smooth, having no side roots. Skin dark purple, almost black; flesh dark red, very tender and sweet. Matures rather late, but is an excellent keeper. We have a very fine strain, the foliage of which is of a beautiful dark crimson color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

97. SWISS CHARD or SILVER BEET—A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time it will be fit for use before them. Later the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are cooked the same as asparagus. Swiss chard is of superior quality to spinach and ordinary beet greens. An ounce or two of seed is sufficient for the family garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

98. SWISS CHARD, "LUCULLUS"—Also called "Cut and Come Again" Spinach. This vegetable gives maximum returns for little care and space; it yields a constant crop from July to winter. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and much easier to prepare than spinach, and are far superior to beets. Can be used all summer when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like asparagus. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.



Detroit Dark Red.

87. * F. S. & N. CO'S FIREBALL—A splendid new variety of great merit, being suited for forcing under glass and for open ground culture. It is perfectly globe shaped and very early. The leaf stalks and single, tiny tap-root are very small, making it valuable for both early and late sowing in frames. The skin is smooth; the flesh is very sweet, solid and an intense bright red in color. A very desirable beet for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

88. F. S. & N. CO'S IMPROVED HALF LONG BLOOD—The roots are symmetrical, about three times as long as thick, and of a dark blood-red color; the top is small. It is always smooth and handsome, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody. One of the best beets for winter use. A heavy yielder, highly esteemed for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

89. EARLY ECLIPSE—Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red. This variety is extremely early, in fact one of the first to be ready for the table. It does not grow to large size, but is desirable for its earliness and sweet, tender quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

90. EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—One of the best varieties for the kitchen garden and for first early crop out of doors. Has small top; leaf dark green with dark red veins and stem; root very dark red, rounded on the top but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

91. * F. S. & N. CO'S BLACK QUEEN—One of the very finest beets for home use and market. A distinct, new early variety of pear-shaped form and medium size, with a very smooth surface. The flesh is very fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet, and never woody or stringy; its color is the darkest of all beets, a rich, deep blood crimson. In quality this beet is surpassed by none. Very attractive for ornamental gardening. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.



F. S. & N. Co's Fireball.

MANGEL-WURZEL. FOR STOCK FEEDING.

The value of Mangel-Wurzels for stock feeding can not be overestimated. No one who keeps horses, sheep or cattle should be without these roots for fall and winter feeding, as the results from their use are wonderful, being clearly shown in the improved health and condition of the animals, the increase of milk from the cows and the great saving in hay.

Mangels are a surer crop than any other root; they can be raised at a very trifling cost, and yield immense crops per acre. Our trade on Mangels and Sugar-Beets for feeding is one of the largest in the country and is increasing enormously every year, owing to the fact that our stocks are of the highest quality obtainable and our prices always very reasonable. Five to six pounds of seed are required per acre.

Prices for all Mangels and Sugar Beets except where noted: Packet 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.—Not prepaid. lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

105. MINNESOTA GOLDEN TANKARD

—The Golden Tankard is considered one of the best mangels grown, and our selected strain is unsurpassed in yielding and feeding qualities. The flesh is firm, solid and of a rich golden yellow color. The roots have small necks, are of cylindrical form and grow nice and even in shape; they are easily lifted and are excellent keepers. With no specially selected ground and good average cultivation the yield will be from 40 to 50 tons per acre, while with extra cultivation it will yield 60 to 70 tons per acre.

106. IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED

—This is the best long red mangel. It is enormously productive, yielding from 50 to 60 tons per acre and a single root often weighing from 25 to 35 pounds and more. They are of good and massive shape, of very fine texture and good quality, and growing to immense size, are not coarse. They are easily harvested, as they grow well above the ground. Our strain is the best in the market.

107. GIANT RED ECKENDORF—This is the most popular variety of mangels in the old country, being planted there more than any other kind, but it has also given the best results in this country wherever planted. The roots are smooth, of cylindrical shape, and weigh from 15 to 25 pounds apiece. The flesh is firm, solid, of white color and highly nutritive value. The Eckendorf Mangels are phenomenal yielders and are easily harvested, the root growing to the largest part above the ground. A splendid long keeper.

108. GIANT SLUDSTRUP—Sludstrup is considered the best and heaviest yielding of all mangels, and holds the world's record for dry matter content. This mangel has been awarded a first-class certificate several times by the Danish Government, the highest honor in Denmark, where mangels are as important as corn is here. Sludstrup is a long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above the ground. Easily harvested, and by actual test far exceeds any other variety, in both the weight and feeding value of yield. Our seed is from the best Danish growers.

109. MAMMOTH GOLDEN GIANT—Very large, oval-shaped roots, growing over one-half above the ground and having white flesh which is sweet and tender, and never becomes woody. An enormous yielder; the roots are easily harvested and keep well.

Mammoth
Long Red.

Giant Red
Eckendorf.

SUGAR BEETS—For Sugar Making.

115. KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Probably more widely grown than any other, and undoubtedly the best sort for general cultivation. It produces from 14 to 18 tons per acre, and contains from 15 to 18% of sugar. The root grows below the surface. Easier grown than any other variety.

116. VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—Altho not quite as large as the Klein Wanzleben, it contains fully as large a percentage of sugar. The root grows below the surface.

Price for Sugar Beets as quoted above.

SUGAR BEETS—For Stock Feeding. SUPERIOR TO MANGELS.

117. GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL—A strain of beets, which, while giving as large a yield and being as easily grown and harvested as a crop of mangels, supplies a food which is much sweeter and consequently of very much higher nutritive value. The roots grow partly out of the ground and are therefore easily harvested; they are very large, firm, smooth, clean and of oval shape. The color of the skin is light bronze green above and white below the ground; the flesh is white, crisp, sweet and unexcelled in feeding quality; is more succulent than sugar beets and preferred to them by all stock. Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

118. ROYAL GIANT or HALF SUGAR ROSE—A beet of highest nutritive value for feeding. Somewhat egg-shaped; on account of growing half out of the ground, it is very easily harvested. Quite similar to Giant Half Sugar except in color of skin which is bright rose above the ground, white below. Oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Produce your own Sugar and Syrup.

Any garden that will produce good vegetable crops will produce also the Sugar Beet from which any housewife can keep her table supplied with syrup or sugar by a very simple process. The Government is anxious to have Sugar Beet growing tried out in the small family garden. It will require only five to six pounds of seed per acre. The seed should be planted about two inches deep in rows sixteen inches apart and eight to nine inches apart in the rows. Pamphlet giving full directions how to make your own sugar and syrup will be sent you free on request.

A big
Producer,
Highly
Nutri-
tious.

Giant
Half
Sugar
Mangel.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER SORTS.

130. F. S. & N. CO'S VOLGA or EARLY STONE-HEAD—One of the very earliest large flat-head varieties especially recommended for Fall, Winter and Spring market. Planted as late as the first week in July, it will mature a grand crop of cabbage with large heads, often measuring a foot in diameter and weighing from 15 to 20 lbs. They are extremely hard, uniform in size, with very few outer leaves. The quality is very fine, both for cooking and kraut. On account of its compact growth, the plants can be set very close together. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

131. F. S. & N. CO'S ALL-HEAD or SURPRISE—If a gardener were to plant but one kind of cabbage, he could get none that would answer all purposes as well as the All-Head Early. It is the earliest of the large flat-headed cabbages, at least a week in advance and one-third larger than Henderson's Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably uniform in shape, size and color, with finer ribs than other flat kinds; are very tender; the quality is excellent. Suitable for growing in spring and early summer, and is also very fine for winter use. The All-Head Early is one of the most profitable cabbages to grow, as on account of its compact habit of growth, a close planting can be made. It is a grand variety for the home garden and one of the very best to grow for market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

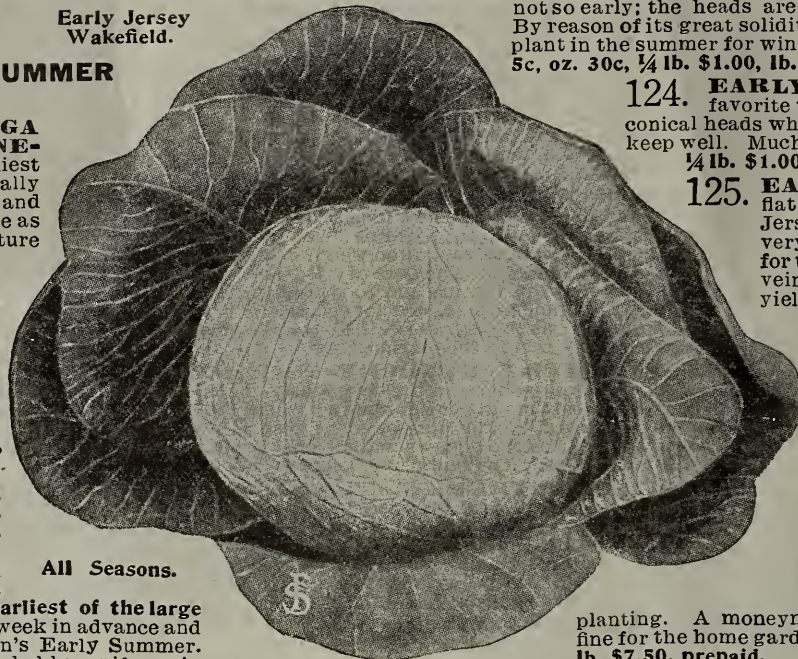
132. HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION—It is about a week later than Early Summer, but double its size, and remarkably uniform in size and shape. It is certainly a good cabbage, and should be included in every order. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

133. EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early variety, producing fine, large heads. Highly valued for its fine quality and ability to resist heat. Head solid, tender, and fine grained. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

134. F. S. & N. CO'S ALL SEASONS—Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; are very solid and of best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Plants are very vigorous and sure to head. Remarkable for ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. Trials have shown that heads fit for market by July 10 were salable Sept. 10, increasing in size and density. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, pp'd.

135. EARLY SUMMER—The popular flat-headed variety for early market. Heads are of good size, very solid, sweet, tender, and of very fine appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

136.* EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET—A splendid variety, especially popular with market gardeners. It is the finest large, round-headed, early cabbage in cultivation. Its most desirable characteristic is that all heads mature at the same time, enabling the grower to harvest the entire crop at the first cutting. Heads average about ten pounds in weight, are very solid, with small core. The quality is especially fine and sweet. It matures as early as Wakefield, and yields more to the acre, in weight. Copenhagen Market is short stemmed, the heads nearly resting on the ground. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped and very tightly folded. The plants may therefore be set closely in the field. With all these good points, Copenhagen Market is without question the best variety for the Market Gardeners and for home use. Liberal pkt. 15c, oz. 70c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$9.00, prepaid.



All Seasons.

CABBAGE—Early Varieties.

CULTURE—Seed of the early varieties should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows two feet apart each way. **Late Cabbage**; May be sown in rows one foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about May 15, and plants set in field the latter part of June.

Our "Slug Shot" is death to the cabbage worms.

120. MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST—The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation, producing pointed, hard heads of good size, fully a week ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. The ideal short season cabbage, of greatest value in northern localities and exposed situations. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

121.* EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best first early, oblong sort. Heads are conical, very hard and solid, and of excellent quality. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop, and its hardness to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions insures the greatest likelihood of satisfactory results. Selected seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

122. LARGE WASHINGTON or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—A strain of which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Is exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size of head, it is deservedly a popular sort with market gardeners and shippers to follow Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

123. EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The heads are of the same size as the Jersey Wakefield, but more sharply pointed in form and not so early; the heads are the hardest of any early cabbage. By reason of its great solidity, it is also a popular variety to plant in the summer for winter use or cutting for kraut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

124. EARLY FINDERKRAUT—A great favorite with the Germans. Forms large conical heads which are very hard and solid, and keep well. Much used for kraut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

125. EARLY SPRING—The earliest flat head cabbage. As early as the Jersey Wakefield, stem short, heart very small, almost the entire head fit for use, quality extremely fine, small veins, no sign of coarseness. Will yield more heads on the same space than any other variety. A very valuable variety for extra early market and for home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

126. GLORY OF ENK-HOUSEN—A very early cabbage, only a little later than Jersey Wakefield, but produces quite large ball-shaped heads, double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, which are extremely solid, fine ribbed, exceedingly tender and of the finest flavor; it keeps in fine condition for a long time. The plants are very dwarf and compact, allowing close

planting. A moneymaker for the market gardener and fine for the home garden. Pkt. 15c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50, prepaid.



Early Copenhagen Market Cabbage.

CABBAGE.—LATE OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS.

**WE
SELL
CABBAGE
PLANTS.**



**Danish Ballhead
Cabbage.**

The two illustrations show head with and without the outer leaves.

This is the eighth year that I have ordered seeds from you and have always had good results. I have always bought the Amager strain Danish Ballhead Cabbage of you. This spring I had several hundred pounds to spare and sold it to some of my neighbors last month. The result—three of them asked me to order some of the same seed for them. The cabbage was as solid and crisp as new cabbage.

J. S. SWORDS, POLO, ILL.

140. *DANISH BALLHEAD, THE TRUE HOLLANDER or AMAGER—Medium or short stem—Selected stock, Danish grown. The most remarkable cabbage yet produced, and a great favorite with all who have grown it. The heads, which are round, very solid and compact, are of medium size, averaging about 8 lbs; in color they are entirely distinct, being a fine white; they never burst and keep as solid and perfect when taken up in the spring as when put away in the fall. This cabbage is of the finest quality, crisp, tender and sweet in flavor. It grows excellently on almost all soils and under most conditions, withstanding cold, dry and hot weather. It is without question the most popular winter cabbage and is grown most extensively in the cabbage growing sections of the Northwest. Our seed is grown in Denmark by the best grower and is unsurpassed. Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$10.00, prepaid.



F. S. & N. Co's Surehead.

143. DANISH BALLHEAD or HOLLANDER—American grown seed. Some of our customers have asked for American grown seed of this cabbage, therefore we offer best stock Long Island grown seed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$10.00, prepaid.

144. * F. S. & N. CO'S SELECTED PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—A very fine strain of Late Flat Dutch which we can recommend as a sure heading variety, producing very large, solid heads, weighing 20 to 30 pounds each, of dark green color and excellent flavor; it is a good keeper. We have taken great care in the selecting of heads for seed and our strain is very pure. Our Selected Premium Flat Dutch is one of the best fall shipping cabbages, and unsurpassed for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

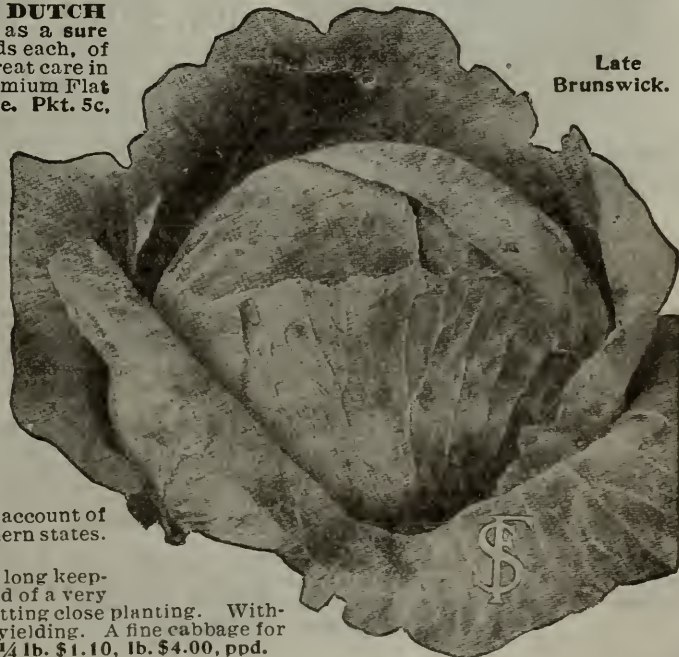
145. MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH—This is the largest kind of the cabbage family in the world; heads have been grown so large that they could not be put into a bushel basket, having a diameter two inches greater; 30 to 40 pounds is not uncommon for the Mammoth, some heads have weighed over 50 lbs. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

146. AUTUMN KING—It produces enormous, solid heads of that dark shade of green which is most desirable in a cabbage, and is always sure to head. The large, broad heads are rounded at the top, fine grained, tender and solid as a rock. It has small outer leaves and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

147. STONEMASON DRUMHEAD—By many gardeners this is considered one of the most reliable varieties for fall and winter use. The plants are of medium size with a very moderate number of leaves. Stem medium length; heads good size, round and slightly flattened, very solid, crisp tender and free from the strong flavor found in many late sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

148. * F. S. & N. CO'S SUREHEAD—A good main crop variety. Always sure to make fine heads even in most unfavorable seasons. Heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds each. A general favorite with gardeners, and on account of its drought resisting quality it can be recommended especially for the western states. Keeps well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

149. LATE BRUNSWICK—A very fine main crop variety and grand long keeper. Heads are of uniform shape, flat, large, heavy, firm and solid, and of a very superior flavor. The plants are very compact, with few outside leaves, permitting close planting. Withstands drought and frost to a remarkable degree; equal to the best in heavy yielding. A fine cabbage for making "kraut". The seed we offer is best Danish grown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, ppd.



**Late
Brunswick.**

141. DANISH ROUND-HEADED—An earlier short stemmed strain of the famous Danish Ballhead. In this strain we have very large, solid heads on short stems, having the same keeping quality as the original strain of Danish Ballhead. It is 10 days to 2 weeks earlier and produces as large a yield as any of the Danish cabbages. Especially valuable for high, dry land, producing good sized heads. For shipping in the late fall or winter there is no finer cabbage than this strain. Our stock of Danish Roundhead comes to us direct from the originator in Denmark and is so well bred that practically every plant will produce a good solid head of uniform type. Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$10.00, prepaid.

142. SHORT STEM DRUM-HEAD—A well known standard late variety with large, flattened heads, very solid and a sure header. Of compact growth, with few outer leaves. Desirable for late winter use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, ppd.

Red
Cabbage,
Danish
Stonehead

leaves finely crimped. Without question the earliest and finest savoy; of equal value to the market gardener and private garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

156. EXTRA EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY—One of the earliest and sweetest of the savoy. The heads are round and solid, with small, thick, fleshy leaves of fine, deep green color and excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

157. IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY—The best of the large, late savoy sorts, either for home use or for the market. The plants are very vigorous growers and sure headers; the heads are compact, large and showy, with fine, densely savoyed or crumpled leaves of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

BUY YOUR CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER PLANTS FROM US.

CAULIFLOWER.

Sow the seed in a hotbed in January or February, and when the plants are large enough, transplant 3 inches apart in boxes until time to plant out. If hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out as early as the ground can be properly prepared, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. Keep well hoed, watering freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. The late varieties mature in autumn, and are sown and managed similar to winter cabbage. Any soil that will grow cabbage will grow cauliflower, but rich, moist soil is preferred.

NOTICE:—To kill worms and bugs on Cauliflower plants use "Slug Shot."

160. * F. S. & N. CO'S SELECTED EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL—The most popular and earliest variety. Our seed is raised by expert growers in Denmark, the best Cauliflower growing country in the world, where the climate is especially adapted for raising this vegetable, and our growers select for seed only the very earliest, largest and finest, fully developed heads. We can therefore offer our stock as first class in every respect, unsurpassed by any other stock of Snowball, and no Cauliflower ever grown gives more satisfactory results either when forced under glass during winter and early spring, or planted later in open ground. Under reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid head measuring from 8 to 10 inches across, with a very close, snow-white curd of extra fine quality. The plants are compact, with a few narrow, upright leaves and can be set closely together. We supply the most critical trade. Pkt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10, oz. \$1.90, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00, prepaid.

161. F. S. & N. CO'S DANISH PERFECTION—A new variety of the Dwarf Erfurt type. While not quite as early as Snowball, the heads are better protected by leaves and are very firm, solid and heavy, snow-white and with no protruding leaves. The extra protection to the head does away, to a large extent, with the necessity of tying up the leaves. Comes very true to type and its evenness in maturing makes it possible to take care of the crop at one cutting. This variety produces the most solid, whitest and best heads of cauliflower we have ever seen grow. Practically every plant produces a good head. Pkt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.30, oz. \$2.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.00, prepaid.

162. EARLY SNOWBALL—A splendid type of the Snowball and is very popular in the East. Our seed will give best satisfaction. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00, oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.

163. EXTRA EARLY PARIS—Very popular early sort, forming medium sized, compact heads of excellent quality and flavor. The leaves are large, stalk short. For the home garden a very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c, oz. \$1.30, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

164. EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—One of the best varieties of Cauliflower that can be had at any price, and growers will find this a very superior strain. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with short stalks. The heads form quickly, measure from 8 to 10 inches across, are beautiful, white, firm, and of fine grain. It gives excellent results both for the home garden and for market use and is similar in all respects to the Snowball, except in earliness, being a few days later than that variety. Unsurpassed in earliness, purity of color, and solid heads. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.70, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50, prepaid.

165. * DRY WEATHER OR DANISH GIANT—This variety is of vigorous and dwarf growth, and produces stone-hard and snow-white heads, unsurpassed in quality. The foliage is very heavy, fully protecting the heads, which are less liable to blight in hot weather than those of the earlier sorts. As indicated by the name, for dry, hot climates it is to be preferred to all other sorts, being a sure header there when other sorts fail. If thoroughly cultivated and well enriched, it is the Cauliflower that gives the highest yield. Dry-weather Cauliflower requires less moisture than other varieties, and is especially adapted for growing in dry localities, where it will produce good sized heads under unfavorable conditions. We recommend this variety as one of the very best for growing in the open ground. Pkt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.30, oz. \$2.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.00, prepaid.

Danish
Perfection
Cauliflower

166. AUTUMN GIANT—This large, vigorous growing variety has a long stem, and large dark green leaves. It produces very large, firm heads, which are very white and of the best quality. The heads are well protected by the inner leaves and remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started early in the season to insure their full development. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, prepaid.

As I am an old Customer, I am herewith placing my 1919 order, I have been very pleased with your seeds this far and have had excellent results on our dry farm with them. I have raised excellent Cauliflower on our place.

Mrs. JOS. NEWBRAND, Daniels, Idaho.

RED CABBAGE.

151. * F. S. & N. CO'S DANISH STONEHEAD—This new red cabbage is considered one of the best strains ever introduced. The plants are strong and compact in growth, producing dark red, round, solid heads of large size, equally as hard and handsome in appearance as our famous Danish Ballhead. The red color extends to the center of each head, making it a valuable sort for the market or pickling. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

152. ERFURT EXTRA EARLY—This is the earliest of all red cabbages. The heads are not very large, but of excellent quality, very hard and keep well; the color is blood-red. The best variety for pickling. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.25, prepaid.

153. RED DRUMHEAD—A grand, second early variety, with medium large, firm heads, having thin and small leaf-ribs and a black-red color. There are but few outer leaves, permitting close planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.25, prepaid.

154. MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The largest of the red cabbages and a sure header; the heads are round, very solid, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, and are of attractive red color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.50, prepaid.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

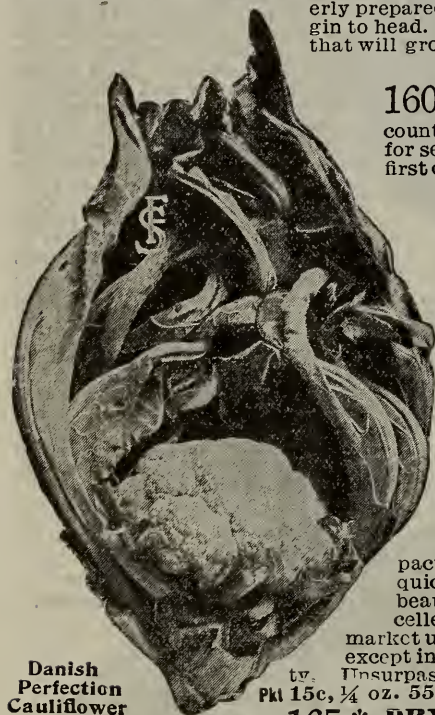
The Savoy Cabbages are superior in flavor to the smooth-leaved sorts.

155. F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST OF ALL SAVOY—Forms medium sized, very solid heads of conical shape, with blunt point;

leaves finely crimped. Without question the earliest and finest savoy; of equal value to the market gardener and private garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



Improved American Savoy Cabbage.

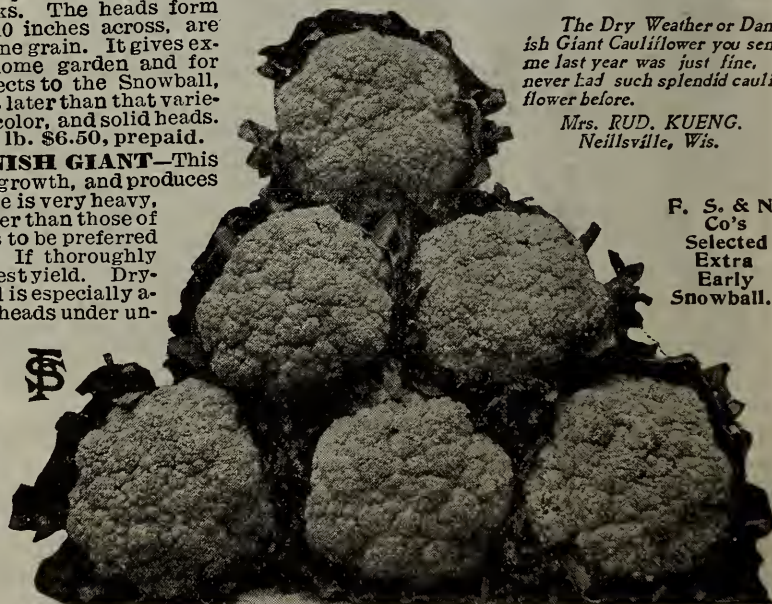


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The Dry Weather or Danish Giant Cauliflower you sent me last year was just fine. I never had such splendid cauliflower before.

Mrs. RUD. KUENG,
Neillsville, Wis.

F. S. & N.
Co's
Selected
Extra
Early
Snowball.



CARROTS—Table Varieties.

The carrot is one of the most nutritious and healthful roots, and should be more generally used for the table as well as for stock feeding purposes. Will grow in any soil, sandy deep loam is best. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, covering about one-half inch, and the plants should be thinned to 2, 3, or even 4 inches. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, or the rows may be made wide enough apart, say 2 to 2½ feet, to allow cultivation by horse power. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, three to four pounds required per acre.

170.* F. S. & N. CO'S SUPERIOR MARKET—An elegant bunching carrot. Resembles Danver's Half Long, but is of much finer texture; flesh deep orange nearly to center, leaving hardly any core; very sweet and tender, never becoming stringy or woody. The finest carrot for the market or table use. It is very uniform in size and always yields well. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

171. DANVER'S HALF LONG—This is considered the best variety for general crop; it is a first-class carrot for any kind of soil. Roots are of rich dark orange color, grow to a good large size, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, and are smooth and handsome. Easily harvested and a good keeper. This carrot is excellent for table use, and owing to its productiveness, is largely grown for feeding purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

172. NANTES HALF LONG, EARLY—It is of good shape and size. The leaves are fine and the roots almost cylindrical, very smooth and grow about six inches long; the flesh is entirely red and very sweet, and almost entirely without a core. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, prepaid.

173. EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING—The earliest small round variety, very much used for early forcing. Color reddish orange; it bunches very nicely; used largely for market as well as for the kitchen garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

174.* GUERANDE or OXHEART—Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use, and when mature are equally good for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, prepaid.

175. CHANTENAY—An early main crop carrot for the market gardener. A first class table variety; stump rooted, and about 5 to 6 inches long, and broad-shouldered. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color, and of the finest quality; is medium early, with small tops. Undoubtedly one of the best in quality for the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, prepaid.

176. EARLY SCARLET HORN—(Stump rooted). Popular for forcing and early garden use. Roots are of medium size; flesh deep orange, fine grained; of agreeable sweet flavor; small top. Fine for bunching for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, prepaid.

177. LONG RED ALTRINGHAM—Well known standard sort. The roots are smooth, fine grained, of large size, beautiful dark red color and of superior quality. The yield is very large, especially on light deep soil. Excellent carrot for table use as well as for stock feed and should be grown more extensively. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

178. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—(Pointed rooted). The standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color, good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18 inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

BEST CARROTS FOR STOCK USE.

The value of the carrot as a stock food is not appreciated in this country as it should be. They make a wholesome addition to the winter feed for stock and are very valuable when fed to dairy cows, producing an increased flow of rich milk and imparting a beautiful golden yellow color to the butter. They should be fed regularly to horses, particularly to colts in winter and spring, and condition powders will not be needed, and distemper and similar diseases will not be known. We urge a more general use of carrots among our customers for feeding stock, knowing their value will be appreciated when better known.

185. VICTORIA—The largest and unquestionably the heaviest cropping yellow carrot in cultivation. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical, and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is especially adapted for rich land, altho a heavy cropper on all soils. It is easily harvested, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.15, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

186. IMPROVED SHORT WHITE—This distinct variety is destined to take first prize as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Roots half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, white below; flesh white, solid, crisp, and of excellent quality. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot, and is the best of this class. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.15, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

187.* MASTODON—This will give the greatest yield per acre of any carrot grown. Roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, consequently they are very easily harvested. The flesh is white, crisp, solid and very sweet in flavor. A yield of 15 to 20 tons and more per acre is very frequently obtained. They do not easily break in pulling for storing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. \$1.20, 5 lbs. \$5.25.

188. LONG WHITE BELGIAN—A variety with long slender roots, about one-third of which grows above the surface of the ground, thus making it easy to pull. Very productive, highly nutritious and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.15, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

189. LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—This sort is very similar to the White Belgian, except in color. Its strong point is its keeping quality, making it of special value for late feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.15, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

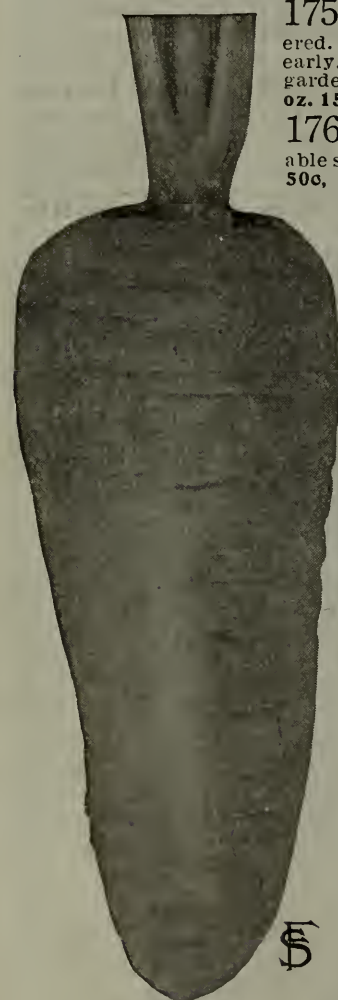
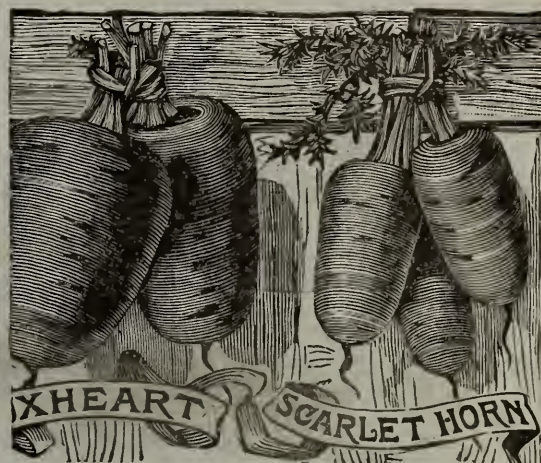
190. RED ST. VALERY or INTERMEDIATE—A large and handsome carrot with very straight roots, broad at the top and ten to twelve inches long. Yields very heavy crops in rich, light soil. Splendid for stock and good for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.15, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

Enclosed find my order for garden seeds this year again. Have used your seeds for the past three years and found them to be the best we ever had. Everybody who sees our garden is highly surprised about it. We sowed 5 packets of your onion seed and harvested over 10 bushels of the finest and largest onions we have ever seen.

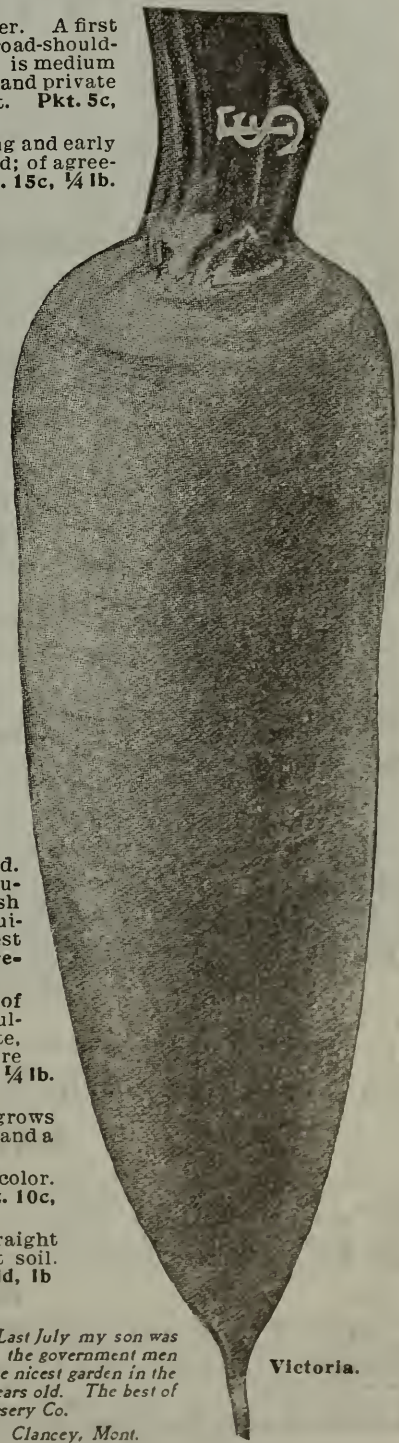
JOHN F. HOFFMANN, Leola, So. Dak.

I was well pleased with your seed sent me. Last July my son was ordered to camp, and as we lived on his homestead, the government men looked everything over and told me that we had the nicest garden in the state, and just me to take care of it! I am now 60 years old. The best of it is the seed all came from the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

MRS. HELENA BORGSTEDT, Clancey, Mont.



Superior Market.



Victoria.



Golden Self-Blanching.

and solid. It has attained great popularity in many celery growing sections.

200. WINTER QUEEN—Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping longer than any other variety. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with again as large a heart as any other celery. The leaves blanch to a beautiful creamy white and are firm and solid. The flavor is sweet, nutty and delicious, leaving nothing to be desired. Splendid for market and the home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

201. OLD CELERY SEED—Used in place of celery, for soups, pickles, etc. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, lb. 35c, prepaid.

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery.

This popular vegetable is worthy of more extensive cultivation. The roots, which are used in salads or boiled like parsnips or turnips, have a celery flavor that is particularly pleasant to those who like celery. The roots keep well all winter.

205. LARGE ERFURT—Roots large, smooth, turnip-shaped and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

206. APPLE SHAPED—Roots large, round and smooth. Of very fine flavor and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

LEEK.

A species of onion, highly esteemed for flavoring soups, being of more delicate flavor than the onion. Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and 18 inches apart; the plants should be thinned to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. When 6 or 8 inches high they may be transplanted in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, the neck, being covered, may be blanched. The ground can hardly be made too rich, for leek is a gross feeder. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

210. GIANT EXHIBITION—On account of its large size and attractive appearance, this variety is ideal for growing to show at exhibitions and market. Produces its extra large, thick shoots very quickly. In quality it is better than any other variety, the white stems being of mild flavor. A profitable sort for the market gardener and excellent for the kitchen garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.

211. LONDON FLAG—This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

212. LARGE MUSSELBURG—Plants of enormous size, with large and broad leaves of mild and pleasant flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

The young seed pods of this plant are used for the well known and delicious "Gumbo" soups. Easy to grow. Plant in spring as soon as danger of frost is past. Cultivate the same as corn.

215. WHITE VELVET—Height 3½ feet; long white pods. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

216. LONG GREEN—Plant dwarf, with long tender pods. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

217. DWARF GREEN—Grows low, is very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

MUSHROOMS.

DIRECT PURE CULTURE SPAWN—The process by which this spawn is obtained not only insures mushrooms true to type with extraordinary regularity and uniformity, but the mushrooms which spring from the spawn in wonderful numbers come to maturity much more quickly than is the case with spawn manufactured on any other system. This spawn comes in bricks weighing about 1½ pounds; a brick will spawn a bed of 10 square feet. Pamphlet on mushroom culture free with every order. Price: Brick 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 bricks \$1.50, 10 bricks \$2.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CELERY.

The seed should be started in shallow boxes or hot bed. Sow thickly and cover lightly, keep well watered and transplant when two inches high, in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. For home use celery is often grown in double rows, ten inches apart, without trenching, and banked for winter storage, just where it grows, without lifting. One ounce of seed will make about 2500 plants.

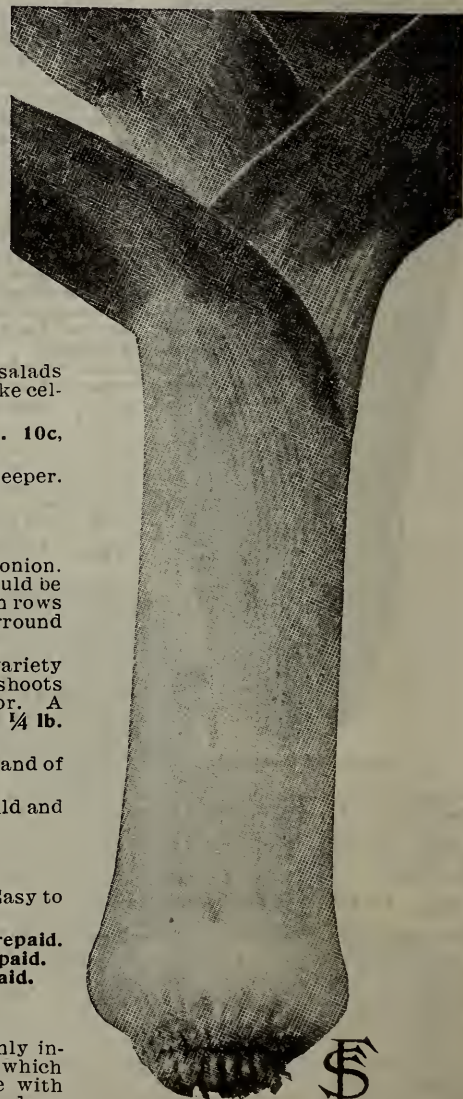
195.* F. S. & N. CO'S GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—This is the best celery for early use. In fact, the only variety now grown extensively for all markets as an early celery. The plants are of a yellowish green color, but when maturing, the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness. It is self-blanching to a remarkable degree, altho boards are generally used to hasten the blanching. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and the fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish the standard of excellence as an early sort. We handle of this variety only the originator's seed, grown in France, which is the most expensive, yet by far the best in the market; having a larger trade on this celery, we are able to buy at the lowest figure and can therefore sell at reasonable prices. We guarantee, however, our stock to be fully equal to the best high-priced seed of other seedsmen and to give good results. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

196.* WHITE PLUME—This is the earliest and an easily blanched celery. Plants grow rapidly and when maturing the inner stems and leaves turn white; they blanch naturally, but in order to produce close, attractive bunches, the stalks should, when three-quarters grown, be drawn together and the soil pressed around the plants, which will then in a short time be fit for use. Our seed is grown in northern France, where the climate and soil are especially adapted for growing celery, the finest seed being produced there. We procure our stock from the same grower who furnishes our Golden Self-Blanching and who has a world-wide reputation for growing the best celery seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

197. AMERICAN GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Owing to the short crop of the best French grown seed, we offer American grown seed of this variety. The seed was grown from best selected French stock, and is the finest obtainable in this country. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, pd.

198. GIANT PASCAL—We recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick, the upper portion nearly round, but broadening and flattening toward the base, blanching very quickly with little banking up. An admirable keeper. One of the best kinds for the market gardener. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00.

199. DWARF GOLDEN HEART—A long keeping Golden Dwarf of established merit. The heart is large, surrounded by a shapely solid stalk. The heart blanches a beautiful yellow after storing; it requires little trimming for market as it is so shapely.



Leek.

SWEET CORN.

Peep O' Day



A rich, warm soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good soil, if deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant in hills 3 to 3½ feet apart each way, or sow in rows 3½ feet apart, placing seeds about 8 inches apart in the rows. First planting may be done as soon as danger from frost is past; for succession plant every 2 weeks until July. Give frequent and thoro, but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. One quart will plant about 200 hills; one-third bushel per acre.

We have been more than fortunate this season in having under contract some of the best pieces of sweet corn in southern Minnesota. The yields have been exceptionally heavy and the quality of seed has never been better. In the seed which we are offering only the best formed and exceptionally well typed ears have been shelled. In the forepart of September, when this page is being plated, prices are expected to be very steady on sweet corn. For a larger quantity, write us for special prices.

NOTICE:—The legal weight in Minnesota of all varieties of Sweet Corn is 48 pounds per bushel. Our prices are based on this weight; some states specify only 45 pounds per bushel.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

225.* IMPROVED PEEP O' DAY—The earliest true sweet corn. The best extra early variety for the Northwest. This variety is very dwarf, from 3½ to 4 feet high; each stalk produces from 3 to 5 ears, mostly ten-rowed and about five inches long. The kernels are smaller than those of the Cory and are deliciously sweet; of great value to the market gardener. The stalks of Peep O' Day

being small, it should be planted close together, about 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows, with the rows just far enough apart to admit cultivation. Our seed is grown on our own farms here. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

226.* F. S. & N. CO'S GOLDEN BANTAM—The finest sweet corn in cultivation, in every respect. The most popular variety, both for the home garden and for the market. Golden Bantam is extremely early and very hardy, permitting early planting. The stalks grow about 4 feet high, bearing 2 to 3 ears, 5 to 7 inches long, which are completely filled with 8 rows of very long golden yellow kernels. This is without exception the sweetest, richest and most tender of all sweet corn and remains in fine table condition a long time. Because of its extreme hardness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather, it is the best sort for the Northwest. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

227. F. S. & N. CO'S WHITE MEXICAN—A white variety which has all the good qualities of sweetness and flavor of the old dark type. It is one of the earliest to mature, furnishing edible ears from four to six days ahead of Cory. The ears, in size and shape, are like those of the Black Mexican. For the home garden as well as for market it is one of the best. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

228. EXTRA EARLY MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—This is the earliest and best of all the extra early sweet corns. Ears are 10 to 12 rowed, 7 to 8 inches long, tender, white and fairly sweet, stalks growing about four feet high and usually produce two large ears on each stalk. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

EARLY VARIETIES.

230.* F. S. & N. CO'S MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—The largest and best early variety. Each stalk produces two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use before those of any other large sorts. The ears are 12-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no openings between the rows at the base. The kernel is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality. The size and beauty of this variety give it a ready sale, even when the market is over-stocked. The best variety for the northern garden, and now extensively grown for early corn by market gardeners in this state. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

231. EARLY MINNESOTA—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and private garden. The stalks grow about five feet high, bearing one or two ears, which are long and 8-rowed. Kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Our stock will be found uniform and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

232. CROSBY'S EARLY—This is a favorite second-early variety of sweet corn. The ears are about 7 inches in length, with 10 to 12 rows of fine kernels of excellent quality. In flavor it is delicious and very sweet. Crosby's Early is a popular variety for the house garden, and it is grown extensively for canning. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

F. S. & N. Co's Golden Bantam,
The Quality Sweet Corn.



Mammoth White Cory.

MEDIUM EARLY VARIETIES.

235. F. S. & N. CO'S EARLY CHAMPION—The most popular and largest of the second-early sorts. Season a little later than Mammoth White Cory. Ears large, uniform, and covered with 12 rows of pure white kernels, which are very sweet, tender, full of milk, not too large, but just the right size; cob thin and white. A good yielder; excellent for both early and late planting. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

234.* BANTAM EVERGREEN—Cross between the Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, which has taken the best characteristics of each variety, making it the sweetest, richest and most tender of all sweet corns, with an exceptionally large ear, deep kernels and still early maturing. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

Order was received in good condition. It is a real pleasure to deal with your house, you shall have my order as long as I am in need of anything in the seed line.

AUG. H. NEUMANN, Minneapolis, Minn.

SWEET CORN—Medium Early Varieties. Continued.

236. KENDALL'S EARLY GIANT—A variety of great merit. The ears are large, measuring 8 to 9 inches long, with 10 or more rows of plump, white kernels of most deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. Very early for such a large eared sort. Gardeners report this sweet corn ready for use in 60 days, when grown on sandy soil and in 72 days on heavy ground. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

237. BLACK MEXICAN—This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all sweet corn. When cooked the ear is remarkably white with a bluish tinge towards the base of the kernels, but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is unsurpassed in tenderness and fine quality. For family use we consider it the most desirable second early sort. The stalks grow about six feet high. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

Late Varieties.

240. F. S. & N. CO'S WHITE EVERGREEN—Bred from one pure white-grained ear, discovered in Stowell's Evergreen, it has been developed into a beautiful, white, large eared Evergreen variety. It has slimmer and shorter stalks, broader and more vigorous, deep green foliage, and is earlier by several days in producing ears suitable for the table than the Stowell's. Grains are pure white, very sugary and are tightly set from butt to tip. The ears remain long in edible condition, like all true Evergreens. Desirable for the home garden and for the canner. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

241.* NEW EARLY EVERGREEN—In this variety we have all the good qualities of the old standard, Stowell's Evergreen, with quite an important point in addition, namely, that of earliness. It is about ten days earlier, with fully as large an ear; and also equal to it in every other respect. This is without a doubt one of the standard main crop varieties for the home garden and the market, and used to a considerable extent by canners. It is an excellent variety to follow Mammoth White Cory. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.25.

242.* STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Recognized everywhere as the standard variety for market and home use. Remains longer in the green state than most other sorts. Very large ears with deep and remarkably sweet grains. Our stock is of the best quality, grown from selected ears. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.25.

243. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the sweetest and most delicious of all sweet corn. It is extremely productive, the stalks averaging three ears, sometimes having as many as five. The small, irregular kernels are very deep and pure white in color. Ears average nine inches in length. It is a late main crop sweet corn, which should have a place in every home garden, as well as in the market gardener's field. Our stock is especially fine. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

F. S. & N. CO'S SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF SWEET CORN.

The following varieties, when planted at the same time, will produce a continuous supply of sweet corn of the finest quality, from early summer until frost.

GOLDEN BANTAM—The earliest and sweetest variety.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—A fine medium early sort.

CROSBY'S EARLY—Medium late, delicious and sweet.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Standard late variety.

We make the following special prices for the collection.

One packet each of above 4 named varieties..... 20c, prepaid.

½ pound each of above 4 named varieties..... 50c, prepaid.

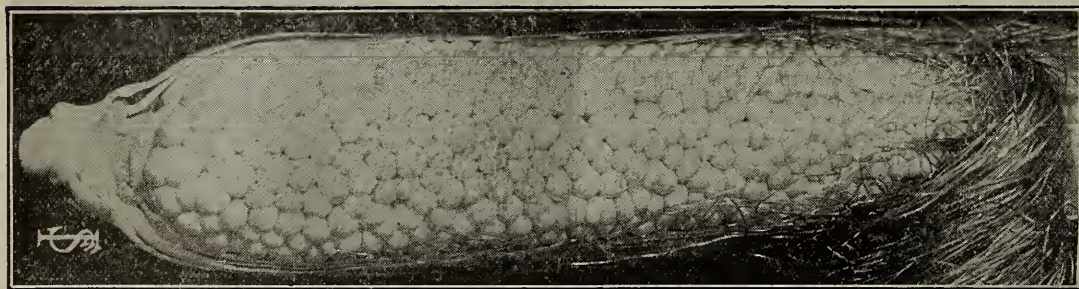
1 pound each of above 4 named varieties..... \$1.00, prepaid.



WHITE
EVERGREEN

Am sending you another order for garden seeds, also corn. I always have a good garden if I plant your seeds, and I have been buying them from you for years. I had a large garden last year, had plenty of everything all summer and to can for the winter.

MRS. HARVEY LONG,
Webster, So. Dak.



Country Gentleman.

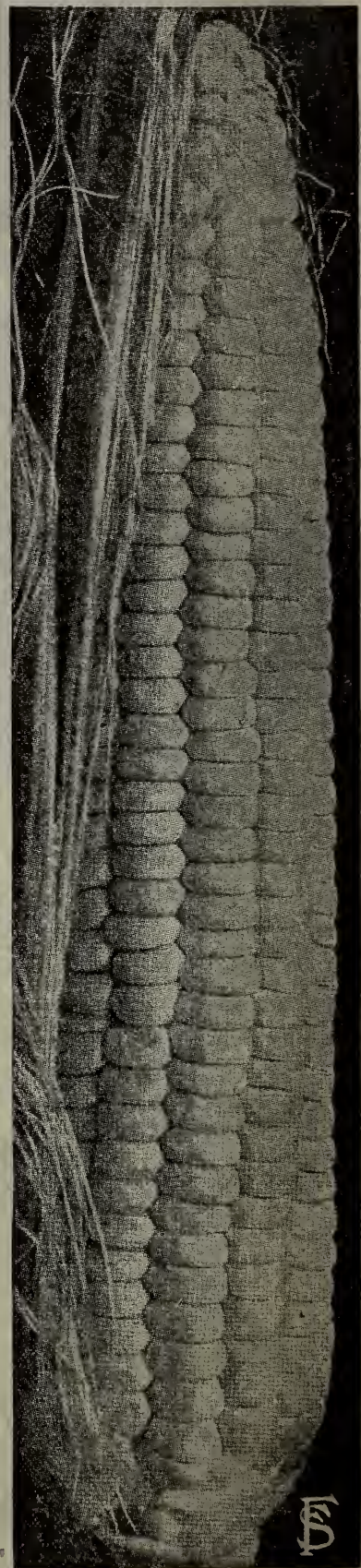
POP CORN.

Pop Corn is a very profitable crop, yields well even in unfavorable seasons, and will always find a good market. Thousands of carloads of pop corn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Cracker-Jack" and other like preparations. Pop corn brings a very much higher price, either shelled or on the ear, than any other corn and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in event of an inactive market, it can always be fed, and a farmer cannot raise better feed. Plant at the rate of six to eight quarts per acre in drills three feet apart, dropping the seed 1½ feet apart in the rows. Or plant in hills, using 5 to 6 quarts of seed per acre.

245. WHITE RICE—The leading market sort and largely planted everywhere. The grain is white, rather large, and in popping expands to great size. It is very productive, as 3 to 6 ears are borne on each stalk. If you are growing pop corn for market, we urge you to plant White Rice, as it will yield better returns than any other kind. Pkt. 5c, lb. 20c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 18c, 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

246. QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Large ear and large, smooth grain of a peculiar lustrous golden yellow. Very prolific. It pops splendidly, the general appearance of the popped corn being a rich cream color. The exceeding tenderness when popped, together with the delicious and delicate taste, make this variety one of the best. Is preferred by many to the white seeded kinds. Pkt. 5c, lb. 20c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 18c, 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

247.* NEW JAPANESE RICE—The Quality Pop Corn. Most tender and of delicious flavor when popped, without any hard particles; melts in your mouth. Try it once, you will not be without it again. The ears are short and thick, with deep, white kernels. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.



Stowell's Evergreen.

CUCUMBERS.

Plant the seed three-fourths of an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time, allowing ten seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but 3 or 4 of the most promising ones in each hill. Cultivate frequently as long as the vines will permit. One ounce of seed for 50 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Use "Slug Shot" to kill cucumber bugs and worms, see page 117.

254. SNOW'S FAMOUS PICKLING—This strain of pickling cucumbers is considered the acme of perfection. The fruits are short and broad at the stem end, tapering slightly to the tip, very uniform in size, of rich deep green color. The flesh is crisp and tender. The vines are strong, remarkably blight resisting, and yield abundantly. A sure cropper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

255. * F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST PICKLING—This variety we believe to be the earliest and best strain of all pickling cucumbers. The vines are of vigorous growth and harder than other varieties, therefore permitting early planting. The fruits are of medium size, slim in shape, of superior quality. More prolific than any other cucumber we have ever tried. For the gardener our Earliest Pickling will prove a money maker. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

256. EARLY FRAME or EARLY SHORT GREEN—Desirable for pickles of medium size, and of fine quality when sliced for the table. A little later than the Early Cluster; keeps green for a long time. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

257. CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING—Fruits of medium length, somewhat thicker than the Boston and deep green in color, with large, prominent spines; extremely prolific. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

258. BOSTON or GREEN PROLIFIC—A distinct and very productive variety. Fruits bright green, medium sized, slender, smooth, symmetrical, crisp and tender. Used almost exclusively by all the pickle factories in the western states. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

259. EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Fruits of the slim form, desirable for small pickles; is very prolific, frequently setting fruits in clusters of 2 and 3. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, ppd.

260. * IMPROVED LONG GREEN—One of the best for slicing and pickles. Vines are very vigorous and productive, and the fruits about twelve inches long, are formed almost as early as those of the short sorts. They are firm, crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

261. NEW EVERBEARING—Very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this variety is that the vines continue to produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other sorts. The fruit is of medium size, perfect in shape, of a fine green color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, ppd.

WHITE SPINE VARIETIES.

264. * EARLY FORTUNE—This is one of the finest types of the White Spine varieties ever produced. It is extremely early, very productive and always brings the money in the early market. One of its best features is its disease resistance and wonderful shipping qualities. The color is a rich dark green which does not fade when shipped a long distance. The fruit averages nine inches long, slightly tapering. Flesh white, very crisp and firm, with very few seeds. We recommend a thorough tryout of this variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

265. EARLIEST OF ALL—This is the earliest type of White Spine grown. The fruits are small but of fine quality and attractive dark green color, changing to white when ripe. This variety is much used by pickle factories for packing in bottles; the cucumbers being straight, blunt ended and very firm, make very handsome, showy pickles of best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

266. F. S. & N. CO'S NORTHWESTERN BEAUTY—An early, most shapely and productive strain of the Improved White Spine, of a rich green color throughout its entire length and very straight and symmetrical. We have improved the old variety by careful selection of the finest specimens for seed stock, and recommend this variety to the private gardener as well as those who grow for profit. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

267. IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—The handsomest and most productive variety of the White Spine sorts. Without exception the most profitable cucumber for market gardeners, and equally desirable as a family garden sort. Only a few days later than the Extra Early White Spine, but the fruits are longer, more slender and of finer shape. The cucumbers are very straight, symmetrical and of deep green color throughout their entire length, never turning yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10.

ODD VARIETIES OF CUCUMBERS.

273. GIANT PERA—A most prolific late variety of very large size, measuring from 18 to 22 inches long. Fine for exhibition purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

274. GHERKIN or BURR—For pickling only; the very small fruits are roundish long, about 2 in., very prickly when green. Must be used for pickling when young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.

275. JAPANESE CLIMBING—This sort grows quickly, climbing poles or trellises, thus taking up very little room in the garden. The fruits are of good size and fine flavor, adapted especially for slicing and salads. It does best in dry, warm summers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, prepaid.

268. EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE—The leading sort grown by southern truckers to ship to northern markets; used more than any other kind for forcing under glass, and one of the best sorts for table use. Very early, with vigorous and prolific vines, uniformly straight fruits of dark green color and tender flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

269. CUMBERLAND PICKLE—The fruits grow 9 to 10 inches in length, are of light green color and are thickly covered with small spines; they are very attractive and of fine quality. Excellent for both pickles and slicing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, ppd.

270. * DAVIS' PERFECT—This cucumber is a carefully selected strain of the Extra Long White Spine, and is a remarkably attractive fruit, very long, slim and dark green, measuring from 12 to 16 inches. The fruits keep their color until ripe, when they turn white; the flesh is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor. Excellent for both outdoor planting and forcing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

271. EXTRA LONG or EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—A popular sort of White Spine with market gardeners. Beautiful, long, smooth and straight fruits of fine, shiny, dark green color, measuring 10 to 14 inches in length, with white, crisp, tender flesh. A fine table variety, excellent to grow under glass. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

272. KLONDIKE—A hybrid sort of the White Spine type, about the size of the Extra Early sort. It is a wonderful keeper, very early, of fine dark green color; a good market gardener sort and very popular in the Southwest to ship North. Quite hardy, producing fair crops, even under such unfavorable conditions as cause other sorts to fail. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

276. LEMON CUCUMBER—The fruits are nearly round, with yellow and green markings and smooth skin. The flesh is crisp, with a sweet flavor, surpassing that of all cucumbers. For pickling they can be used either green or ripe. Can also be used for mangoes like melons. A highly prized table delicacy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.

277. SERPENT or SNAKE—A great curiosity; the cucumbers grow several feet in length and are usually much twisted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, prepaid.

278. WHITE WONDER—The fruits of this new variety are very large, smooth, of even size and beautiful, clear snow-white color, wax-like in appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, prepaid.



Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's Earliest Pickling Cucumbers.

CHICORY.

285. LARGE ROOTED—Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee. In the fall the roots should be taken up and dried, and when required for use, should be roasted and ground like coffee. In spring the leaves make a good salad, and are used extensively for this purpose. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, prepaid.

286. * WITLOOF-CHICORY or FRENCH ENDIVE—The famous winter salad so popular in the best hotels and restaurants. It is easily grown. The seed is sown in spring and the parsnip-like roots stored in a cool room until wanted for growing or in winter. It requires about one month to force the roots. Cultural directions on each package. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, prepaid.

661. CHIVES.

An onion-like plant, which by some is highly esteemed for use as a salad, and the green stems afford a very pleasant onion flavor for soups. The plant also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, and a new growth of leaves appears soon after each cutting. The seed may be sown in rows in the garden or in boxes and transplanted. After 2 or 3 years the plants may be taken up, divided and reset. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 90c, prepaid.

For Chives Plants see page 37.

ENDIVE.

305. * WHITE CURLED—A very beautiful sort of which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. They are crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

306. MOSS CURLED—One of the best autumn, winter or spring salads. Plants form large, dense clusters of finely divided, green leaves, which when properly blanched, are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

307. BATAVIAN—Large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched as salad or used for cooked greens. A very fine variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

GARDEN LEMON—See page 31.

GROUND CHERRY.

See Strawberry Tomatoes, pages 36 and 37.

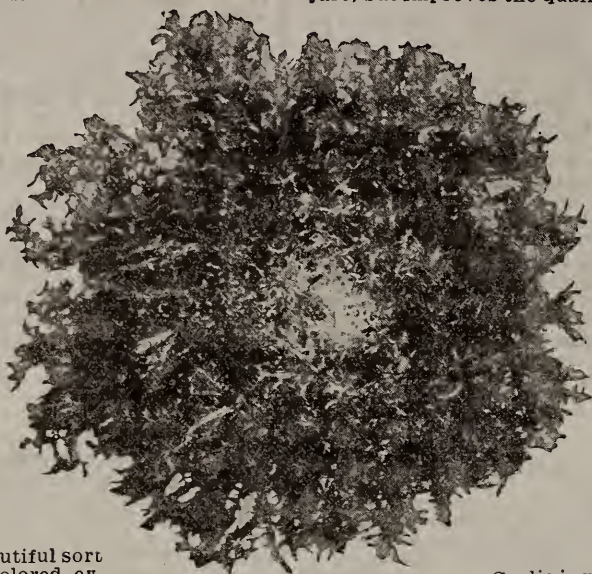
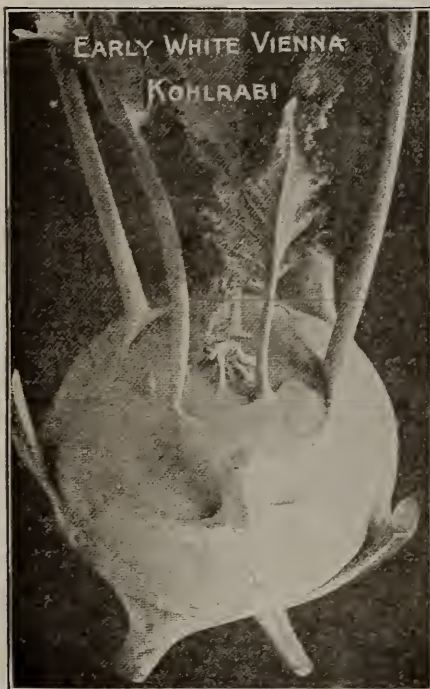
KOHLRABI.

Sow the seed early in spring, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 8 to 10 inches.

310. * EARLIEST ERFURT DELICATESSE—The earliest and finest sort for market and private garden. Flesh is white, of excellent flavor, tender and juicy. Leaves are short, permitting close planting. Best for forcing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00.

311. EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Very handsome, white fruit. Excellent both for forcing and open ground; flesh white and very tender; leaves short. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, ppd.

312. EARLY PURPLE—Very similar to the above, except in color, which is a bright purple. A desirable variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.



Endive, Moss Curled.

**COLLARDS.**

290. GEORGIA, SOUTHERN or CREOLE—We offer the true white or green stemmed sort, so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for table or for stock. Forms a large open head of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure, but improves the quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CORN SALAD.

291. LARGE ROUND-LEAVED, LARGE-SEEDED—This is a hardy, quick growing plant; the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter; can also be cooked and used like spinach. Sow in August or September. The plant will mature in 4 to 6 weeks. It can also be sown early in the spring like other lettuce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

CRESS.

295. FINE CURLED or PEPPER GRASS—Quick growing; leaves finely cut and feathery, ornamental, crisp and pungent, very refreshing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

296. WATER CRESS—Highly esteemed as a salad during spring and fall. Also used as a garnish for meats during the winter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

GARLIC.

Garlic is much esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves" which are planted in the spring. Easily grown everywhere. Bulbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

315. WHITE ENGLISH—Leaves are comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. Seed is much used for flavoring, in pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

316. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The leaves are light green, frilled and much crimped at the edge. Highly esteemed in the South for its vigorous growth and good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

HORSE RADISH—See page 108.

320. VINE PEACH.

The fruits are about the size of a large peach, oval shaped, and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. For sweet pickles, pies and preserves they are superb. Require the same cultivation as musk melons; are easily grown and wonderfully prolific. Full directions for growing, canning and preserving on each packet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, prepaid.

MUSHROOMS—See page 18.

EGG PLANT.

Seed should be sown in hotbed or greenhouse in March or April, and when about an inch high, pot in 2 or 3 inch pots. Plant out about June 1st, 2½ feet apart each way. One ounce for 1000 plants.

300. * NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS—The plants are large, vigorous, spreading, and the fruits are very large, oval, of glossy dark purple color; usually 4 to 8 fruits are produced by a plant. Our stock has been obtained by years of most careful selection and we have today the finest strain of all Mammoth Purple Egg Plants, the fruit growing to an immense size, being very early and entirely spineless. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.90, prepaid.

301. EARLY LONG PURPLE—A very early variety with long fruits of rich dark purple color and fine quality. Especially recommended for the North. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75.

302. BLACK BEAUTY—Desirable for the northern states. Earlier than New York Spineless. The fruits are broad, thick, of most attractive form and finest flavor. Their rich, lustrous, purple black color is very uniform. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.90, prepaid.

303. NEW Highbush or TREE—An excellent tall growing variety, bearing its large fruits well above the ground, thus escaping liability to rot. The fruits are very solid and of best quality. The plant resists drought and bad weather to a remarkable degree. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.90, prepaid.



LETTUCE.

Lettuce seed should be sown very early in the spring and at intervals of fifteen days for a succession; sow the seed in shallow drills, being careful to firm the soil well over the seed and thin to four inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of rows, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Curled or Loose Leaved Sorts.



Grand Rapids.

use, probably more so than any other kind; not suited for shipping and not adapted for forcing. The plant consists of a loose cluster of leaves, of bright brown color, varying to bright green; the quality is very fine; sweet in flavor, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

325.* GRAND RAPIDS—The best and most profitable sort for forcing. Almost exclusively grown by market gardeners. A splendid shipper, not apt to rot. Plant is upright and forms a loose head or a cluster of light green leaves. One of the very best leaf lettuces for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

326.* BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—One of the best and most largely planted bunching varieties; excellent for forcing as well as for growing outdoors. Distinctly a market gardener's sort, but also very satisfactory for home use, as it is very reliable and easily grown; it succeeds during summer when more delicate sorts are failures. A good shipper, remaining a long time in condition for use. Leaves broad and of fine quality, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.

327. SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLLED—(Seed white.) Early, erect growing. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered, and formed into a loose head; light green in color; sweet, tender and well flavored. May be cut when plants are very young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.

328.* DENVER MARKET—An early variety of loose headed type, either for forcing or open ground. Forms good sized heads of light green color. Leaves are handsomely marked and blistered, similar to Savoy Cabbage. Very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

329. PRIZEHEAD—An excellent home variety and planted extensively for family

All Seasons.

Very fine quality, large, solid heads.



Cabbage or Heading Varieties.

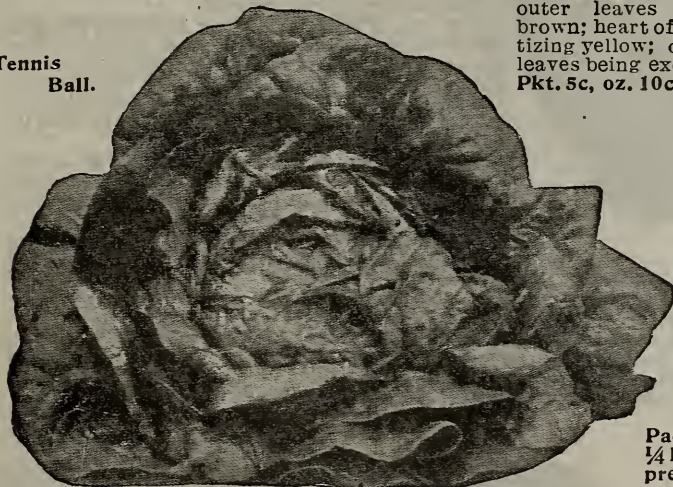
331.* ALL SEASONS—Large, handsome, solid heads, rather flat. The leaves are soft greyish green, broad and slightly wrinkled, while the inner ones are beautifully blanching, thick and of finest flavor. Very crisp and tender, having that "buttery" quality so much liked. It resists heat exceptionally well, and as its name implies may be grown in the open from early until late in the season. It may be planted for the first crop, and again in mid- and late summer, for successive crops. It is a sure header, slow to run to seed, and one of the very best both for the home table and for market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

332.* F. S. & N. CO'S MAY KING—The earliest head lettuce. Equally desirable for market and the home garden. Heads medium sized, with outer leaves folding close to the head, thus permitting close planting for frame work; color light green,

outer leaves tinged slightly brown; heart of a beautiful appetizing yellow; quality excellent, leaves being exceedingly tender.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

Tennis Ball.



333. THE DEACON or ST. LOUIS BUTTER—A lettuce of the highest quality, a splendid variety for the market gardener, as well as for home use. It stands the summer well, is very reliable, sure heading and very attractive. Reported to be the best head variety for forcing. The heads are medium large, leaves broad and smooth. Quality excellent, sweet and buttery in flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

334. TENNIS BALL—(Seed black.) Also called Salamander, All Heart and Market Gardener's Private Stock. One of the best head lettuces; succeeds everywhere and at all seasons. It is a sure header and an excellent shipper. We can highly recommend it for both private and market gardener's use. The plants are medium size, with broad leaves of light green color, blistered and crumpled; the quality is excellent, sweet and buttery in flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

335. GIANT ICEBERG—An extremely hard heading, large variety. The leaves have small indents and are of a yellowish green color.

Good for home

and market.
Packet 5c, oz. 10c,
¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00,
prepaid.



May King.

336. HANSON—The standard summer cabbage-heading variety for either the home or market gardener. Very reliable and a sure header. A very large, late variety, forming a very hard head of light green color, and of best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

337. CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Especially recommended to the private gardener; very hardy; succeeds well everywhere; not suited for indoor culture. A large, late variety, having a firm, well blanching heart, with outer leaves of rich, glossy green color; the most buttery flavored variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

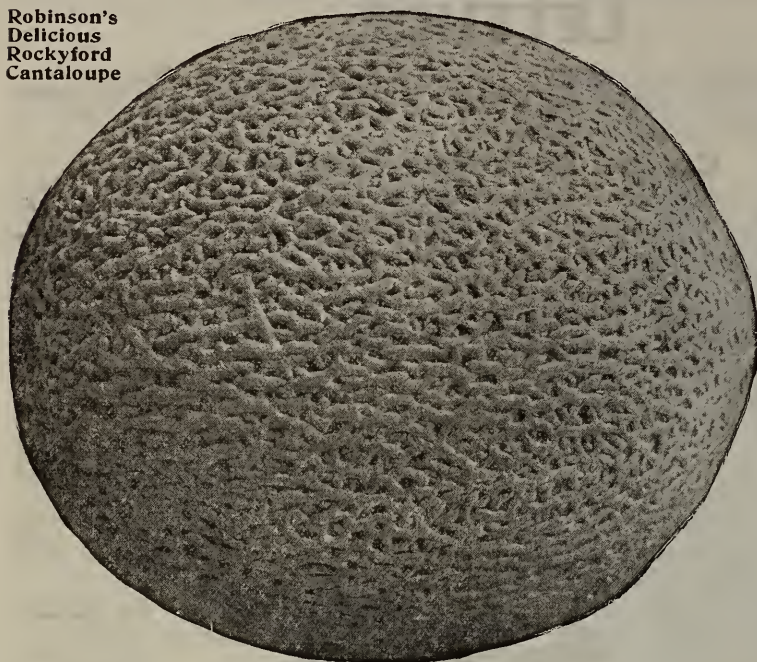
338. WONDERFUL or NEW YORK—A large variety of very good quality, fine flavor, sweet and crisp, and of dull green color; a good shipper. A favorite variety with market gardeners near New York; one of the best for the private garden; unfit for forcing. Excellent for mid-summer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

339. BIG BOSTON—A very popular sort with market gardeners; succeeds well in late fall, but also a good summer lettuce and fine for forcing. Hardy, reliable, a sure header, and a splendid shipper. The plants form large, compact heads, leaves of light dull green color with light brown border. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

340. COS LETTUCE—White Self-Folding. Of a distinct upright habit. The heads grow to a large size and are self-folding. Is considered by many to be the highest quality of all lettuces. Crisp and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

345. MIXED VARIETIES LETTUCE—Fine for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, prepaid.

Robinson's
Delicious
Rockyford
Cantaloupe



Salmon Fleshed Sorts.

360. NEW FORDHOOK—This melon is a cross between Emerald Gem and the old prize Jenny Lind. The vine is strong, vigorous grower, branching freely and frequently setting five to nine melons close to the hill. The fruits grow very even and regular in size and attractive in appearance, slightly flattened at both ends and they are roughly netted. The flesh is very thick, color an attractive deep orange and of delicious flavor. Remarkably early and a good shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

361. * F. S. & N. CO'S NETTED OSAGE—This new melon is a great improvement of the old popular Osage, as it is a few days earlier and of much finer appearance, the rind being of dark green color and covered with thick gray netting. With this new feature the Netted Osage combines all the good qualities of the old sort and is fully equal to it in size, luscious flavor and shipping qualities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

362. OSAGE—Fruits large, oval, with dark green skin, slightly ribbed and moderately netted; flesh is deep salmon colored, very thick and of the finest quality. One of the best melons for the home garden and also for the market; a good keeper and shipper. More extensively grown by market gardeners in the Northwest than any other variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.50, prepaid.

363. F. S. & N. CO'S YELLOW MEAT-ED JAPAN—This variety is a splendid shipper and for the private garden no better melon can be found. The flesh is thick, salmon colored, melting and of rich, sweet, delicious flavor. Fruits are of large size, nearly round, slightly ribbed and covered with patches of netting; skin yellowish-white when ripe. A heavy yielder, quite early. Grown extensively for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

364. PAUL ROSE—This splendid variety is a cross between Netted Gem and Miller's Cream, combining the best qualities of both. It ripens an immense number of moderate-sized fruits; flesh salmon, deep, sweet and richly flavored, and ripens close down to the rind with small seed cavity. The bright salmon flesh is much firmer than that of our Emerald Gem. It is an excellent shipping variety, of handsome appearance and good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

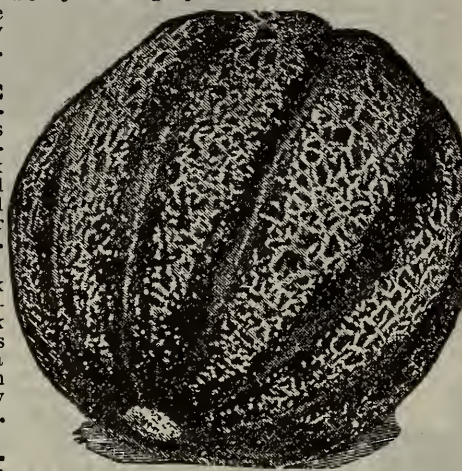
365. BURRELL'S GEM—A new melon of the Rockyford type, with orange-yellow meat of delicious flavor; a fine keeper and a good shipper. One of the finest melons grown. Size same as the full-sized Rockyford melons (six inches long, weighing about $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each); shape elongated; meat very thick, fine grained and spicy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$5.50, prepaid.

366. EMERALD GEM—Fruit medium sized, globular, but somewhat flattened at the ends, perfectly smooth and ribbed. Skin deep green while fruit is young, becoming tinged with yellow as it matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, and exceedingly high flavored. A splendid variety which has but few equals for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

367. SHUMWAY'S GIANT—Largest of all musk melons. Flesh is rich, melting and sugary. A splendid large melon to grow for exhibition purposes and home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

368. BANANA—This melon attains a length of 18 to 30 inches, is 2 to 4 inches in diameter and has flesh of orange-yellow color and exquisite flavor. The fruit resembles a banana in appearance and aroma. A fine melon for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

369. STRAWBERRY—A melon with the delicious flavor of the strawberry. Its smooth, deep flesh is salmon red. The skin is green, turning yellowish when ripe. The fruits are of desirable size, weighing 6 to 8 pounds. Fine for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.



Osage.

the netting being of rich olive green. The seed cavity is small; flesh deep, edible almost to the rind and of a sparkling soft green color, tinged with golden salmon. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

358. * ROBINSON'S DELICIOUS ROCKYFORD CANTALOUPE—This splendid melon is of the Eden Gem type, grown at Rockyford, Colorado. It is slightly oval, without ribs, heavily netted, and is green. The melon is thick meat, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$7.50, prepaid.

MUSK MELON.

Earliest varieties ready in 80 to 100 days from sowing. General crop requires 115 to 140 days. Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant when the ground has become warm and dry, and danger of frost is past, in hills 6 feet apart each way, in well enriched soil, 12 to 15 seeds in a hill. After all danger of the bugs is over thin out to three plants per hill. One ounce will plant about 60 hills, 3 pounds per acre. Use "Slug Shot" to kill melon bugs and worms; see page 117.

Green Fleshed Sorts.

349. * NEW BUSH—A remarkable variety in bush form, without vines or runners. Most desirable for the small garden, where space for the vining sorts cannot be spared. Plants are of vigorous growth, 15 to 18 inches in height, and two to three plants in a hill will cover a space of three feet in diameter. Plant in hills three feet apart. The fruits are five to six inches in diameter, somewhat flat, with shallow ribs; dark green, densely netted. The flesh is light green, flushed with salmon towards the center, and is very thick, lusciously sweet and juicy. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

350. * MINNESOTA MELTING SUGAR—The sweetest, richest flavored of all green-fleshed musk melons. Fruits are of just the right size for market, oval in form, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted. The flesh is very firm, of attractive green color, exceptionally sweet, sugary, juicy and tender, with a rich aromatic flavor and entirely free from stringiness. The melons are all uniform size, and everyone is of the same high quality. Vines are of vigorous, healthy growth, yielding an abundant crop quite early in season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

351. EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—This is a selection of the popular Hackensack, ripening fully ten days earlier. The melons are of good size, heavily ribbed and netted, and have thick, light green flesh of fine flavor; they are very early, hardy and prolific and one of the best varieties to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 95c, 5 lbs. \$4.00, prepaid.

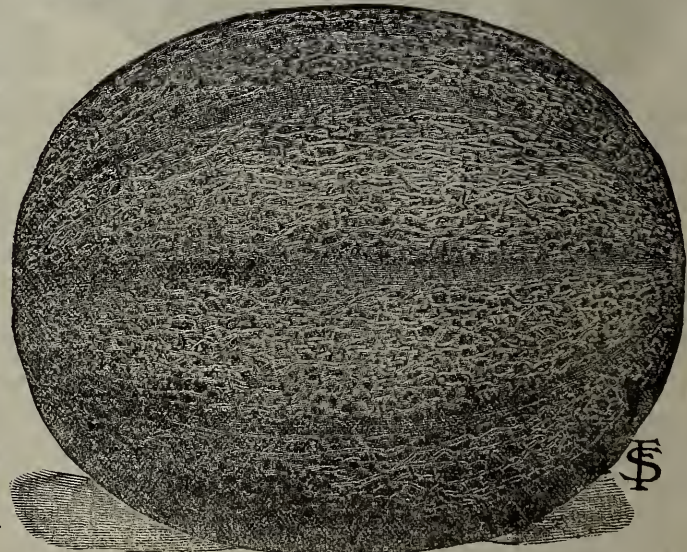
352. HACKENSACK or TURK'S CAP—The fruits are of good size, round, heavily ribbed and netted, with thick, firm, green flesh of excellent flavor. Hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

353. EXTRA EARLY CITRON or EARLY NUTMEG—A small round melon, valuable on account of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. The skin is green, becoming yellowish at maturity. The flesh is light green, sweet and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.50, pp'd.

354. IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG—Vines vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed and covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the finest flavor. Very fine for home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

355. NETTED GEM or ROCKYFORD—A popular small or basket melon. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed and covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and of the finest flavor. Our seed is taken from carefully selected melons. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.25, prepaid.

356. OHIO MELTING SUGAR—The fruits are wonderfully uniform in shape and size, 7 to 8 inches in length by 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and very heavy for their size, averaging 3 to 4 pounds each, shape oblong, distinctly ribbed and intricately netted, the skin between



Netted Gem or Rockyford.

WATER MELONS.

The soil for water melons should be light, rich and sandy. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. As soon as the plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. One ounce of seed for 30 hills, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Use "Slug Shot" to kill melon bugs and worms, see page 117.

Prices except where noted: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 75c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over at 65c per lb.

370.* COLE'S EXTRA EARLY—The earliest water melon grown and a most desirable sort for the Northwest, ripening delicious melons where none could be grown before, but it is also of great value for the Middle and Southern States, as it matures its fruits weeks ahead of other sorts. The fruits are oblong shaped and of dark green color, striped with lighter shades. The rind is thin and brittle, and they are one of the finest varieties for the family garden. The beautiful red flesh is of delicate texture, crisp, lusciously sweet and refreshing; little or no seed cavity, and few seeds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

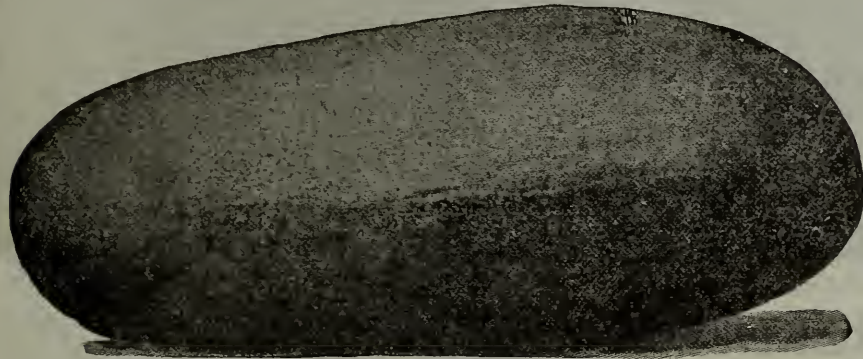
371. HARRIS' EARLIEST—A splendid, large, extra early melon of exceptionally fine quality. Fruits are slightly oval, irregularly mottled dark and light green, weighing from 25 to 40 pounds; the flesh is bright red, tender and sweet. A good shipper and one of the best for planting in the Northwest.

372. EARLY FORDHOOK—An extra early melon, nearly round in form and averaging 35 pounds in weight. The rind is of uniform light green color and is quite tough, making it a valuable variety for shipping.



373. MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST—This splendid melon is one of the earliest grown, accordingly most desirable for the northern section. In the Middle and Southern States the Minnesota's Earliest ripens weeks before other southern kinds. The fruits are of dark green color, striped with lighter shades. The luscious flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

374.* TOM WATSON—This splendid melon has become immensely popular. Typical fruits of this variety reach a size of 24 inches in length by 12 inches in diameter. The rind is dark mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to very distant markets. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper. The flesh is deep red and comes very close, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, to the rind. The exquisite deliciousness of flavor possessed by the fine quality flesh of this melon places it in the very front rank of melon excellence. For the home or market garden, or for shipping, it is a money maker for the growers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 5 lbs. \$3.75, prepaid.



Ice Cream.

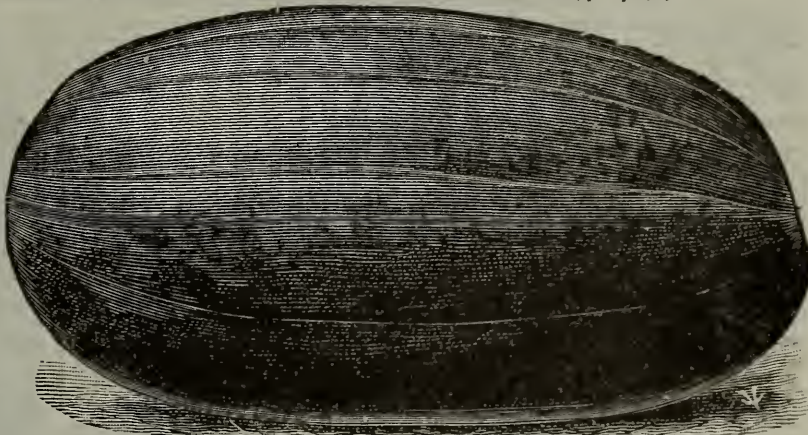
375.* ICE CREAM or PEERLESS—One of the best early sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Fruit medium sized, oval, bright green and finely veined or mottled; rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, tender and sweet.

380. VICK'S EARLY—Oblong, smooth, rather small; flesh bright pink, solid, sweet, one of the earliest. This melon is very popular and is extra good for market and home use. Our seed is extra fine quality and is bound to please.

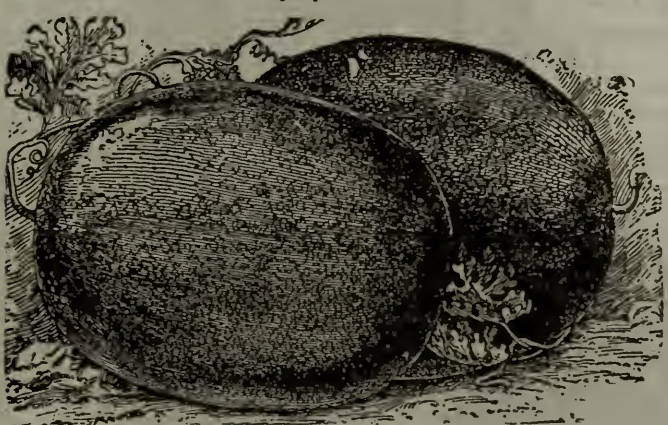
381. FLORIDA FAVORITE—A beautiful, large melon of oblong shape with dark green skin, striped and mottled with lighter shades; it has a bright crimson flesh, which is crisp and deliciously sweet. A good shipper and a big cropper.

382. KOLB'S GEM—Vines remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping. The flesh is bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender.

383.* KLECKLEY'S SWEET—A large oblong melon, 20 inches in length, by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, with dark green rind, which is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.



Kleckley's Sweet.



Sweetheart.

384. HUNGARIAN HONEY—One of the most delicious varieties known, of an almost honey-like sweetness. Round, dark green melons that will average about ten pounds each; flesh rich and melting. Extra early and fine for the Northern states. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

386. EARLIEST AND SWEETEST—This melon is just what its name indicates—the earliest and sweetest of all. The size is medium and does not exceed in weight 20 pounds, averaging from 10 to 15 pounds. The flesh is scarlet, of extra fineness and sweetness, entirely free from stringiness, and fairly melts in your mouth. The flavor is very delicious. This variety is one of the most prolific known, often producing six to eight melons to a single vine, and as the plant is of hardy and vigorous growth, we are not surprised that this melon has become extremely popular. It is a cross between Mountain Sweet and Cole's Early, combining the best qualities of both. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

387. SWEETHEART—Our strain is a notably sweet-hearted kind for home and market use, and will hold its own (in the melon patch) for many years to come. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early; fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green; rind thin but firm; flesh bright red, firm and solid, but very tender, melting and sweet. Fine for shipping.

We received all the seeds in good condition and are more than pleased to let you know that the results surely were satisfactory, as everything grew just fine. You may expect another order from us next spring.

HERMAN ALBERS, Glencoe, Minn.

CITRON.

Fruit is round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, like water melons, but is used for making a clear, transparent preserve of peculiar fine flavor. The flesh is clear white and very solid. The fruit keeps nice and fresh all winter. Culture same as for water melon.

390. GREEN SEEDED—A round, handsome fruit of small size, used for preserving only. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

391. RED SEEDED—Same as preceding kind, except seed is red. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.



A Field Of Faribault Grown Minnesota Southport White Globe.

CHOICE AND RELIABLE ONION SEED.

We guarantee our Seeds to grow and produce satisfactory results if soil and season are favorable.

The most essential item in growing onions for the market is good seed—seed that will come up, and seed that will produce the variety you want—cheap seed is very poor economy. One ounce of seed is required for 100 feet of drill, four to five pounds per acre.

We are the largest growers of onion seed in the state of Minnesota and our seed is now used by most market gardeners in the Northwest, having been found superior to that grown elsewhere. Our stock is purer, and produces **much larger and better keeping bulbs** than any other strain. By many years of most careful selection of bulbs for seed growing we have established strains which are of perfect type and are the highest grade of onions obtainable up to date.

395. *FARIBAULT RED GLOBE WETHERSFIELD—Earlier and more productive than the Southport Red Globe. The onion seed we offer under this name is a special strain of Red Globe which we have produced by years of careful breeding. The perfect Globe type is thoroughly established in this variety, and the onions are always of the most uniform shape. This variety differs from other kinds of Red Globe Onions not only in purity of stock and perfection of type, but also earliness, productiveness, beauty of color and great keeping qualities. The bulbs are of a dark red color, very attractive in appearance. They are thin necked, ripening down to a hard solid ball, insuring the largest percentage of marketable onions. Our seed is strictly Minnesota grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$14.50, 10 lbs. \$28.00.

396. MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—The best strain of Red Globe, western grown seed. The onion which is perhaps the best known thruout the United States is the Southport strain. It is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$13.00.

397. *MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—The most beautiful yellow onion of fine globe shape, golden yellow color, large size, mild flavor, a heavy cropper, an excellent keeper and good shipper. Our strain will be found a good deal earlier than the old Southport variety. The best yellow variety to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$13.00.

398. *MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—Handsomest onion grown; it sells at a higher price than all other sorts. Perfectly globe-shaped; thin, delicate skin of snow white color. Flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor; a tremendous cropper and good keeper. To get fine white onions, greater care should be exercised in harvesting and curing the crop. Pull as soon as onions are ripe enough to harvest and dry in airy and shady place. Our strain is the earliest of all White Globe offered. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$9.50.

SPECIAL ON THE 3 BEST GLOBE ONIONS.

399. The 3 best globe onions, Faribault Red Globe Wethersfield, Minnesota Southport White Globe and Minnesota Southport Yellow Globe, are by far the most productive, hardest and longest keeping of any onions that we know. The following special offer is made so that our new customers can give the above a fair trial. We offer: 1 Pkt. of each, 20c, 1 oz. of each 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of each \$2.25, prepaid.

14 Of Our
Faribault
Red Globe
Wethersfield
Onions
Which
Filled a
Peck
Measure
Heaping
Full.



ONIONS. Continued.

403. * LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD — The Wethersfield Onion is the most largely grown red variety, and is a heavy yielder and good keeper. The stock we offer is our own growing, and we know there is no better strain raised anywhere as far as purity, beautiful form and color are concerned, and in earliness, productiveness, and long keeping qualities it excels all others. The bulbs are of large size, of a round but somewhat flattened shape; deep red skin; flesh purplish-white, rather strong flavored. The best variety for poor and dry soil. The flat onions mature earlier than the globes and are therefore better adapted for the northern sections. The Red Wethersfield is the best variety for the home garden and in many sections sells at highest prices in the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$14.25, 10 lbs. at \$2.75 per lb.

404. EXTRA EARLY RED — This is one of the standard American onions, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding even in cold, mucky ground where other sorts fail. It matures earlier than the Red Wethersfield and in rich soils grows almost as large, is also somewhat flattened, very similar to that variety. The onion is of a rich, deep red color, mild flavor, fine grained, solid and heavy, and keeps well. It is hardy and reliable and well adapted for the early market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. at \$2.85 per lb.

405. AUSTRALIAN BROWN — Extra early, a sure cropper and a long keeper. Medium sized, hard, solid bulbs of round form and a reddish-brown color, maturing about four weeks earlier than the Wethersfield, do not produce scallions and are excellent keepers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75.



Large Red Wethersfield.



406. * F. S. & N. CO'S PRIZETAKER — The largest onion grown from American seed. This has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It has proven to be an excellent keeper, and is of the finest flavor. It is handsome and very uniform in shape, nearly a perfect globe, with thin skin of a clear bright straw color. Necks are very small, and the onions always ripen down hard and present the handsomest possible appearance in the market. The flesh is pure white and fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. They grow to immense size, measuring from 12 to 16 inches in circumference. Specimen bulbs have been raised which weighed from 4 to 6 pounds each. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$9.45.

407. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS — A very popular onion. Our stock is very fine and will produce bulbs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, almost round in shape, with brownish-yellow skin, and white flesh which is crisp and mild in flavor. Like all other Minnesota grown strains of onion seed our Yellow Globe Danvers will be found to be earlier and to produce larger and better keeping onions than seed grown elsewhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$14.50.

408. MAMMOTH SILVER KING — A most strikingly attractive onion. The bulbs are flattened but thick thru and the average diameter is from 5 to 7 inches; single bulbs weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each. The onions are of a beautiful silvery-white color, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor, so sweet and tender that they can be eaten raw like an apple. These qualities make them the best for exhibition at fairs, and for the home table. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

409. * EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA — The best variety for small pickles. It is the earliest ripening onion in cultivation. The bulbs are pure paper-white, very small, averaging only from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; they are of flat shape and very mild flavor. To grow small pickling onions plant the seed thickly in drills 15 inches apart, using 40 to 45 pounds per acre. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.

**FOR ONION TOOLS
REFER TO
PAGES 122
TO 126.**

410. EARLY WHITE WELSH — For green onions. This kind does not form a bulb, but it is one of the best for "green onions". The plants are perennial and will remain in the ground for years. A money maker for the market gardener. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

411. WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN — A medium sized onion of mild flavor and beautiful, clear white skin. A favorite with many for use when young as a bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. Used largely for the growing of white sets. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$8.70.

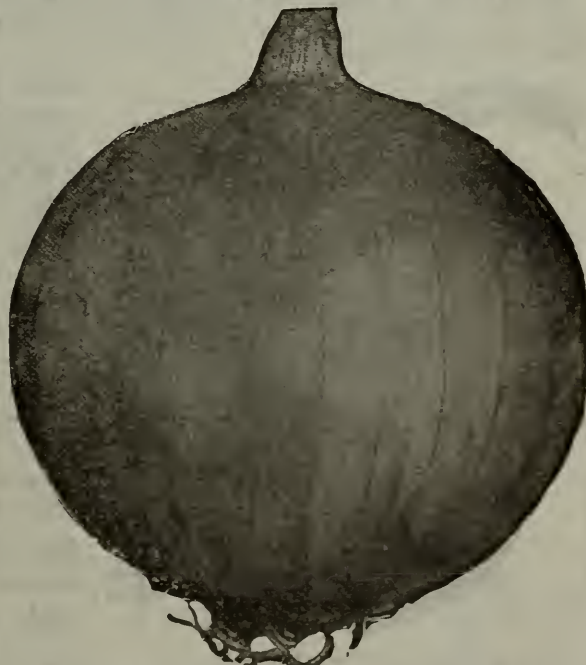
412. FLAT YELLOW DANVERS — A fine early and productive variety of medium size, skin is coppery-yellow; flesh creamy-white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$10.75.

413. YELLOW DUTCH or STRASBURG — One of the oldest sorts. Of flat form, flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored. It is one of the best to grow for sets and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$10.75.

FOR ONION SEEDS IN LARGE QUANTITIES FOR PRODUCING SETS KINDLY WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

Enclosed my order for Onion Seed. I sowed 4 pounds of your onion seed last year and found them highly satisfactory. I was congratulated on raising the best onions ever seen in Prescott. Your Red Globe and Prizetakers are the best ever seen.
H. H. WHELOCK, Prescott, Wisconsin.

Send me some more of your Faribault Red Globe Onion Seed as per enclosed order. I want no other variety. Raised some from your seed this year, and got the finest bunch of onions you ever laid your eyes on.
E. F. DOMIER, Moorhead, Minnesota.



Minnesota Southport Yellow Globe. (See page 26.)

ONION SETS.

Onion sets are planted for onions for early spring use. A quart or two is sufficient for the family garden. Onion bulbs can be produced from the Bottom Onion Sets much earlier than from seed, which allows the planter the early high market prices and permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year. For green or bunch onions the onion sets produce a crop in half the time it takes to raise these from seed.

YELLOW MULTIPLIERS OR SHALLOTS—We prefer these to any other onions on account of their earliness. The latter part of June they are fully ripe, and can be harvested. They are very productive, 5 to 15 bulbs growing from one small bulb set out. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 55c, pk. \$1.00, bushel \$3.75.

WHITE MULTIPLIERS—Color pure silvery white; very productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a single cluster from one bulb planted. The onions are very mild and of excellent quality and size for bunching green, and can be used also for pickling. Very early and keep a long time. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.30, pp'd.—Not pp'd., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.20, pk. \$2.00.

RED TOP OR BUTTON SETS—Earliest of all. Planted for both early "green onions" and large eating stock. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, lb. 55c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 95c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, pk. \$1.65, bu. \$6.25.

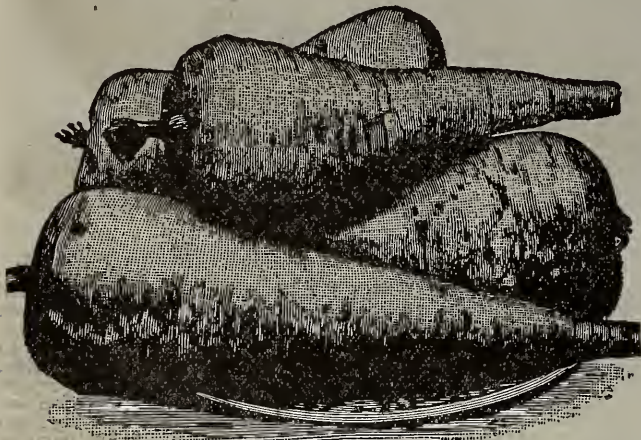
YELLOW BOTTOM SELS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c, pp'd.—Not pp'd. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$4.00.

RED BOTTOM SETS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$4.00.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.



White Bottom Onion Sets.



F. S. & N. Co's. Sugarloaf.

or and handsome foliage, it is one of the most popular sorts. Special market gardener's strain. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

431. **FERN LEAVED**—This is most exquisite in form and color, and invaluable as a garnishing plant. Mild in flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

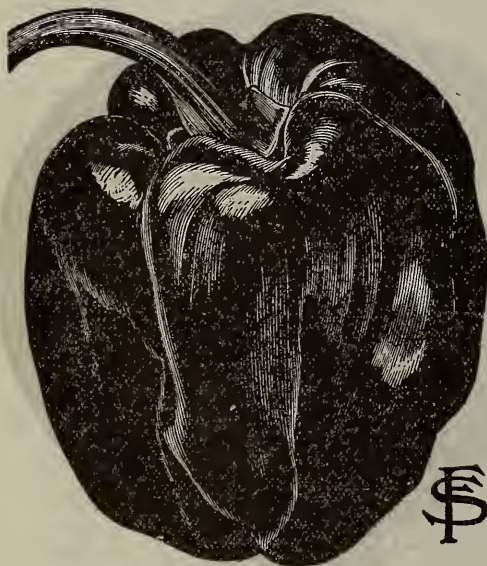
432. **PLAIN**—Leaves flat and deeply cut; often preferred to others on account of the very dark color, the hardness of the plant and its superiority for flavoring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

433. **TURNIP-ROOTED OR HAMBURG**—The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip, both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry, having a flavor similar to celeriac. Very hardy and should be cultivated like parsnip. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. Foliage same as Plain Parsley. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.10.

PEPPER.

Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May also be sown in the open ground when all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. One ounce of seed to 1500 plants.

435. * **CHINESE GIANT**—This desirable variety is undoubtedly the largest sweet pepper ever offered. The flesh is quite thick, very mild and remarkably sweet. The plants are of strong, stocky growth, of bushy, erect habit, growing 18 inches to 2 feet in height, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base, quite early in the season, which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. The fruit is quite square in appearance. Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, prepaid.



Chinese Giant Pepper.

436. **IMPROVED LONG THICK RED**—A great improvement of the ordinary Long Red Cayenne, being of about the same length, but much thicker, having two to three times as much meat and averaging about one inch in diameter at the stem end. Exceedingly prolific, very hot and sharp. Largely grown for the market in Minnesota. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60, lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

437. * **BULL NOSE OR IMPROVED LARGE BELL**—The sweet, scarlet fruits are 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter, with thick mild flesh; of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles. A most popular and desirable sort; one of the best to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00, prepaid.

438. **LONG RED CAYENNE**—Twisted and pointed pods about 4 inches long, of bright red color; strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, prepaid.

439. **SCHELL'S QUALITY**—The Quality and Quantity Pepper. Heavy yielder of large, beautiful scarlet fruits, about 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Very mild. Pkt. 5c, oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

440. **NEAPOLITAN**—Especially valuable for our northern states on account of its earliness. Very prolific, fruit of large size, flesh very thick, exceedingly smooth and mild. Bright red when ripe. Similar to Bull Nose, but 2 weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

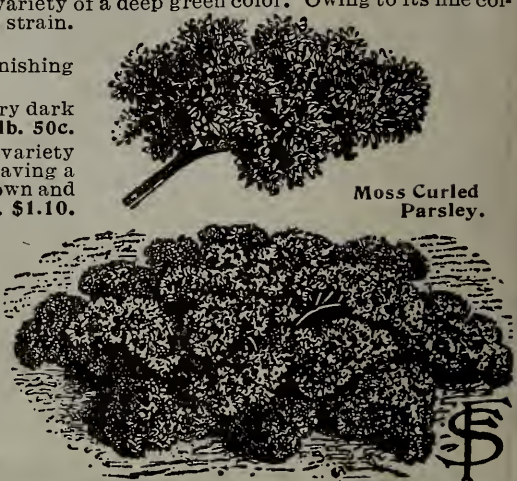
441. **SWEET MOUNTAIN OR SPANISH MAMMOTH**—The fruit does not ripen until very late. It is very long; often 6 inches or more in length, by 3 in diameter; of a rich red color. Flesh very thick, sweet, mild flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

442. **RUBY KING**—Handsome, extra large, scarlet fruits. Flesh thick, sweet and mild. A favorite sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.90, lb. \$10.50, prepaid.

443. **GIANT CRIMSON**—The earliest maturing of the very large sweet peppers. The fruits are heavier on an average than any other kind, as the flesh is unusually thick. Color deep crimson when matured, flavor very mild. Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

444. **MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN**—The fruits average larger than Ruby King, 8 to 10 inches long. Bright, waxy golden yellow, and of a mild flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

FOR PEPPER PLANTS SEE PAGE 37.



Moss Curled Parsley.

PARSNIP.

Parsnips are highly appreciated for the table, and they are also of great value for stock feeding. Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in a rich, deep soil; thin out 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to frost. One ounce to 150 feet of drill, 5 pounds for an acre.

425. * **F. S. & N. CO'S SUGARLOAF**—The roots are of large size, very uniform in shape, and of superior flavor, excelling in richness and palatability all other sorts. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

426. **LONG SMOOTH OR HOLLOW CROWN**—A great cropper; tender sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

427. **GUERNSEY**—The roots do not grow as long as those of the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. They are very smooth and have fine grained flesh of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

PARSLEY.

One ounce to 150 feet drill. Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart. Thin out to 4 inches. A few seeds sown in onion rows use no space. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or glass frames. Used extensively for garnishing and seasoning.

430. * **CHAMPION MOSS CURLED**—A compact growing, finely cut and densely curled variety of a deep green color. Owing to its fine col-

NORTHERN GROWN HARDY SEED PEAS

OUR NORTHERN GROWN, HARDY, VIGOROUS SEED PEAS WILL ALWAYS GIVE THE BEST RESULTS.

Peas mature earlier in a light, rich soil; for the general crop a moderately heavy soil is best. Commence sowing the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked, continue for a succession every two weeks until June. It is a good plan to sow the early, second early and late varieties at the same time for succession. One quart for 100 feet of drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

ES

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

450.* PEDIGREE FIRST AND BEST—Height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is the standard Extra Early Pea. It grows very vigorously, is very productive and ripens extremely early. Pods are medium sized, and well filled with peas of good size and fair quality. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

451. LIGHTNING—Height 2 feet. A pedigree strain of First and Best and the earliest pea grown; it will produce peas fit for the table in 45 days. This strain has been produced by careful work of many years in selecting and reselecting seed stock, and excels all others in earliness, size of pods, uniformity of ripening and vigor of growth. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.65.

452. ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An extra early blue pea; vines are very stout, and loaded with large, dark green pods, well filled with smooth, blue peas, which are very sweet. Our stock is grown from carefully selected seed. A valuable variety for the market gardener, and largely grown by canners. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

453.* ALASKA, KEENEY'S PURE—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This pedigree strain, which has been developed by pea experts by most careful selection for many years, is the finest, really pure stock of Alaskas in the market. It matures practically the entire crop at one time. Of great value to the market gardener. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

454. AMEER OR LARGE ALASKA—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A splendid early sort, resembling the Alaska in manner of growth, but differing from that variety in the much larger size of its pods, and in the time of ripening, which is a week later; owing to the great productiveness, the Ameer is now largely planted by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lb. \$2.50.

455. EARLY TOM THUMB—Height 12 inches. Well known dwarf pea, which is in great demand for the small home garden. Very hardy and prolific. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

Received the seeds in very good condition and was well satisfied with them.

MISS ANNA HANDSCHUH, Pine City, Minn.

Enclosed find order for seeds. All the seeds I got from you last year were fine.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIDSON, Tawas City, Mich.

EXTRA EARLY WRINKLED PEAS.

456. SURPRISE or ECLIPSE—Height 2 feet. (See illustration at top of page.) The earliest of all sweet, wrinkled sorts. This new variety is similar to the Alaska in size and form of the pod and in time of ripening, but has the tender quality and delicate flavor of the best wrinkled sorts, and is most desirable for those who wish an early pea with flavor and quality to please the most fastidious. A favorite with canners on account of its fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.25.

457.* EARLY SAXONIA—First early round seeded white pea with main crop productiveness and large sized pods. It is fully as early as First and Best, but much larger podded. It furnishes almost as big crops as the best main crop sorts and the quality is splendid for all purposes. Of great hardiness and vigorous growth, attaining a height of two feet. The pods are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long or nearly twice as large as First and Best, they appear mostly in pairs and great quantities. The crop is matured practically at once, a valuable feature for the market gardener. The quality is first class in every respect. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15.

458. EARLY MORN—Height about 8 feet. This grand introduction maintains its position as one of the best early marrowfat peas ever raised. It is a rapid grower, ripening earlier than either Thomas Laxton or Gradus. The best money making early pea for the market gardener. It is an enormous cropper. The pods are very large and well filled, and are often ready to pick during June. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

459. GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—Height 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An extra early wrinkled pea with immense pods, as large as those of the Telephone, which contain peas of superb quality, luscious and sweet. The vine is similar in appearance to the Telephone, the pods are well shaped, handsome, peas are large and of beautiful green color, which they retain after cooking. On account of its earliness, large sized pod and splendid quality, one of the best varieties to grow for early market. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

460.* THOMAS LAXTON—Height 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An early wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color. Pods are large, long, with square ends similar to the Champion of England. The peas are very large, fine colored and unsurpassed in quality. These qualities make it one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

F. S. & N. CO'S SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF PEAS.

To comply with the wishes of many of our customers, we offer herewith collections of peas for the home garden, consisting of successively maturing wrinkled varieties which will furnish a continuous supply of delicious peas for the table throughout the summer.

THREE EXCELLENT TALL VARIETIES.

Thomas Laxton, early	1 Pkt. of each variety for 10c, prepaid.
Telephone, medium	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. " " " " 50c, "
Champion of England, late	1 lb. " " " " 90c, "
	1 lb. " " " " 80c, not pp'd.
	5 lbs. " " " " \$3.50, "

THREE EXCELLENT DWARF VARIETIES.

Sutton's Excelsior, early	1 Pkt. of each variety for 15c, prepaid.
Advancer, medium	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. " " " " 50c, "
Dwarf Telephone, late	1 lb. " " " " 90c, "
	1 lb. " " " " 80c, not pp'd.
	5 lbs. " " " " \$3.50, "

PEAS—Continued.

Dwarf Extra Early Wrinkled Varieties.

470.* GIANT LAXTONIAN—The New Dwarf Gradus Pea. Height about 16 inches. This is the largest podded early dwarf pea in existence, requiring no supports. Pods are as large as Telephone, well filled with 8 to 10 large peas of delicious flavor. It is a true Marrowfat Pea, having the richness and unsurpassed quality of the best late Marrowfat varieties. The vines are vigorous, producing heavy crops. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

471.* F. S. & N. CO'S LITTLE MARVEL—Height 15 inches. The vines grow very even and uniform, and produce good sized pods very abundantly, frequently in pairs. Pods are very well filled with delicious, deep green peas and the crop is ready for use as soon as American Wonder and is more productive. An excellent variety for market on account of the very dark green pods. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

472. AMERICAN WONDER—Height 12 to 15 inches. An old variety, well known and highly prized for its flavor and quality, which are of the very best. Of dwarf, robust habit and bearing in abundance good sized, well filled pods. In great demand for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

473. NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Height about 15 inches. As hardy as the earliest market sorts, but equal to the Little Gem. In quality it outyields that variety and the American Wonder and is as early as the latter. The pods are about three inches long and each pod contains from six to eight large peas which are tender and of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

474. PREMIUM GEM—Improved Little Gem. Height 15 to 18 inches. A trifle later than American Wonder; it is however a better yielder. Pods are 2½ to 3 inches long and are well filled with a fine quality of wrinkled peas. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

475. SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—Height 18 inches. This pea is regarded by many growers as the best extra early, dwarf, wrinkled variety introduced so far. Vines of vigorous growth; pods are large and broad, of light green color; the quality is unsurpassed. Very hardy, therefore permitting early planting. Pods mature only a few days later than Nott's Excelsior. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

476. PETER PAN—Produces exceptionally large pods for a dwarf pea. Each pod filled with 8 or 10 large peas of excellent flavor. The vines are vigorous growers, producing heavy crops. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

Second Early and Main Crop Sorts.

480.* POTLATCH or BIG DINNER—This splendid variety ripens as early as Premium Gem, but the pods are much larger, usually borne in pairs and in the greatest profusion. Strong, vigorous vines of even growth, 18 to 20 inches in height, with luxuriant dark foliage, bearing pods 3½ to 4 inches in length, broad and pointed at the ends. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. Every gardener will find "Potlatch" to be a profitable crop. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

481. F. S. & N. CO'S ADVANCE—Height two

feet. Very extensively grown by market gardeners, and also quite largely used by canners. The Advancer is nearly a week later than the Little Gem, and is of healthy, compact growth. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

482. HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—Height 2 feet. A very fine, second early, green, wrinkled variety, good not only for family gardens, but also for canners and especially for market gardeners' purposes. A most prolific bearer. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

483. DWARF CHAMPION or JUNO—Height about 2 feet. A very popular main crop sort for the market, as well as for the home garden. The vines are hardy and unusually productive. The pods are fully four inches long, broad, handsome and very well filled with large peas which are tender and unsurpassed in quality. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

484. F. S. & N. CO'S EVERBEARING—Height 2½ feet. Vine stout, bearing an abundance of broad pods. If these are picked as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out new branches, bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are very large, tender and of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

485. IMPROVED STRATAGEM—A very fine main crop dwarf pea. Height about 20 inches. By many considered the highest quality of all peas. Vine is very robust, with large foliage. Requires no support. The pods are long, dark green in color and packed with immense peas of delicious sweetness. Fine for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

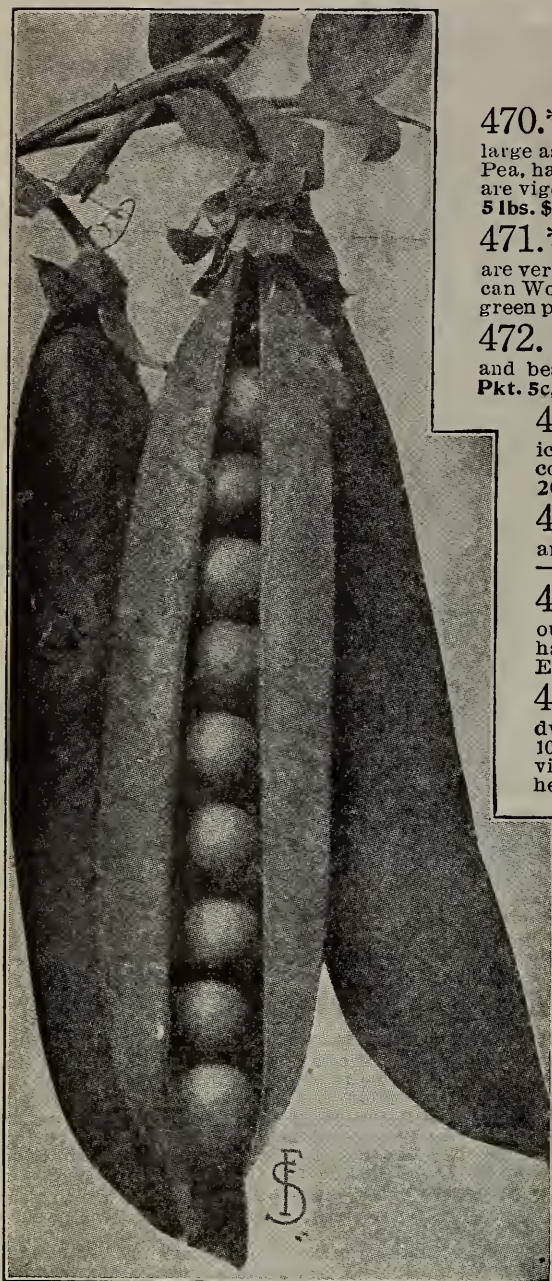
486.* DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY—Height 18 inches. Excellent second early dwarf pea with immense pods and peas. A magnificent sort. The self-supporting, stout plants are loaded with large, bright green pods, which are always well filled, each pod containing from 8 to 10 peas of bright green color, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

Edible Podded Sugar Peas.

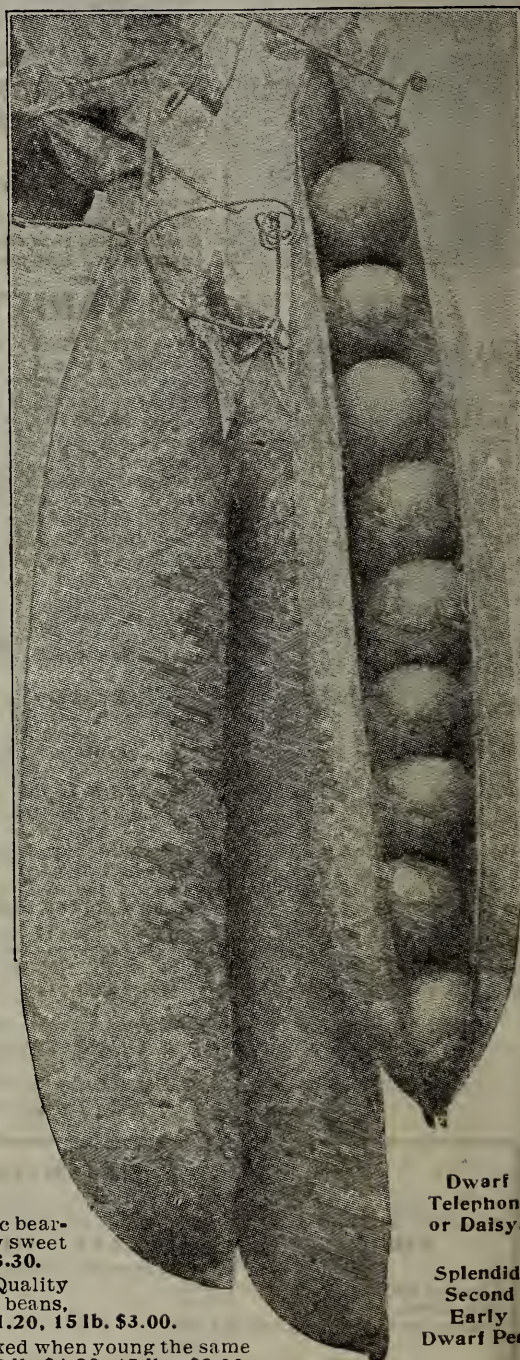
490. TALL MELTING SUGAR—This is unquestionably the best in size of pod, prolific bearing and delicious quality. Pods snap without any string, and when cooked are very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.30.

491. MAMMOTH PODDED SUGAR—A late sugar podded pea. Vine 4 to 5 feet. Quality the best of sugar peas. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick and fleshy. Cooked like string beans, they are a delightful dish. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

492. DWARF SUGAR—Early and productive. Pods broad, flat and crooked and cooked when young the same as string beans; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

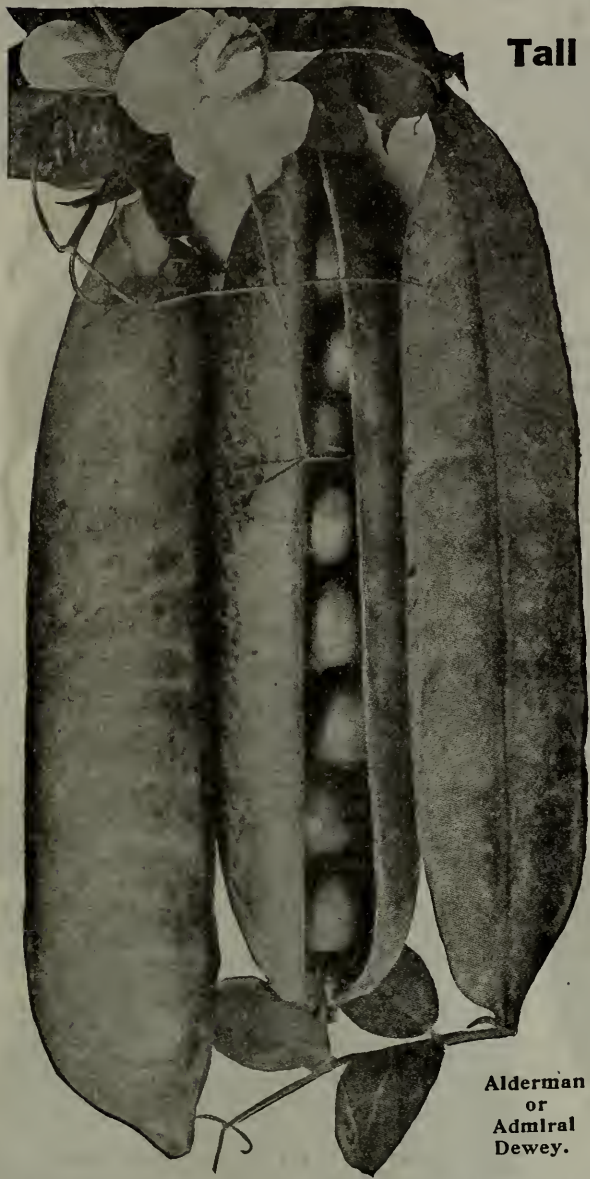


Peter Pan.



Dwarf Telephone or Daisy.

Splendid Second Early Dwarf Pea.

PEAS. Continued.**Tall Varieties For Main Crop.**

Alderman
or
Admiral
Dewey.

500. * PRINCE EDWARD or PRODIGIOUS—One of the finest main crop varieties in existence. The vine is of strong growth, branching habit and hardy constitution, very prolific, producing big pods which are full of large peas right up to the end. Color dark green, and flavor unsurpassed, very rich and sweet. The pods are produced in great profusion, mostly in pairs. Every gardener will be delighted with this new sort. Height 4½ to 5 feet. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$4.05.

501. QUITE CONTENT—Pods longer and larger than those of any other pea in cultivation. No pea of modern times has attracted so much attention as Quite Content; it is the finest exhibition pea ever seen and has won more prizes than any other variety. 5 to 6 feet high. This grand new pea bears pods measuring from 6 to 7 inches in length and containing 10 to 12 large, wrinkled peas which are of the finest table quality. Quite Content is a late variety and has dark green foliage; the pods, also dark green, hang mostly in pairs, and are borne in great profusion. It is a pea with which everybody—the grower on account of its great productiveness and high market value, the consumer on account of its exquisite table qualities—should be "Quite Content". Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

502. COLOSSUS—A splendid new sweet, wrinkled, mammoth pea of the large podded Telephone type, but the pods are larger and the peas sweeter. The plants are of healthy, vigorous growth, the vines attaining a height of 5 feet; foliage and pods are of a rich dark green color. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, pnd. —Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

503. ALDERMAN—(Also called Improved Telephone and Admiral Dewey). Height 4 to 5 feet. The vines are remarkably healthy and vigorous, producing an abundance of pods of immense size, quite often measuring 6 inches in length, which are well filled with sweet and tender peas of the largest size. Foliage, vines and pods are of a rich dark green color. As a heavy cropper it beats all late varieties. Extensively grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

504. BOSTON UNRIVALED—Height 5 feet. An improved strain of Carter's Telephone, with light colored leaves and pods like the old variety. The vines are covered with fine large pods, measuring 5 inches in length by ¾ inch in width, and containing from 7 to 8 large peas of the finest flavor. We recommend

this variety especially to our market gardener customers as the finest stock of Telephone peas. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

505. * CARTER'S TELEPHONE—Height 4 feet. On account of its beautiful large pods and high quality, one of the leading peas with market gardeners. Vines are vigorous and produce an abundance of very large pods, filled with immense peas, which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

506. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Height 5 feet. Altho this is one of the oldest of the tall growing late peas, it is universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored varieties. The vigorous vines produce large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

507. WHITE MARROWFAT—Height 3½ feet. A very heavy yielding, late variety. Pods large and well filled. Vines hardy, vigorous and robust. The dry peas are of large size and excellent for cooking. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

508. IMPROVED SUGAR MARROWFAT—Height 3½ feet. Much better than the old White Marrowfat. Pods larger, well filled with large peas, of the true marrow flavor, very sweet and tender. A very fine sort for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

FIELD PEAS. 494. CANADA YELLOW—The dry peas are of good size and excellent for cooking. Succeeds well most anywhere and is very prolific. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 80c, 15 lbs. \$1.80. For prices on larger quantities see Farm Seed Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.**512. GARDEN LEMON.**

Fruit is of same shape but somewhat smaller than Vine Peach, which it resembles in growth, but has thinner flesh, and is decidedly more acid, thus dispensing with the sliced lemons which are so important in putting up the Vine Peach. Directions for cooking with each packet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, prepaid.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts may be grown successfully as far north as Central Minnesota and South Dakota. Plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, placing the nuts about 6 inches apart in the rows. Let the children grow them, it will afford them lots of pleasure.

514. EARLY SPANISH—Earliest variety, excellent quality. Pods medium size. Best for the North.

515. LARGE VIRGINIA—The heaviest yielder, but a little later maturing than Early Spanish.

Price for both varieties: Large packet 10c, lb. 45c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.

TOBACCO.

518. LARGE HAVANA—Very early, yields well and is of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, prepaid.

519. CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Best known and most planted sort; very hardy. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, ppd.

520. WHITE BURLEY—A greatly improved type, has very large, wide leaves. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, prepaid.



Quite
Content.

RADISHES.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throught the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. Take them up before severe freezing and store in sand in the cellar or in a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter.

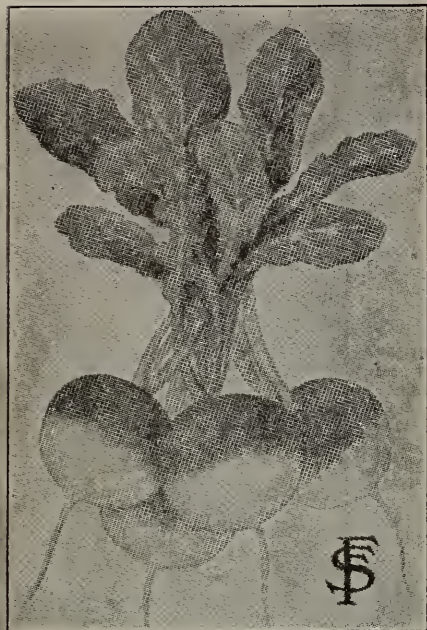
525. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

526. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—A most popular and attractive variety, a great favorite in many large markets. The radish is a bright scarlet with a white tip, and of a beautiful shape; flesh white, crisp and finely flavored. Our strain always produces radishes of fine scarlet color with a distinct white tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

527. F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST ER-FURT—The earliest variety, of excellent quality. The roots are small, nearly round, of bright scarlet color, with very small tops; the flesh is white, crisp and tender. Fine for outdoor growing and one of the best varieties for forcing, being fit for table in 16 to 20 days. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.



Improved Early Scarlet Globe.



F. S. & N. Co's Sparkler.

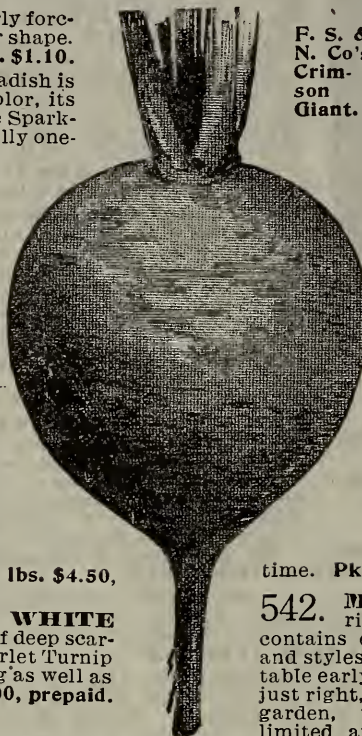
528. NON-PLUS-ULTRA—A very fine extra early forcing variety of dark scarlet color and globular shape. Always crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10.

529. * F. S. & N. CO'S SPARKLER—This radish is very popular on account of its beautiful color, its quick growth and fine table qualities. The color of the Sparkler is bright scarlet with a large white tip, covering fully one-third of the roots. This variety has small tops, and is equally as well adapted for forcing in frames as for growing outdoors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

530. EARLY SAXA—The earliest of all forcing radishes. Round, bright scarlet, with the smallest possible tops. Exceptionally crisp and tender and of fine flavor. An excellent early market variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, pp'd.

535. * IMPROVED EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—The leading variety of radishes with market gardeners; equally as good for forcing in greenhouses or hotbeds as for open garden culture. Almost exclusively grown by market gardeners near the Twin Cities. A very handsome radish of rich, bright scarlet color and oval shape, with very small tops; the flesh is delightfully crisp, juicy and tender. An extra early variety, fit to be pulled in about three weeks. Our strain was selected with the greatest care as to size, shape, color and earliness, was grown from transplanted roots and is fully equal, if not superior, to any other stock of this variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

536. ROSY GEM OR SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP FORCING—A very beautiful variety of deep scarlet color, with a large white tip; earlier than the Scarlet Turnip White Tip; a very popular market sort for forcing as well as outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



F. S. & N. Co's Crimson Giant.

537. EARLY WHITE MAY—A beautiful olive-shaped radish, of clear white color. It is one of the very earliest varieties, ready for the table in about twenty days from sowing. The flesh is white, crisp, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

538. * FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick growing, medium sized radish, oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

539. EXTRA EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED—Root olive-shaped, skin scarlet; flesh white, tender and crisp. Early, and best adapted for general crop, but may also be used for forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

540. F. S. & N. CO'S CRIMSON GIANT—This radish differs from all other forcing varieties hitherto in cultivation inasmuch as its roots attain more than double the size without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early notwithstanding its size. Color crimson; flesh pure white and of the best quality. Fine for outdoors and forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

541. GIANT WHITE STUTTGART—A turnip-shaped, large white summer radish. Of fine quality, remaining in edible condition a long time. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

542. MIXED RADISHES—One sowing will produce a variety of delicious radishes the entire season. Our mixture contains early, summer and winter varieties; all kinds, colors and styles, a large assortment. They will become ready for the table early, medium and late. You always have some that are just right, sweet, tender and juicy. This mixture is for a small garden, where space is limited and one sowing

does for the whole season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.

543. GOLDEN GLOBE—A most popular and attractive variety. The radish is straw-yellow, of a beautiful shape; flesh white, crisp and finely flavored. This particular variety is one of the finest in the market and always produces radishes of fine straw color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, prepaid.

544. ALL SEASONS OR ROUND SCARLET CHINA—A most satisfactory radish, especially for late planting, round, bright scarlet in color and of exceptional flavor. Always crisp and tender, never gets woody during a droughty season. It is without doubt just as the name implies—the best All Season Radish in cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

I am working for the Department of the Interior here as Agriculture instructor. We buy a large quantity of seeds every year for the Indians and have sent you a proposal every year, and the seeds that you furnished were alright. I had good success with your seeds, I know that this is rather far North to raise as good crops as can be raised around Faribault. I got some of your Early Minnesota Tomatoes and have always had ripe tomatoes when others have failed.

HARRY C. MOORE. Red Lake, Minn.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.



Early Saxa.

RADISHES—Continued.

F. S. & N. Co's Chartier.

546. * **F. S. & N. CO'S ICICLE**—The finest white radish. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for use in 20 to 25 days; their long, slender form and pure paper-white skin make them most attractive. The flesh remains crisp and tender until the roots attain a large size. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes as well as for successive sowing in the open ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

547. **EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP**—The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance, crisp, brittle and of the choicest quality. They attain a length of 5 to 6 in. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

548. **CINCINNATI MARKET OR GLASS RADISH**—Very similar to Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, but deeper in color and remains a little longer in condition for use. Profitable market sort; very crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

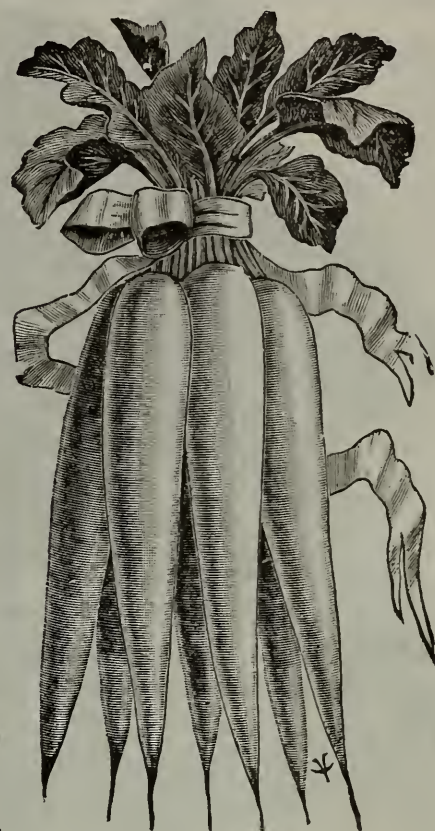
549. **F. S. & N. CO'S CHARTIER**—The radishes are in good condition for the table very early and remain hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The roots are long, cylindrical, tapering to a point, are scarlet rose in color, shading into white at tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

550. **LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER**—Well known long white summer radish of excellent quality. Good for home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

551. **WHITE STRASSBURG**—Larger in size and thicker than White Vienna. Keeps well, is a good market sort. Fine for summer planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

WINTER RADISHES.

Sow the seed the latter part of June, up to August first. Culture same as for other radishes.



F. S. & N. Co's Icicle.

555. **CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH**—Long, white, of large size. A good keeper; flesh tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

556. * **CHINESE WHITE OR CELESTIAL**—The largest winter radish. Flesh is crisp and very mild. Grown extensively everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

557. **WHITE MUNICH**—A fine radish of good size and fine quality, mild and crisp. Of quick growth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

558. **ROSE CHINA**—Medium size, largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top; color deep rose. Flesh white, firm, and pungent. Fine keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

559. **LONG BLACK SPANISH**—Keeps longest of all winter radishes. Skin black; flesh white, crisp, quite pungent. Grows 10 to 12 inches long and has a diameter of from 2 to 3 inches. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

F. S. & N. Co's
Sugar Pie.

560. * **ROUND BLACK SPANISH**—Similar to Long Black, except in shape. Matures a little earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins are frequently planted in connection with a crop of corn, or as a second crop after early peas, etc. Plant in drills 8 to 12 feet apart. One ounce of seed for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. If planted with corn, 2 pounds will plant an acre.

565. * **F. S. & N. CO'S SUGAR PIE**—This is the small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies, "like grandmother used to make". It is a very fine grained, most deliciously sweet-flavored pumpkin, and also a splendid keeper all thru the winter. The fruits average about 10 inches in diameter, are of a round, flattened shape, deep orange-yellow color, and very attractive. Very prolific, succeeding splendidly in any location. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

566. **GOLDEN OBLONG**—A very productive variety; fruits 15 to 20 inches in length and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The flesh is golden-yellow and of very rich, fine quality, excellent for pies. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

567. **JAPANESE PIE**—Skin deep green with dark stripes; seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Medium size, early, very finest quality; good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, pp'd.

568. * **QUAKER PIE**—Oval in shape, and of a creamy white color inside and out; the flesh is fine grained and rich flavored, and makes superior pies. It is an excellent keeper. Early and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

569. **TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO**—Medium sized, pear shaped, slightly ribbed, creamy white and of

excellent flavor, sweet and delicious, one of the best pumpkins for cooking purposes. Very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

570. **F. S. & N. CO'S WINTER LUXURY**—Generally regarded as the finest quality pie pumpkin. Besides its high quality it is the best winter keeper of all. In size about 9 to 10 inches in diameter; its skin is a beautiful deep orange-yellow and is russeted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

571. **LARGE SWEET CHEESE**—Of large size, flat shape, early and productive. Well flavored and sweet; good for pies and for canning, as well as for stock feeding. Skin orange red; flesh yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

572. **CONNECTICUT FIELD**—An immensely productive, large, orange colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.00.

573. **KENTUCKY FIELD**—Of large size, about two feet in diameter, round, flattened, hardy and productive. A fine sort for family and market use. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.00.

574. **MAMMOTH KING OR JUMBO**—Form like that of an immense nutmeg musk melon with depressed ends, slightly ribbed; the fruits sometimes grow 3 feet or more in diameter and weigh over 100 lbs. Have salmon colored skin and bright yellow flesh, fair quality; good winter food for stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

575. **MAMMOTH TOURS**—Of immense size, often weighing over 100 lbs; oblong; skin green. Good sort for exhibition and for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

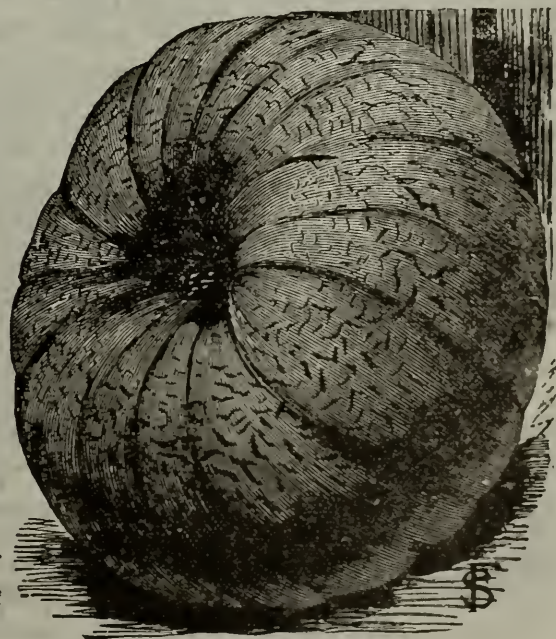
RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Succeeds best in deep, rich soil. Sow in spring in drills, cover one inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Transplant in autumn or spring to permanent beds.

580. **LINNEUS**—Very early sort, fine quality. The standard variety, which is unsurpassed for quality, popular for home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

581. **GIANT VICTORIA**—Larger than the above, a good seller in all markets; of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

FOR RHUBARB ROOTS SEE PAGE 109.



Mammoth King.



Spinach, Giant Fillbasket.

SQUASH—WINTER VARIETIES.

598.* CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—The ideal winter squash for the home or the market. This strain of the well known Hubbard was produced by careful selection of large, dark green, very warted specimens of the old variety. Vine has a strong, robust growth. The fruits are large, handsomely shaped, with dark green, heavily warted skin and with flesh of bright orange yellow color, fine grained, dry and of sweet, rich flavor. Our seed is Minnesota grown, and will produce fine, large fruits earlier and of better keeping qualities than seed grown in any other state. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

599. HUBBARD—The original Hubbard; is similar to the above, but smoother and does not run quite so large. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

600. GOLDEN HUBBARD—This is a true Hubbard squash, except in color, which is orange red. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds, and in shape are like the Hubbard. Altho in condition for use much earlier, they are wonderfully long keepers. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the shell; it cooks very dry, is fine grained and well flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

601. BOSTON MARROW—Second early, coming in about 10 days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellowish, very thin; the flesh is dry, fine grained, and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

602. MAMMOTH WHALE—This is the "Jumbo" of the squash family and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large fruited sort, frequently attaining more than 100 pounds in weight. The skin is of a dark olive-green, with stripes of a lighter tinge. Flesh firm and solid, beautiful orange yellow and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

603.* F. S. & N. CO'S DELICIOUS—This squash is particularly excellent in quality and is now considered by many even better than the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size; shell moderately hard but very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is in condition for use and is of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

604. MAMMOTH CHILI—Under special cultivation the fruits attain a very great weight and are of attractive appearance. The skin is smooth,

and of a rich orange yellow; flesh very thick, fine grained and sweet. Very desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

605. PIKE'S PEAK or SIBLEY—One of the sweetest, driest and best of all late squashes. The form is entirely distinct, being pear-shaped. The shell is hard and of a pale green color; the flesh thick, fine grained, of a rich delicate flavor and brilliant orange color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

MAMMOTH COLLECTION.

PUMPKIN, Mammoth King—Salmon.

PUMPKIN, Mammoth Tours—Green.

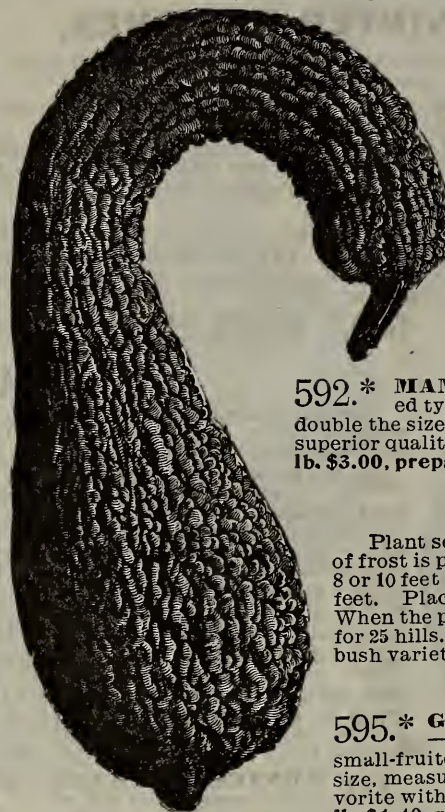
SQUASH, Mammoth Whale—Olive green.

SQUASH, Mammoth Chili—Yellow.

One ounce of each for 40c, prepaid.



Golden Hubbard.



Giant Summer Crookneck.

SPINACH.

Succeeds best on rich, well drained soil. Sow early in spring one inch deep, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until June. For early spring use sow in August and cover over winter. One ounce of seed for 100 foot row; 12 to 15 pounds per acre, or 30 pounds broadcast.

585.* F. S. & N. CO'S GIANT FILLBASKET—A new variety introduced from the old country. The plants form large bushes with dark, glossy green leaves, very thick in texture. A quick grower, furnishing enormous quantities of tender leaves; of finest flavor when cooked. Suitable for early and late plantings. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

586. BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants of upright growth, with medium sized, dark green, pointed leaves which are crumpled or blistered like those of savoy cabbage. Used extensively by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

587. VICTORIA—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of the true savoy appearance, and of the finest quality, but the feature that makes it of special use for market and family gardens is that it is still in prime condition from two to three weeks after all other varieties have run to seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

588. LONG STANDING—This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than any other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. In our estimation the best for the private garden, as it is one of the most popular and profitable with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

589.* NEW ZEALAND (Everlasting Spinach.)—This sort is grown to supply the place of the ordinary spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry, arid localities, where the ordinary spinach does badly. Plant is very large, with thick, fleshy leaves of very fine flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

One of the best winter vegetables, with the flavor of oysters. It may be cooked in a variety of ways, like asparagus, peas, etc. Salsify should be sown in drills, in light rich soil, very early. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth begins. For winter use, they may be stored in a cool cellar. The general culture is similar to that of parsnips. Salsify does especially well here in the North, and should be grown more extensively.

592.* MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—An improved type of the Long White, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of those of the old variety, and of very superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 80c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

SQUASH.

Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the spring when danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from 4 to 5 feet. Place ten seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil. When the plants are well started thin out. One ounce of seed for 25 hills. For running varieties 3½ to 4 pounds per acre; bush varieties require six pounds of seed per acre.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

595.* GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—This strain is equally as early as the common small-fruited variety, while the squashes grow to much larger size, measuring from 18 inches to 2 feet in length. A great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

596. EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED—The plants are of true bush growth, producing fruits early in the summer, which are clear, waxy white; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

597. YELLOW BUSH SCALLOPED—Similar to the White Bush, but of deep orange color. Flesh is pale yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

For SLUG SHOT and other INSECTICIDES See Page 120.



Chicago Warted Hubbard.

TOMATOES.

Tomatoes succeed best in well manured, light sandy soil. For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in March. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over. Transplant carefully, four feet apart each way, and cultivate well as long as vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set. Our seed stock is of the very best selection. One ounce of seed for 2000 plants.

610. * FARIBAULT DWARF CHAMPION—This is a splendid improved strain of the old Dwarf Champion, and is unequalled in delicious flavor. Because of its compact and upright growth, enabling close planting, the Dwarf Champion has become a favorite with private gardeners, but the fruit is small and of poor quality. However, our new Faribault Dwarf Champion produces fruits of mammoth size, about like Ponderosa, which are deep purplish crimson, firm, of rich sweet flavor, very meaty, and almost seedless. The plants grow 3 feet high, strong, erect and bushy, and bear very profusely. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

611. * SCARLET EXTRA EARLY JUNE—Our Extra Early June is earlier than any other sort without exception, ripening a week earlier than the Earliana. It is exceedingly productive and perfectly smooth thruout the season. The fruits are of large size for an early sort; of a deep glossy scarlet color; its flavor is all that can be desired; very meaty, with fewer seeds than any other variety. The fruit ripens uniformly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

612. SPARK'S EARLIANA—Next to our Extra Early June this is the earliest smooth, bright red tomato of good size. The plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely. They are fleshy, solid, and excellent for shipping purposes. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

613. * EARLIANA, LANGDON'S STRAIN—Very fine strain of the Earliana, which is enjoying great popularity in the East. It is said to be earlier and more productive, with fruits of great uniformity and smoothness. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

614. ACME—A splendid early purple fruited sort. Vine hardy and productive. Fruit in clusters of four to five; round, smooth, and of good size; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Color reddish purple. Ripens early. There is no better variety for market gardeners who want an early purple fruited sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

615. EARLY MINNESOTA—Considered of great value here in the Northwest. It is the earliest tomato to produce good marketable fruits. Fruits are of medium size, bright red in color and smooth; meat very solid, of fine flavor. Hardier than any other variety, succeeds everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

616. DWARF CHAMPION or EXTRA EARLY TREE—Wonderfully productive; the dark reddish purple fruits are of medium size, very solid and firm. The vines are very strong and stiff, so that the plant needs almost no support. Very desirable for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.10, prepaid.



Earliana, Langdon's Strain.

620. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—The largest, smoothest and finest flavored second-early scarlet tomato in cultivation. The plants are of compact growth with dark green leaves and fairly loaded with fruit thruout the entire season. The large, handsome, bright scarlet fruits are very solid and deep thru, being almost round, and ripen right up to the stem, without any cracks or green core and have comparatively few seeds. The flesh is thick and sweet; skin thin, but strong, making it a good shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

621. JUNE PINK—The earliest large pink tomato. Grown very largely as an extra early sort for markets like St. Paul and Minneapolis, where pink sorts are preferred. Very similar to the Earliana, differing only in color. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or green core; will average 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and 2 to 2½ inches in depth. Excellent for shipping purposes. A very productive variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

622. FAVORITE—A standard early variety. Fruits are large, smooth, bright red. Fine quality, a good yielder and excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, prepaid.

623. BEAUTY—The standard large fruited, medium early, pink variety. A hardy, strong, productive grower, producing large, always smooth fruits of perfect shape, excellent quality and purplish-pink color. The tomatoes grow in clusters of four to six and retain their splendid size until late in the season. Flesh is very firm; has a tough skin and but few seeds. Seldom rots or cracks after a rain. A good shipper; quite extensively grown in this state for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

624. NEW GLOBE—A new and very attractive, large, purple-fruited variety of excellent quality. Fruits are of beautiful globe shape, very smooth, of delicate, mild flavor, and ripen earlier than most main crop sorts; fine for slicing. A splendid cropper and an excellent keeper; fine for growing in greenhouses. This tomato is as near an ideal home-garden sort as can be found. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

625. IMPROVED TROPHY—Very fine, late, bright scarlet tomato. One of the best; fruit large, smooth, of very deep red color, and good flavor. Well known and largely planted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 80c.

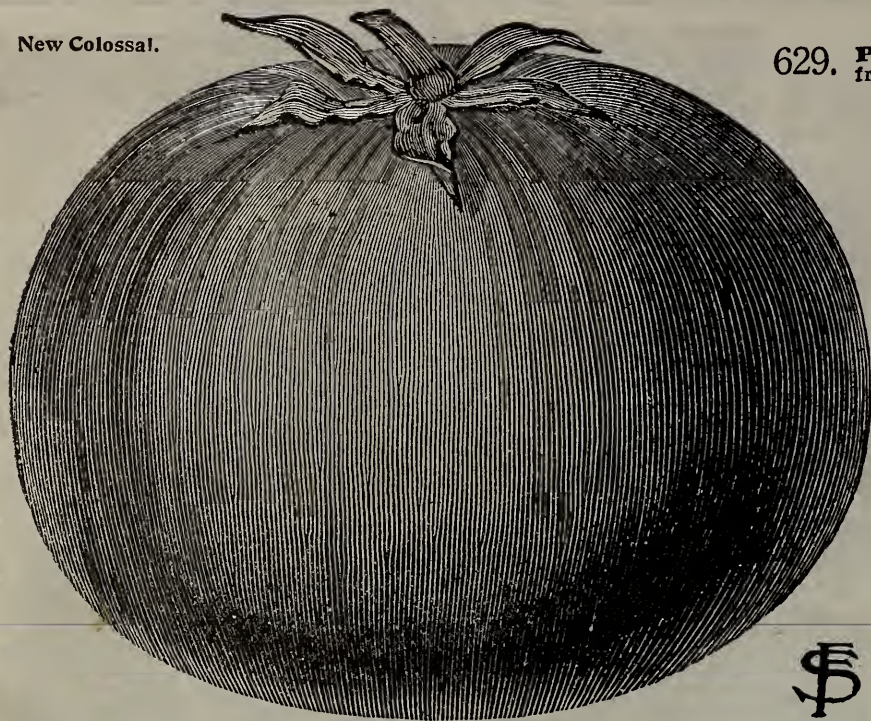
626. F. S. & N. CO'S STONE—More largely grown than any other variety. Very popular with canners and market gardeners everywhere; we recommend this variety to all who want a large, smooth, late variety for the main crop. Fruits are of bright scarlet color, very large, round, slightly flattened and very smooth; they ripen evenly to the stem; the flesh is firm, solid, with very small core. A heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 80c, prepaid.

627. RED ROCK—This is one of the finest, large, red tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed sowing to ripe fruit. It is very solid and smooth and of a very fine red color. Superior in texture and flavor. It is a heavy producer and an excellent shipper, and is especially recommended to truckers and growers for canning factories. It has a very strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruit from sunscald. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

628. * "JOHN BAER"—A splendid early tomato of recent introduction, producing beautiful, large, bright red, solid fruit early in the season. "John Baer" produces excellent, solid shipping tomatoes which ripen early right up to the stem and is an enormous cropper, and when dead ripe will not burst. The color is a glistening bright red, and it has a mild, deliciously sweet flavor. Almost seedless, a marvelous stem setter, often having ten fruits in first cluster. It is solid and meaty and has just enough foliage. Will stand plenty of manuring without going to vine. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.



New Colossal.



638. * NEW COLOSSAL—An immense, very handsome variety, ripening medium early. This will undoubtedly supersede the popular Stone Tomato as the leading market variety. It is bright red, of truly mammoth size, often weighing 2 pounds and more, and round and smooth. The flesh is firm, solid, and of finest quality and flavor, with very small core, making it one of the best for slicing. As it is almost free from acid, it is most desirable for canning. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 30c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

640. GOLDEN QUEEN—Best large yellow variety. The superior flavor of the large yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as a table fruit. Ripens very evenly; fruit is smooth, of good quality and fine flavor. Fine for the home garden and a good yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.15, prepaid.

641. PEACH—The fruit is of uniform size, resembling a peach in shape, size and color. It is a profuse bearer until killed by frost, and has an agreeable, very fine mild flavor. It is desirable for eating from the hand, as well as for canning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

642. GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A valuable novelty for the home garden. It is of the same size and shape as the well known Ponderosa, but beautiful golden yellow in color. This variety is especially attractive for salads and slicing, served with the red Ponderosa. The superior flavor and quality of the large fruited yellow varieties is bringing them into popular favor as table fruit. Our new Golden Ponderosa is without doubt the best of this class, and should have a trial in every garden. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, prepaid.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES.

The fruits of these are largely used for making fancy pickles, preserves, etc.

645. Cherry Red.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25

646. Pear Red.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25

647. Plum Red.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25

653. STRAWBERRY OR HUSK TOMATO (Ground Cherry)—Plants of low-spreading growth

and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor, highly esteemed for eating, preserving, or making pies. A variety producing fruit good for preserving pies, etc. Unexcelled when dried in sugar, like raisins or figs. The fruit is of a handsome yellow color, and will keep until mid-winter. The diameter of the fruit is about one-half inch and the flavor suggests the strawberry. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 37.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Herbs require exceptionally well prepared seed beds. The soil should be sieved if possible, very fertile and plenty of moisture until plants begin to appear.

660. CARAWAY—Grown for the seeds, which are used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, prepaid.

661. CHIVES—Used for seasoning. Of mild onion flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 50c, oz. 90c, prepaid.

662. CORIANDER—Seeds are used in the manufacture of liquor and confectionery. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

663. DILL—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Is used for pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.



Marjoram.

664. LAVENDER—An aromatic, medicinal herb. Much used to perfume linens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 55c.

665. MIXED HERBS—Used for both medicinal and flavoring purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c.

670. MINT, CURLED—For mint sauce and juleps. Pkt. (25 seeds) 5c, 200 seeds 30c.

671. MARJORAM—The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use for flavoring broths, dressings, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, prepaid.

672. PEPPERMINT—The leaves and stems are used for flavoring and in cool drinks. Seed should be started in boxes in the house. 25 seeds 5c, 200 seeds 30c.

673. ROSEMARY—Leaves are used for seasoning. Oil from flowers used in perfumery. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

674. SAGE—The leaves and tops are used very extensively for seasoning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 90c.

675. SUMMER SAVORY—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring soups, dressing, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

676. THYME—The young leaves and tops are used for seasoning soups, in dressings, etc., and a tea made from the leaves is a remedy for headache. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

TOMATOES—Continued.

629. PARAGON—Well known mid-season variety with large fruits of glossy, deep red color. Flesh solid, well colored and flavored. An immense cropper, will hold its size better late in season than any other sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

635. BONNY BEST EARLY—Is fully 10 days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, and about as early as Earliana. It is a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, setting 12 to 15 smooth, round, globe-shaped fruits in the crown setting, and as a shipping tomato it is one of the very best, as the entire picking will grade in the same crate, owing to its remarkable evenness of size. Bonny Best Early in color is an intense, velvet glowing scarlet; ripens up evenly to the stem, without crack or black spot. We can highly recommend this tomato as an extra good market and home garden sort. Also good for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. 90c, prepaid.

636. CRIMSON CUSHION or BEEFSTEAK—The fruit is of very fine appearance, very large, round and regular and of bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of the best quality, with but few and small seed cells. The plants are very productive. Very similar to Ponderosa, differing only in the color of the fruits. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

637. * PEERLESS TREE—It grows from ten to fifteen feet in height, and if planted early will begin to ripen its luscious fruit by July 4th and continue to bear heavy loads of same until killed by frost. The flesh is firm and solid, almost seedless, fine grained throughout and of the most delicious flavor ever found in a tomato. The fruits are of the largest size, weighing from 16 to 24 ounces. One well developed plant will produce enough fruit for a small family the entire season, and every owner of a garden should grow this wonderful tomato. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, pp'd.

639. GIANT PONDEROSA—The largest fruited tomato. A splendid variety for home use; quite free from acid, and very fine for slicing. It begins to ripen its fruit early and continues to bear until very late; fruit fairly smooth, with very solid flesh, of sweet flavor, almost seedless, and of immense size, frequently weighing over two pounds; color deep purple. Vines vigorous and very productive. Is by many considered to be the finest flavored tomato in existence. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.



Peerless Tree Tomato.

TURNIPS.

One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre in drills, 3 pounds broadcast. Turnips do best in a highly enriched sandy or light, loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out to 6 or 8 inches in the row. For late or main crop, sow in July or August.

680. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—The earliest of all turnips, and of excellent quality. The top is very small, upright and compact, so the rows can be planted close together. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical. The flesh is white, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

681.* EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are purple red on the upper portion. The Milan turnips are some of the very best extra early garden varieties we have. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

682. SNOWBALL or WHITE SIX WEEKS—The earliest and most perfectly formed round white turnip. The roots are very uniform in size and shape, and have a short top and single tap root. The flesh is snowy white, solid, crisp and very sweet. It is of quick growth and suitable for first early as well as later sowing. We highly recommend it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

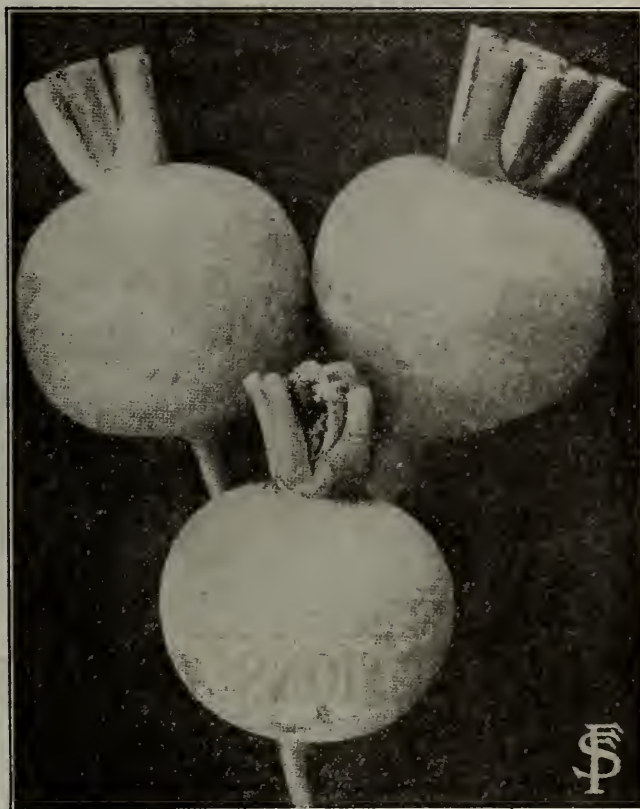
683. WHITE EGG—A very popular and early variety, adapted for either spring or fall sowing. It is perfectly smooth, with a clear white skin and flesh, and grows half out of the ground. A very fine kind for table use, being of excellent flavor, mild and sweet. It is very attractive, as the roots look like huge white eggs. Early and very productive, 600 bushels having been raised to the acre as a second crop. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

684. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP LEAVED—A most excellent garden turnip, and like Purple Top Strap Leaf, a standard flat variety, maturing at the same time. Root medium sized, from 4 to 5 inches in diameter and about 2 inches thick; color white, flesh sweet and tender, and very desirable for table use; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. at \$1.15 per lb., prepaid.

685. AMERICAN PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This is the most popular of all market turnips. Roots are of globular shape, and good size, and in appearance are the best of all varieties. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper and as desirable for table as for stock. An immense producer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. at \$1.15 per lb., prepaid.

686.* EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—The most extensively used flat variety. Quite early, only about a week later than the Milan or Snowball. Roots flat, medium sized, of purple or dark red color above the ground and white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. at 95c per lb., prepaid.

687. NORFOLK LARGE WHITE—A well known large, late turnip of round shape. Yields enormous quantities of solid roots that keep longer than any other variety. Good for table use and stock. Extensively grown in many sections, especially in the East. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. at 90c per lb. prepaid.



Snowball Turnip.

688. YELLOW ABERDEEN PURPLE TOP—Globe shaped, of medium size, deep yellow with purplish top; pale yellow flesh, very tender and sweet. Very hardy and productive, a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

689. GOLDEN BALL—A most delicate and sweet yellow fleshed turnip of excellent flavor. Not of large size, but very firm, hard and keeps well. Fine table variety and preferred by many to the white fleshed sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDES.

They require the same culture as Turnips but a longer season. For table use they are considered of better flavor and keep longer.

PRICES: Packet 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$6.00, 10 lbs. at \$1.15 per lb.

695. BANGHOLM—An excellent variety, both in shape and quality. The roots are of large size, slightly tankard shaped, with small neck, few or no side roots and yield well. The skin is yellow with purple top. The flesh is yellow, sweet and solid. A splendid keeper.

696. BUDLONG'S IMPROVED—White, very sweet, of much milder flavor than any other sort; globe shaped, skin creamy yellow. A good keeper.



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga

697.* F. S. & N. CO'S IMPERIAL—The great prize stock. This grand variety cannot be too highly recommended, as no other sort will produce such handsomely formed roots and great yields. The best and longest keeper of all. It is neckless, very solid, of beautiful orange color, with a handsome purple top, and is the result of many years of careful selection.

698.* IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks, and smooth skin; flesh is beautiful yellow, fine grained, very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor.

699. WHITE or SWEET RUSSIAN—An excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. The tops are small, with leaves cut at the edges. The roots are very large, nearly globe shaped or somewhat top shaped with small neck; color white with a shade of green or bronze at the top. Flesh white, very firm and sweet.

700. YELLOW MAMMOTH—A large size root of good shape, a heavy yielder and very hardy. One of the most profitable to grow. Keeps well.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We can supply good healthy transplanted plants of all the varieties listed below, in their proper season. Packing charges are included in the prices given. Every care is used to insure the plants reaching our customers in the best of condition. As soon as the transplants are taken from the flats in the greenhouse they are wrapped in moist moss and covered with oiled paper; they are then wrapped and rushed to the post office and should reach our customers in A No. 1 condition. Prices on plants in 1000 lots are for seedlings. Prices quoted are transportation charges prepaid.

	Dozen	100	1000
CABBAGE, Early. Ready in April and May. Jersey Wakefield, pointed head; Copenhagen Market, flat head.....	\$.30	\$2.00	\$14.00
CABBAGE, Late. Ready in June. Hollander or Danish Ballhead, Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	.30	2.00	14.00
CAULIFLOWER. Ready in April and May. Snowball.....	.40	2.50	15.00
CELERY, Early. Ready in June. White Plume, Golden Self Blanching.....	.35	2.25	15.00
CHIVES. Ready in April. Per bunch 30c. Per dozen bunches...	1.75		
EGG PLANT. Ready in May and June. Improved New York Purple.....	.60		
GROUND CHERRY. Ready in May and June.....	.45	3.25	
PEPPER. Ready in May or June. Bell or Bull Nose.....	.45	3.25	
SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready in May and June.....	.40	2.25	15.00
SAGE. Ready in May and June.....	.50		
TOMATOES. Ready in May and June. Earliana, Ponderosa, Faribault Dwarf Champion or Tree, John Baer.....	.40	2.50	15.00

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN VEGETABLE SEEDS



COLLECTIONS OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Altho we offer these collections at comparatively lower prices than seeds selected from our regular list, we use only seeds of the highest quality for them. On account of being able, however, to put up these collections at our leisure, before the rush of our busy season begins, we are in a position to offer them at such low prices, but cannot make any changes in the assortments.

The selection of the seed for the different collections is made with the greatest care, and offers to the private planter, not familiar with the different kinds, the advantage of obtaining only such seeds as will bring the best results.

SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

The price speaks for itself, and quality is in our collections, because high quality and low prices mean satisfied customers. We are in business to satisfy our patrons. Try us.

BEANS, Wax.	CORN, Sweet, Early.	MELON, MUSK.	RADISH, Scarlet.	TURNIPS, Early.
BEETS, Early.	CUCUMBER, Pickling.	ONION.	SPINACH.	THYME.
CABBAGE, Early.	KOHLRABI.	PARSLEY, Curled.	TOMATOES.	WILD FLOWER GARDEN
CARROTS, Early.	LETTUCE, Early.	PEAS, Early.		

LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION. Price \$1.00, postpaid.

Contains one packet each of the following 38 varieties of Vegetable Seeds, and one packet of Mixed Flower Seeds.

BEANS, Wax.	CELERIAC.	LETTUCE, Head.	PARSNIP.	SPINACH.
BEANS, Green Podded.	SWEET CORN, Early.	LETTUCE, Early Curled.	PEAS, Early.	SQUASH.
BEETS, Early.	SWEET CORN, Late.	LEEK.	PEAS, Late.	TOMATO, Early.
CABBAGE, Early.	CUCUMBER, Pickling.	MUSKMELON, Early.	PUMPKIN, For Pies.	TURNIP.
CABBAGE, Late.	CUCUMBER, Long.	WATERMELON.	RADISH, Scarlet.	MARJORAM.
CARROT, Early.	ENDIVE.	ONION, Yellow.	RADISH, White.	THYME.
CAULIFLOWER, Early	KALE, Early Curled.	ONION, Red.	RUTABAGA.	WILD FLOWER GARDEN
CELERY.	KOHLRABI.	PARSLEY, Curled.		

FAMILY GARDEN COLLECTION. Price \$2.00. Not prepaid, Charges To Be Paid By Purchaser. Weight when packed 6 pounds.

This collection is offered for the farm garden and contains the same high quality seeds as the above. No mistake can be made by taking advantage of this big bargain.

BEANS, Yellow..... 1/2 lb.	CARROT, Danvers..... 1 oz.	WATERMELON..... 1 pkt.	RADISH, Long Red..... 1 oz.
BEANS, Green Pod..... 1/2 lb.	CELERY, White Plume..... 1 pkt.	ONION, Yellow..... 1 oz.	RADISH, Long White..... 1 oz.
BEANS, Dwarf Lima..... 1/2 lb.	SWEET CORN, Early..... 1/2 lb.	ONION, Red..... 1 oz.	RUTABAGA, Purple Top... 1 oz.
BEANS, Pole..... 1 pkt.	SWEET CORN, Late..... 1/2 lb.	PARSLEY, CURLED..... 1 pkt.	SPINACH..... 1 oz.
BEETS, Detroit..... 1 oz.	CUCUMBER, for slicing... 1 pkt.	PARSNIP..... 1 oz.	SQUASH, Summer..... 1 pkt.
BEETS, Black Queen..... 1 pkt.	CUCUMBER, for pickling.. 1 pkt.	PEAS, Early..... 1/2 lb.	SQUASH, Winter..... 1 oz.
CABBAGE, Early..... 1 pkt.	LETTUCE, Curled..... 1 oz.	PEAS, Late..... 1/2 lb.	TOMATO, Early Red..... 1 pkt.
CABBAGE, Late..... 1 pkt.	LETTUCE, Head..... 1 pkt.	PUMPKIN, for pies..... 1 oz.	TURNIP, Early White..... 1 oz.
CARROT, Oxheart..... 1 pkt.	MUSKMELON, Early..... 1 pkt.	RADISH, Round Scarlet... 1 oz.	

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

NO. 1800.—SIX POPULAR ANNUALS.—20c.

Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea Cyanus).	Moss Rose (Portulaca).	Poppy, Annual.
California Poppy (Eschscholtzia).	Pinks (Dianthus).	Scabiosa.

NO. 1805.—TWELVE POPULAR ANNUALS.—40c.

Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea).	Marigold, Tall African.	Poppy, Annual Mixed
Calliopsis, Mixed.	Pot Marigold, (Calendula).	Scabiosa.
California Poppy (Eschscholtzia).	Mignonette.	Snapdragon.
Cosmos, Early Flowering.	Pinks (Dianthus).	Verbena, Finest Mixed.

NO. 1810.—This includes ten varieties not grown extensively. As a special introductory offer, we will send this collection, valued at \$1.00, for only 35c.

Anchusa Capensis.	Ricinus (Castor Bean.)
African Golden Daisy (Dimorphothea).	Saiglossis (Painted Tongue).
Bush Poppy (Hunnemannia).	Schizanthus.
Lupins, Annual Mixed.	Sweet Sultans (Centaurea Imperialis).
Nicotiana (Tobacco Plant).	Wallflowers.

NO. 1815.—EVERLASTINGS, Six Varieties.—20c.

Acroclineum.	Ammobium.	Gomphrena.	Helychrisum.	Rhodanthe.	Xeranthemum.
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NO. 1820.—PERENNIALS, Five Varieties.—25c.

Achillea, The Pearl.	Pyrethrum, Hybridum.	Scabiosa (Caucasica).	Sweet William.
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NO. 1825.—PERENNIALS, 10 Varieties.—50c.

Achillea, The Pearl.	Bellis (Double Daisy).	Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).
Anthemis Keiwayl.	Coreopsis.	Hollyhocks, Double Mixed.
Aquilegia (Columbine).	Delphinium Formosum.	Oriental Poppy.
		Sweet William.



Pyrethrum Hybridum.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Most flowering plants will grow in almost any soil, but for best results, soil and location should be adapted to their needs. Light friable loam, with enough sand to make it porous, usually produces the most vigorous plants and largest flowers. While many seeds need special care, these general rules apply to all. Spade the garden very deeply and enrich the soil with large quantities of well rotted manure. Pulverize it thoroly and have the surface as fine, smooth, and level as possible. Do not plant seeds when the ground is wet. Plant the seeds in rows so the young plants can be easily recognized. Flower seeds should not be covered more than four to six times their diameter, and the ground should be pressed lightly but firmly over the seed. When sowing very fine seed, barely cover it with pulverized soil, protecting it from sun and heavy rains by burlap or green branches. If necessary, water regularly with a fine spray, so the seed has a chance to sprout. Some seeds are hard and germinate slowly, and should be soaked in warm water before planting.

Read carefully the directions given on each package.

There are three classes of flowering plants, **Annuals**, **Biennials**, and **Perennials**. **Annuals** bloom and die the first year, **Biennials** usually bloom the second year, and **Perennials** live from year to year.

For new varieties in Flower Seeds, see page 4.

For special collections of Flower Seeds, see page 128

On all ten cent packets of Flower Seeds, customers may select three packets for 25c, six packets for 50c, and twelve packets for \$1.00.

For the convenience of our customers and to facilitate the filling of orders, it is necessary in ordering to give the number of packets wanted and the corresponding number in the catalog.



Achillea, The Pearl.

1020. ACHILLEA "The Pearl" (Double White Yarrow)—A splendid hardy perennial for borders and cemetery planting. Grows 2 feet tall, and is covered from spring until frost with heads of double white flowers. Easily grown from seed. Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.

1023. ACONITUM NAPELLUM (Monk's Hood or Wolfbane)—Hardy perennial, producing long spikes of hood shaped blue and white flowers. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall, and does well in rich shady locations. Pkt. 10c.

1024. ACROCLINEUM (Everlasting)—A pretty annual, producing white and rose, double daisy-like flowers from July to October. Plants grow 15 inches high. Mixed. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 20c.

1025. ADLUMIA (Allegheny Vine or Mountain Fringe)—A graceful, hardy perennial climber. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden Hair Fern. The flowers are tube-shaped, flesh-colored, and completely cover the plant. Valuable for covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc. Flowers the first year from seed. Pkt. 10c.

AGERATUM. A beautiful annual, with feathery flowers borne in dense clusters. Very desirable for outdoor bedding and borders, window boxes, etc.

1027. BLUE PERFECTION—The darkest blue Ageratum, height 9 inches. Pkt. 10c, 1/2 oz. 40c.

1028. LITTLE BLUE STAR—Dwarf compact border plant, 4 to 5 in. high, bright blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

1029. LITTLE WHITE BEAUTY—A charming white border plant. Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 40c.

ALYSSUM. Dainty, fragrant annuals for borders or massing, that bloom all summer, if cut back after first crop of flowers wilt. Quite hardy, may be sown early in open ground.

1031. SWEET ALYSSUM (Maritimum)—Fragrant white flowers, plants 8 inches high. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

1032. LITTLE GEM, Carpet of Snow (Procumbens)—Very dwarf, compact sort, for edging and borders. Plants are a solid mass of white, and last until late in fall. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 25c.

1033. GOLD DUST (Lutescens)—Showy hardy perennial, producing quantities of small yellow flowers. Plants are one foot high. Pkt. 10c, 1/2 oz. 25c.

AMARANTHUS. Brilliant foliage annuals, 2 to 5 feet high, some with large racemes of curious flowers. Especially fine for edging Canna beds and for window boxes. Thrive best in hot sunny locations and not too rich soil, with sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

1035. CAUDATUS, Love Lies Bleeding—Brilliant scarlet, of drooping habit. Pkt. 5c.

1036. ABYSSINICUS—Handsome dark red leaves, drooping tufts of flowers. Pkt. 5c.

1038. AMMOBIUM (Winged Everlasting)—Large double white flowers, with yellow disk. Grows in sandy soil and blooms all summer. Height 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 15c.

1040. ANCHUSA CAPENSIS (Cape Forget-me-not)—A rare, beautiful annual that thrives in shady places where scarcely anything else grows. Flowers borne in clusters like Forget-me-nots, but deep brilliant blue. Pkt. 10c.

1041. ANCHUSA ITALICA (Dropmore)—Brilliant blue, semi-hardy perennials, grow 3 to 5 feet high, which are simply covered with flowers from May to July. The most brilliant blue flower in existence. The roots should be covered with mounds of earth in winter. Pkt. 10c.

1042. ANTHEMIS (Hardy Golden Marguerite), **Tinctoria Kelwayi**—One of the hardiest perennials, about 18 inches tall, bearing a profusion of daisy-like golden-yellow blossoms all summer. Very fine for cutting, also for the border. Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). Charming old-fashioned annuals, that have been vastly improved by new strains. Their splendid spikes, growing from one to two feet high, covered with curious shaped flowers in all shades of red, rose, yellow, and white, make them as valuable for cut flowers as for bedding plants in the garden.

GIANT VARIETIES.

Of tall growth, with immense flowers.

1050. DELICATA—Soft pink, white throat.

1051. GOLDEN KING—Brilliant yellow flowers.

1052. NELROSE—Deep rose, best for cutting.

1053. PURE WHITE.

1054. FINEST MIXED.

LARGE FLOWERING HALF DWARF.

1055. BONFIRE—Orange-buff with scarlet throat.

1056. GOLDEN QUEEN—Rich yellow.

1057. ROSE QUEEN—Deep rose, self color.

1058. QUEEN OF THE NORTH—Pure white.

1059. PURPLE KING—Rich purple-maroon.

1060. HALF-DWARF. MIXED.



Antirrhinum.

PRICE: Any of above Antirrhinums, Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

ASTERS.

Asters require a sunny, open location, good rich garden soil containing plenty of fertilizer, and frequent cultivation, to insure the finest plants and largest blossoms. To prevent their being attacked by red spider, plant lice, and by stem rot, add some wood ashes or air-slacked lime to the soil, when preparing it, or sprinkle the plants with tobacco water. For root lice and cut worms, apply kerosene emulsion or tobacco water around the roots. Aster blight can usually be traced to these pests. If plants become badly diseased, pull them out and burn them to prevent spreading of disease.

The seed is usually started in hot beds or cold frames early in April, and the plants are set out when about three inches high, or when danger of frost is past. Set the plants from nine to twelve inches apart in the rows, and have the rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart. Water the plants often during a dry season, preferably at night or early in the morning. Later sowings may be made outdoors, in the open ground, broadcast or in drills, when all danger of frost is past. This insures a succession of flowers thruout the season, and will give late blooms from such early varieties as Royal, Queen of the Market, and Carlson Asters.



King Asters.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTERS.

One of the standard early Asters which will always be popular. Blooms in July, almost three weeks earlier than any other variety of merit. For evenness of growth and bloom, size and profusion of flowers, none can surpass it. The plants are of branching, spreading habit, about sixteen inches tall, bearing flowers on long stems. The blooms, rather flat and somewhat smaller than those of the late Asters, are excellent for cutting.

1165. Crimson.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 60c.
1168. Dark purple.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 60c.
1169. Pure White.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 60c.
1160. Mixed, all colors.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 60c.

COLLECTION:—One packet of each color for 25c.

CARLSON'S or EARLY BRANCHING.

This is an early flowering strain of the Giant Branching Aster, and comes into bloom about two weeks earlier. The plants are very bushy, with numerous long stems bearing very large flowers, very double and of perfect form.

1136. All colors, finest mixed.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

HARDY PERENNIAL ASTERS.

(Michaelmas Daisies.)

1135. Handsome clusters of single daisy-like flowers, in many shades of purple and rose, blooming in the fall. Especially valuable for the hardy border, where they supply a profusion of bloom and color after other flowers are gone. They are extremely hardy and will withstand even our severe winters successfully. Will thrive in any good garden soil and should have plenty of sun.....Pkt. 10c.

AMERICAN GIANT BRANCHING.

The plants form strong branching bushes, 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing large Chrysanthemum-like blossoms on long stems. They bloom during September, and are considered the best late variety for bedding and for cutting.

1126. Crimson.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
1127. Pink.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
1128. Lavender.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
1129. Dark Blue.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
1122. Pure White.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
1120. Finest Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

COLLECTION:—One packet of each color for 40c.

KING ASTERS.

A new and distinct strain of American Asters. The plants are of tall branching habit, rather late, and bloom very profusely. The flowers are borne on strong straight stems, petals are long and narrow, folding length-wise and giving a quilled appearance. King Asters are the most magnificent variety yet introduced, and favorites among florists, because of their graceful beauty and lasting qualities.

1196. Crimson King.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.
1194. Rose King.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.
1191. Violet King.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.
1195. White King.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.
1198. Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.

COLLECTION:—One packet of each color for 35c.

ASTERMUM ASTERS.

A new strain of Comet Asters which closely resemble great shaggy Chrysanthemums. The plants grow about two feet high, and bloom a little earlier than the ordinary Comet Asters. The petals are very long, and loosely twisted and curled, while the flowers are fully five inches in diameter. Astermums attracted a great deal of attention when first shown several years ago, and have been increasingly popular ever since.

1131. Finest Mixed, containing exquisite shades of pink, lavender and white.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.

ROYAL ASTERS.

A beautiful new class of early Asters developed from the Giant Branching Asters. The flowers are immense, very double, often five inches across, and almost globular in shape. They are borne on long stems, about six long stemmed flowers to a plant. Royal Asters branch closely to the ground, and are of sturdy, vigorous growth, remaining in bloom a long time. This is the most satisfactory early Aster to plant for bedding, and one of the most exquisite for cutting.

1182. Royal Rose.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.
1183. Shell Pink.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.
1184. Lavender.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.
1185. Royal Purple.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.
1186. White.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.
1181. Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.

COLLECTION:—One packet of each color for 40c.

TRUFFAUT'S PAEONY FLOWERING ASTERS.

One of the handsomest varieties ever grown. The plants are of upright growth and about two feet in height. The blossoms are produced on long stiff stems, and are very large, with broad petals curving upward and inward, forming graceful rose-like flowers. The colors are very brilliant, and range from pure white to deep rose and dark blue. The flowering season is half-way between that of the Royal and American Giant Branching Asters.

1139. All colors, finest mixed.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 60c.

SINGLE CHINA ASTER.

The Single China Asters are very effective in beds or borders. For cut flowers, they are most artistic, as they bear a close resemblance to the hardy Marguerites and single Chrysanthemums.

1132. All colors mixed.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 30c

TALL ASTERS, MIXED.

1137. This is an excellent mixture, consisting of all the finest varieties in all colors, and is especially recommended for bedding purposes, where an abundance of flowers is wanted...Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c, oz. 85c.

DWARF ASTERS, MIXED.

1138. Comprising many of the finest dwarf double and single varieties in cultivation, in all colors. Unexcelled for borders and massing.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c, oz. 85c.

IMPROVED VICTORIA ASTERS.

One of the finest Asters for bedding and borders, where a massed effect and even growth are desired. The plants are of dwarf growth, 12 to 18 inches high, thickly branched, and bear as many as 50 flowers to a plant. Victoria Asters bloom from August until October.

1171. Azurea—Soft lavender-blue.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.
 1172. Daybreak—Delicate shell pink.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.
 1174. Purity—Pure, glistening white.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.
 1175. Dark Blue.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.
 1176. Soft Rosy Red.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.
 1177. Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.

COLLECTION—One packet each of above 5 colors for 40c.

CREGO'S GIANT COMET ASTERS.

This is the finest and largest of all Comet Asters, bearing huge fluffy blossoms, resembling Chrysanthemums, and fully five inches in diameter. One of the very best sorts for cutting, as the flowers keep in good condition for a long time. Blooms mid-season.

1143. Pink.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 60c.
 1144. Lavender.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 60c.
 1145. White.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 60c.
 1148. Dark Blue.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 60c.
 1141. Carmine.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 60c.
 1146. Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 60c.

COLLECTION—One packet each of above 5 colors for 40c.

NEW AMERICAN ASTERS.

1156. AMERICAN BEAUTY—This wonderful new Aster, which was introduced recently, should be in every garden, for it is a most valuable and distinct variety. In form and habit of growth, it resembles the Late Branching Asters, but the flowers are somewhat larger, and are produced on longer, stiffer stems, usually about two feet long. Flowers are very double and average 4 to 5 inches in diameter, with broad incurved petals. They are an exquisite shade of carmine rose, identical with that of the American Beauty rose. American Beauty is unsurpassed for cutting and for bedding.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

1157. PINK ENCHANTRESS—The exquisite blossoms are soft delicate pink, about the color of the Pink Enchantress Carnation, and do not fade. They are always very double and full, the size of the largest of the Branching Asters. The petals are large and broad, those toward the center curving inward, while those on the outside recede from the center, forming beautiful Chrysanthemum-like flowers.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

1158. LADY ROOSEVELT—This variety will succeed under the most unfavorable conditions. The huge heavy flowers are borne on long stiff stems which are often 30 inches long. In form, it is similar to Enchantress, but the color is a bright rose pink. Splendid for cutting and for bedding, and is not affected by disease.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

1159. SENSATION RED—The reddest of all Asters. The brilliant garnet red makes it a most effective sort for bedding and for cutting. The plants branch freely, growing about 18 to 20 inches high, and bear flowers thruout August and September. Flowers are very double, 3 to 4 inches across, with broad petals; the inner ones curving inward, while the outer petals, which are much broader, curve back. Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

1154. LAVENDER GEM—A fine type of Comet Aster, of immense size, with long, artistic, loosely arranged petals of soft lavender. It never comes yellow-centered, and is the earliest true lavender Aster. The flowers are borne in profusion on long stiff stems....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

1155. SNOWDRIFT—A very early white Comet or Ostrich Feather Aster. This blooms in July. Plants are compact, while the flowers are borne on long straight stems, and are pure white and feathery.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

SPECIAL OFFER:—We will send one packet each of the above six superb Asters for only 50c, postpaid.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). A charming hardy perennial, growing two to three feet high, easily raised from seed. Foliage is delicately cut; flowers are curiously shaped, with long spurs, in a great range of colors. Aquilegias should have rich soil and half-shade. Seed may be sown early in spring, for late flowers, or in August, for flowers in May and June.



Crego's Giant Comet Asters.



Victoria Asters.

1070. Rose Pink.....Pkt. 15c.
 1071. Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Blue.....Pkt. 10c.
 1072. Finest Mixed, Single and Double.....Pkt. 10c.
 1073. English Long Spurred Hybrids.....Pkt. 15c.

1075. ASPARAGUS, Plumosus Nanus — A graceful house plant with most delicate foliage.....Pkt. 10c.

1076. ASPARAGUS Sprengeri (Emerald Feather) — One of the best plants for suspended baskets, window boxes, ferneries, etc., for the greenhouse in winter and outdoors in summer.....Pkt. 10c.

ASPERULA (Woodruff). Handsome dwarf annual, with fragrant foliage and flowers.

1077. Azurea Setosa—Delicate light blue flowers...Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 35c.

1200. BALLOON VINE —A rapid growing annual climber, succeeding best on light soil. Flowers white; seed pods look like small balloons.....Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper). Old favorite garden annuals, producing tall spikes of gorgeous flowers in profusion. Tender, and of easy culture, requiring rich soil.

1203. Double Camellia Flowered, Mixed—Large, perfect, double flowers on spikes 2 feet high, in wonderful profusion.....Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 15c.

1202. White Monarch—Large double white flowers.Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

1207. The King—Intense scarlet, double.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

1208. Prince Bismarck—Exquisite salmon rose....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR—See Momordica.

BEGONIA. D deservedly popular bedding and pot plants, thriving equally well in sunny and shaded locations. They are valuable for their handsome waxy foliage as well as for the brilliant blossoms which they bear in great profusion.

1211. Vernon — Orange red flowers and dark foliage, six inches high. Everblooming; splendid for bedding.....Pkt. 10c.

1212. Erfordia—Pink flowers, dark green foliage. 6 in. high....Pkt. 15c.

For Tuberous Rooted Begonia Bulbs, see Bulbs.



Balsams.

CANNAS (Indian Shot). The most gorgeous and satisfactory bedding plants for the American climate. The foliage and flowers are handsome and showy, in all shades of crimson and yellow. Soak seeds in warm water until they swell, sow in sandy loam in a hotbed; transplant when second leaf appears. They may be sown outdoors in April, to blossom in July.

1273. Large flowering, finest mixed....Pkt. 5c.
1274. Handsome dark leaved varieties, mixed.
.....Pkt. 5c.

CARNATION (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*). These popular flowers are indispensable for indoor culture, in winter, and for outdoor bedding. Flowers are much larger than those of Hardy Pinks, but plants are less hardy. Marguerites and Chabaud's type are best and earliest for summer bedding. Seed may be sown in hotbeds, and transplanted in May, or started outdoors, in April.

1268. Chabaud's Everblooming, Double—Large, deliciously sweet flowers in great variety of colors.....Pkt. 15c.
1269. Hardy Double Mixed—Sweet scented, very double flowers, fine for borders and pot culture.....Pkt. 10c.
1267. Marguerite, Double Large Flowering, Mixed—Beautifully fringed flowers of exquisite fragrance on long stiff stems. Brilliant colors, mixed.....Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb). Odd, picturesque plants, with brilliant foliage. Flowers and seed vessels massed together form gorgeous heads, in gold and maroon. Easily raised from seed, growing everywhere.

1275. Cristata, Dwarf Mixed—Frilled and corrugated like a cock's comb. A splendid border plant.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 50c.
1276. President Thiers, Dwarf—Immense brilliant maroon combs, a magnificent showy plant.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 50c.
1277. Celosia Childs (Chinese Woolflower)—Considered the best annual introduced for years. Plants grow about three feet high, bearing massive bunches of wool-like flowers of glowing scarlet. Seed sown in August, in pots, will produce blooming plants by Christmas. Sow outdoors after danger of frost....Pkt. 15c.
1278. Plumosa Thompsonii Magnifica—Finest ostrich feathered, mixed, ranging from brilliant yellow to dark maroon.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

CENTAUREA. Popular old fashioned annuals, known to every flower lover. This class includes Bachelor's Buttons, Dusty Millers, Sweet Sultans, and Cornflowers. They are of easiest culture, and usually re-seed themselves.

CORNFLOWERS OR BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. (Cyanus.)

1281. Blue.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c. | 1282. Mixed.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.
1283. Rose.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c. | 1285. Double Blue.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.
1284. Double Mixed—Including blue, rose, and white.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.

GIANT SWEET SULTANS. (Imperialis.)

Finest for cutting. Large, artistic flowers on long stiff stems.

1286. Blue.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c. | 1288. White.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.
1287. Rose.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c. | 1289. Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.

DUSTY MILLERS. (White Leaved.)

For borders, hanging baskets, window boxes, etc.

1290. Gymnocarpa—Fine-cut silvery foliage.....Pkt. 10c.
1291. Candidissima—Silvery white leaves, broadly cut.....Pkt. 10c.

BELLIS (Double English Daisy). A favorite, half hardy perennial. Blooms from early spring until mid-summer. Easily raised from seed which may be sown any time from spring to August. Well adapted for borders and for pots.

1222. Monstrosa—Finest double mixed.....Pkt. 10c.
1223. Longfellow—Long stiff stems, immense double pink flowers.....Pkt. 10c.
1224. Snowball—Large double white flowers, borne on long stems.....Pkt. 10c.
1225. Delicata—Extremely double, white shaded with rose; purple centers.....Pkt. 10c.

1240. **CALCEOLARIA**—A unique handsome house plant, producing masses of beautiful pocket-like flowers in spring. Flowers are spotted and blotched in various colors; of perfect form and fine substance.....Pkt. 25c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). One of the best and showiest annuals. Blooms continually until killed by frost. Grows in any good soil; one to two feet high.

1242. Officinalis—Large flowering, double mixed.....Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 15c.

CALLIOPSIS. Handsome showy garden plants, easily raised from seed and thriving best in sunny positions. Flowers are all shades of yellow, contrasted with brown or red. Sow ½ inch deep, outdoors, or in hotbeds, and transplant.

1304. Calliopsis Mixed.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 15c.
1305. Golden Wave—Immense yellow flowers with reddish brown centers.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 15c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)—Very handsome perennials, with quantities of large bell-shaped flowers. Especially fine for borders. They are easily grown from seed, but require protection during the winter. Height two feet.

1251. Medium Single Mixed.....Pkt. 10c. | 1252. Medium Double Mixed.....Pkt. 10c.

Cockscomb,
Pres. Thiers.

CAMPANULA Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer).

An improved type of the old fashioned Canterbury Bells. The large calyx is of the same color as the flower, giving it the appearance of a cup and saucer. Flowers are two inches long and 3 to 4 in. across, and bloom nearly all summer.

1253. Rose Pink.....Pkt. 15c.
1254. Blue—A beautiful clear shade...Pkt. 15c.
1255. Mixed.....Pkt. 15c.

1272. **CANARY BIRD VINE** (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—

Graceful vine, with handsome foliage, and an abundance of bright canary yellow blossoms. It is also a good Rambler and fine for stumps, rockeries, etc. It makes an excellent window vine for winter. Grows well in shady places. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. An annual.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis). Candytufts are universally known and planted, and are splendid for cutting. They should be sown in masses or borders, and produce flowers nearly all summer. Height one foot. If sown in April they will bloom in July, or they may be sown in fall, to bloom early in spring.

1261. Empress—The finest, largest white variety. Spikes of flowers are 5 in. long, fine for cutting and bedding.....Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c.

1262. Carmine—Crimson rose. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 30c.
1263. Lavender—Soft-lavender. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 30c.
1264. Odorata—White flowers. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 10c.



Canterbury Bells.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Annual Varieties.

Handsome garden plants, splendid for cutting, and for growing in masses; have ornamental and finely cut foliage; about 15 inches high. Blooms in fall.

1294. Mixed—All shades of yellow, bronze, and white Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 25c.
 1295. Segetum (Evening Star)—Bright golden yellow Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

1296. Japanes? Hybrids—These produce magnificent large flowers in fall, in all shades of yellow, pink, and white Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 80c.
 1297. Shasta Daisy (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Hybridum)—Pure white with yellow center. Very hardy and splendid for cutting Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 80c.

CINERARIA (Cape Aster). A favorite, free flowering house or window plant, the shades including blue, purple, crimson, maroon, etc. Many varieties produce flowers with a clear white eye. Height one foot; flowers two inches across or more.

1298. Large Flowering, Single Mixed—Our strain is very fine Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA. This pretty and easily grown annual has been much improved in recent years; it does well either in sun or shade, growing 2 to 2½ feet high, with leafy racemes of double flowers, which all open in water when cut. The mixture offered is an elegant combination of all colors.

1302. Elegans Double Mixed—A fine mixture of all colors Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 60c.

1299. COBOEA SCANDENS (Cups and Saucers Vine or Cathedral Bells)—One of the handsomest and most rapid growing annual climbers, running up to 30 feet in a season. The flowers are bell-shaped, and of a purplish lilac when full grown. It is a very prolific bloomer and makes a good show, both in vines and flowers; is always clean of insects. In planting place seeds edgewise and cover lightly Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.

COLEUS. Tender annual foliage plants, with leaves of various shapes and colors; indispensable for bedding, borders, and window boxes. Easily raised from seed.

1300. Mixed Pkt. 10c.

1301. Ornatus — Large frilled leaves, irregularly marked in gorgeous colors; of great value for all decorative purposes. 2½ feet high Pkt. 15c, 2 for 25c.

1308. COREOPSIS. Perennial. Lanceolata Grandiflora (Golden Glory)—A very popular and most serviceable plant for the border. The much lanceolated foliage grows in symmetric clusters, 12 inches high, and from its center appear graceful, wiry flower stems, growing to a height of 2½ feet, which terminate into a large, daisy-like, golden flower with yellow center. These flowers appear in great profusion from June until frost. As a cut flower to last this is undoubtedly the best of all perennials Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.



Crimson Ray Cosmos.



Coboea Scandens.

COSMOS. Cosmos are beautiful annuals, blooming profusely when other flowers are scarce. Foliage is bright feathery green, almost like asparagus, and flowers are borne on long stems. Flowers are white, and all shades of crimson, rose and pink. Should be planted in masses. Early varieties may be sown outdoors, but late kinds must be started indoors. We are offering splendid varieties of special merit.

1310. Early Flowering Varieties, Mixed Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 25c.

1311. Early Dawn—White tinted with rose at base of petals Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1312. Crimson Ray — New scarlet Cosmos, of distinct habit and form. Very beautiful flowers. (See illustration.) This should be started in hotbeds, or indoors and transplanted Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 40c.

1313. Lady Lenox — This handsome strain bears immense flowers, with broad overlapping petals, forming a Dahlia-like flower, which is borne on long stiff stems. The colors vary from rosy pink to pure white, with deep yellow centers. Altho an early variety, seed should be started indoors Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 30c.

1314. Klondyke — Golden yellow flowers, borne on long stems and measure from 2½ to 3½ inches across. Start seed in hotbeds or boxes, indoors. To get this variety in bloom before frost in this locality, it should be grown in pots or boxes, so that the roots are confined, thus throwing it into flower Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS.

A worth-while introduction from New Zealand. Flowers vary in degree of doubleness, some being absolutely double, while others have a frill surrounding the double disk. Plants are very vigorous, with heavy foliage, and bloom late. It is not claimed that all flowers will be double, but those that come single show great improvement over the old varieties. Seed should be started indoors and transplanted in May or June.

1315. Double Rose-Pink Pkt. 5c.

1316. Double White Pkt. 5c.

1317. CONVULVULUS MINOR (Dwarf Morning Glory)—Early blooming hardy annuals, of easiest culture, splendid for masses and borders. Flowers are large, funnel-shaped, in all shades of rose, blue, and purple, producing a very brilliant effect Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

CYPRESS VINE—See Ipomea.

DAHLIA. Dahlias can be grown easily from seed so as to produce flowers the first year. This is as true of double Dahlias as of single. In the Dahlia are combined more desirable qualities than are found in almost any flower grown in the open ground. It can be had in perfection from June until cut down by frosts. In it can be found not only every imaginable color except blue, but the most beautiful combination of colors and marvelous blending of shades and tints. As a cut flower the Dahlia is unsurpassed. Roots must be taken indoors in winter.

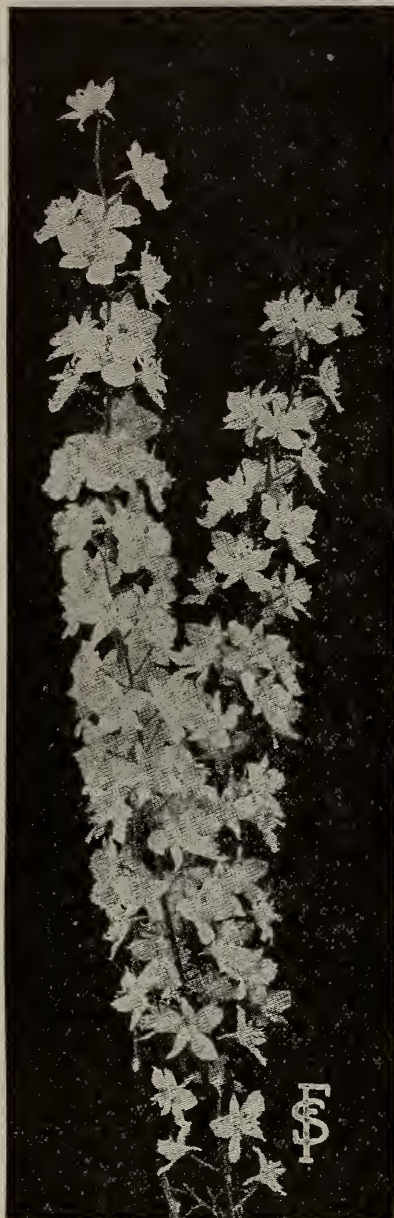
1318. Double Fine Mixed—Large flowering show dahlias Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1319. Double Cactus Dahlia—Handsome, mixed Pkt. 10c.

1320. Single Giant Dahlia — Flowers average six inches across, in all brilliant colors Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.

1321. DATURA CORNUCOPIA (Horn of Plenty or Trumpet Flower)—A large strong growing plant, about 3 feet high, bearing great double trumpet shaped flowers, which measure seven to nine inches in length and five inches across the throat. They consist of two or three cones or funnels, one within the other. The mouth of the corolla is creamy white, while the outside is marbled with deep purple. Very fragrant Pkt. 5c.

Coreopsis,
Lanceolata Grandiflora.
Golden Glory.



Delphinium. (Hardy Larkspur.)

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). Tall, showy perennials that will always be favorites. They grow from 2 to 5 feet high, with long slender spikes of single and half-double flowers, in every shade of blue, lavender, and white. Most effective in groups in the hardy border, and among shrubbery. If the first blossoms are cut back before seed pods form, they will bloom until October. Sow seed in hotbeds, transplant when about 2 in. high, setting plants 6 to 8 inches apart. Next season set plants 2 to 3 feet apart. Give them plenty of rich soil and moderate sunny position.

1330. **Formosum**—Brilliant dark blue, with white centers; 3 feet high..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.
 1331. **Chinensis (Blue Butterfly)**—Delicate sky blue, feathery foliage; 2 feet high.... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
 1332. **Album**—Large white flowers; 2 feet high..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1333. **Nudicaule**—Scarlet; one foot high..... Pkt. 15c.
 1334. **Zaffi**—Yellow, fine foliage; 3 feet high..... Pkt. 15c.
 1335. **Gold Medal Hybrids, Mixed**—Extra fine strain of the best varieties, enormous spikes of flowers mostly light and bright blue..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.

DIANTHUS or PINKS. Some species of Dianthus are known to everyone, either as Pinks, Carnations, or Sweet William. In beauty of color and form, flowering habit, and fragrance, they are surpassed by no other flower. They grow in almost any soil, but should have a sunny position. Plumarius varieties are perennials, the others biennials, and should be protected in winter.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

1340. **Chlnensis fl. pl. (Double China or Indian Pink)**—Flowers in clusters, in a wide range of colors. Finest Mixed..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1341. **Heddewigii, Finest Double Mixed**—Brilliant colors, ranging from pure white to dark red; many are striped and laced..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1342. **Heddewigii, Fireball**—Dwarf double scarlet, fine bedding and cut variety..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.
 1343. **Heddewigii, Snow Queen**—Large white double flowers, almost as large as carnations. Very free flowering..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.
 1344. **Heddewigii, Laciniatus, Snowdrift**—Immense double white flowers, similar to Snow Queen, but beautifully fringed..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

1346. **Heddewigii, Single, Giant Japanese Pinks**—Mixed colors..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1347. **Heddewigii, Eastern Queen**—Beautifully striped in various shades of rose..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1348. **Laciniatus, Mirabilis, Mixed**—A distinct strain, producing flowers three to four inches in diameter. Petals are deeply fringed, and twisted in all directions. In color they vary from pure white to deep red..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
 1349. **Laciniatus, Vesuvius**—Brilliant orange red, fringed flowers, a glorious bedding variety..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
 1350. **Punctatus, Princess Pinks**—A novel variety with fringed flowers, striped, flaked, and spotted in many colors..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

HARDY PINKS.

1351. **Plumarius Semperflorens, Grass Pinks, Pheasant-Eye, or Scotch Pink, Single and Double mixed.** These old fashioned flowers are hardy perennials, very fragrant, and are double, semi-double and single, in a wide range of colors. Especially valuable for borders..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. \$1.00.

Dianthus Barbatus—
See Sweet William.



Eschscholtzia.

1355. **DIGITALIS (Foxglove)**—Tall growing, stately, old-fashioned perennials, that do well on poor soil, in half shady locations. Delicate thimble-shaped flowers are produced. Start seed indoors, transplanting in May. Plants should be covered with straw or leaves in winter. See illustration next page.
 Giant Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1356. **DIMORPHOTHECA (African Golden Daisy)**—A rare showy annual of easiest culture. Grows one foot high and produces numerous large orange, daisy-like flowers. Seed can be sown out of doors, as it flowers very quickly and remains in bloom until frost..... Pkt. 10c.

1357. **DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)**—Very pretty, bean-like, purple and white flowers in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Foliage is bright green, heart-shaped, and is not effected by insects or blight. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., it is a splendid vine. Grows 10 feet high. Annual. Mixed..... Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). Beautiful, low growing annuals, with finely cut, bluish foliage and brilliant blossoms in all shades of yellow and orange-red. They bloom profusely from July until frost, and are most effective with larkspur or blue cornflowers. If the flowers are cut early in the morning while they are closed-up buds, they will last fully two days in water and lend themselves most artistically to decorative uses.

1353. **Alba**—Pure White..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c.
 1360. **Mixed all sorts**..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c.
 1361. **Callifonica**—The original yellow California Poppy..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c.
 1362. **Cardinal**—Beautiful carmine rose, shaded with orange..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c.
 1363. **Geisha**—This is a new strain of California Poppy, introduced in 1917. The flowers are large, with the inside of the petals tinted bright golden orange, the outside is glistening scarlet, a most unusual combination..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c.
 1364. **Hybrid Mixed**—This mixture consists of seed saved from all the new sorts, in wonderfully brilliant colorings, such as rose, old gold, brick red, buff, cream, and numerous other shades and combinations..... Pkt. 10c.
 1354. **Rosy Queen**—Rosy pink..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 30c.
 1358. **Vesuvius**—Wallflower red..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 30c.
 1359. **Waller's Crimson**—Carmine crimson..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c.



Dianthus or Pinks.

1366. EUPHORBIA (Snow on the Mountain) — Pretty low growing foliage plant; leaves are bright green, edged and mottled with white, having the appearance of being covered with snow...Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*). Dainty, delicate flowers, so well known that they need no description. Sow indoors, covering seed one-half inch. Transplant to shady moist location. Should have protection in winter.

1367. Blue Alpine—Of trailing habit, bright blue flowers...Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

1368. White Alpine—Similar to above, but white flowers...Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

1369. Palustris Semperflorens, Perennial—Large blue flowers, blooms from May to October; height nine inches.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower). Very showy garden plants, with brilliant flowers shading from cream, yellow, and orange, to scarlet. They grow one to two feet high, and bloom all summer. Blossoms are borne on long slender stems and are lovely for cutting.

1371. Picta Lorenzlana—Annual—A charming double strain, in shades of red, orange, yellow, and cream. Brilliant bedding plants....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

1372. Grandiflora, Mixed—Perennial—Beautiful, hardy plants that are valuable for borders, bedding and for cut flowers. They thrive in almost any position and soil, but require protection in winter. Immense flowers in varied shades and combinations of yellow, brown, and red, are produced all summer and fall.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

GERANIUM. Tender perennial, easily grown from seed, producing flowers the first summer. The best and most popular plant for indoor culture, window boxes, and outdoor bedding. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, rose, and pink, and very fragrant.

1374. Zonale, Single and Double Mixed — Superb strain of splendid scarlet shades.....Pkt. 10c.

GLOXINIA. Handsome, house-blooming, bulbous plants, with large bell-shaped flowers, in all shades of purple, carmine, and rose. They bloom in five months after planting.

1375. Finest Mixed, Large Flowering.....Pkt. 15c.

1376. GODETIA. Beautiful, dwarf hardy annuals, with large flowers of satiny texture and rich colorings. They do best in rather poor soil, and in half shaded positions. Easily raised from seed, blooming all summer. Finest mixed.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS. Desirable, pretty climbers for places where a dense growth of vines is wanted quickly. Their interesting features are the unique and ornamental gourds.

1880. Apple-Shaped—Beautifully striped.....Pkt. 10c.

1881. Bottle-Shaped—Curious and handsome fruit.....Pkt. 10c.

1883. Dipper—Useful for many purposes; holds about a quart.....Pkt. 10c.

1884. Dish Cloth or Sponge—Resembles a large flat sponge.....Pkt. 10c.

1886. Hercules Club—Fruits are club-shaped, 3 to 4 feet long.....Pkt. 10c.

1887. Nest Egg—Fruit white, like an egg.....Pkt. 10c.

1888. Orange—The well known mock orange. Yellow.....Pkt. 10c.

1890. Pear-Shaped—Pretty fruits, striped yellow and green.....Pkt. 10c.

1893. Sugar Trough—Fruits hold from 4 to 10 quarts each.....Pkt. 10c.

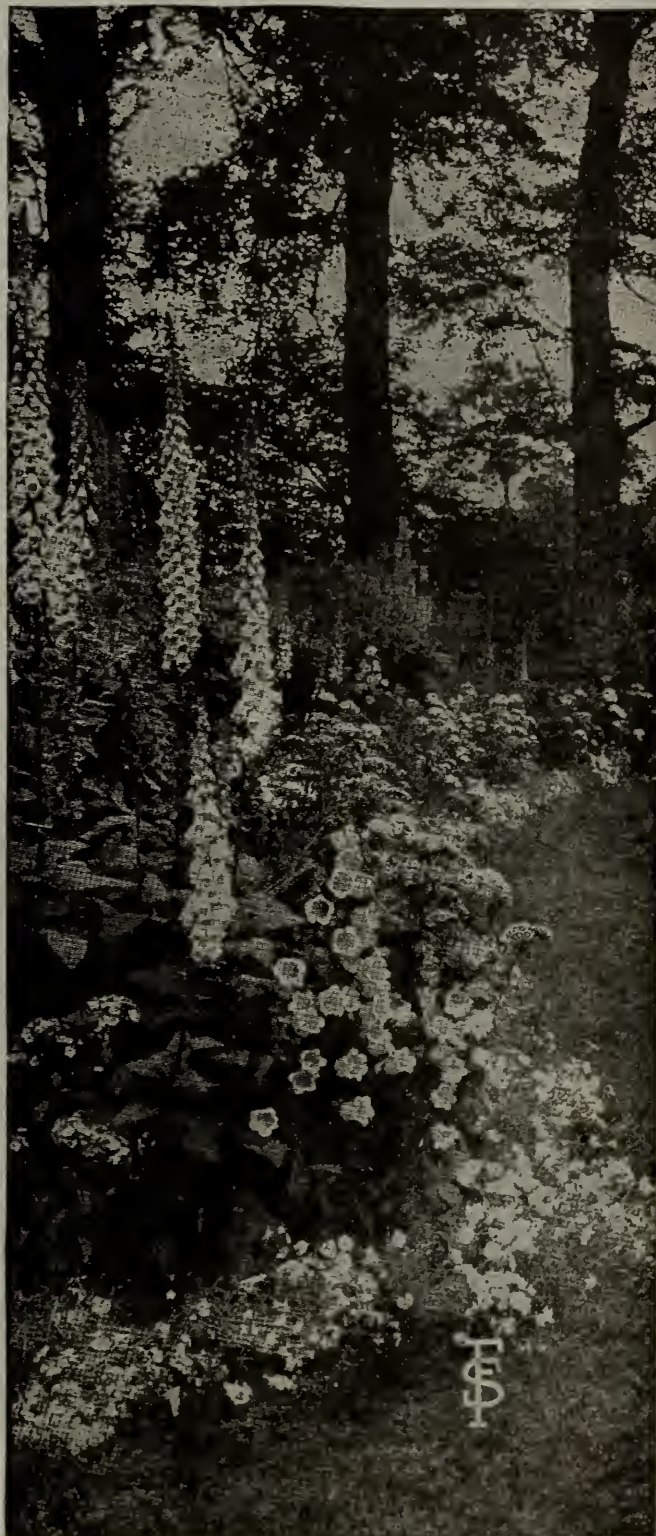
1895. Pipe Gourd—Odd shaped fruit, used in making pipes.....Pkt. 10c.

1896. Ornamental Gourds, Mixed.....Pkt. 10c.



Geranium

For
Grass
Pinks
See
Dianthus
Plumarlus.



Digitails (Foxglove) Tall Growing, in Background;
Campanula, Sweet William, Phlox, and Pinks in Foreground.

1377. GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth, Everlasting)—Showy plants with brilliant globe-shaped flowers. Very good bedding plants, and flowers are fine for cutting. Flowers can be dried and used in winter bouquets. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. These are used for mixed flower beds and borders, making them more attractive in summer, and for winter bouquets.

1870. Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass)—Used for bouquets, splendid decorating material. Annual.....Pkt. 10c.

1871. Bromus Brizæformis—Very graceful perennial.....Pkt. 10c.

1872. Colx Lachrymæ (Job's Tears)—Broad corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seeds. 3 feet high. Annual.....Pkt. 10c.

1873. Eulalia Japonica—Slender and graceful grass, beautifully striped. Fine for groups on the lawn. Perennial.....Pkt. 10c.

1874. Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass)—Produces small white heads. Annual.....Pkt. 10c.

1875. Pennisetum Ruppellianum (Purple Fountain Grass)—Beautiful, large spikes of purple color. Perennial.....Pkt. 10c.

1876. Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass)—Delicate white feather heads. 2 feet high. Perennial.....Pkt. 10c.



Ipomea—Cardinal Climber.

1395. HUMULUS (Japanese Hop), Variegated—Rapid, dense growing, annual climber, 12 to 20 feet high. The leaves are beautifully marbled and splashed with silvery white, light and dark green, very effective for screens, arbors, trellises, etc.; very resistant to drought and insects. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1396. HUNNEMANNIA (Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy or Bush Eschscholtzia) *Fumariaefolia*—This is the best of all poppies for cutting, remaining in good condition almost a week. Flowers are large, tulip-shaped, brilliant coppery yellow, borne on long slender stems. Plants grow two feet high, foliage is fern-like and dainty, similar to *Eschscholtzia*. Seed sown in May produces flowers from July till frost.... Pkt. 5c.

1397. ICE PLANT (*Mesembrianthemum Chrysanthinum*)—A curious, dwarf trailing annual. Flowers are white, and leaves glistening soft green. Pkt. 5c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). Pretty, free flowering plants, with exquisitely dainty sprays of tiny white flowers. They are used extensively as cut flowers, in combination with poppies, sweet peas, roses, larkspur, and other brightly colored flowers.

1378. Paniculata—Hardy perennial, two feet high, graceful misty panicles of small white flowers. Blooms the first year if sown early. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1379. Elegans—An improved large flowering annual strain, 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 15c.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). Stately, old fashioned flowers, which, with wonderful new varieties, are again in popular favor, as backgrounds for lower growing flowers, and for screens. They are also used extensively for poultry feed. They grow from 3 to 8 feet high, bearing bright yellow disk-like flowers, single and double, as large as 12 inches across. Sow the seed outdoors when danger of frost is past, in light, rich, moist soil, in a very sunny location, and cover ½ inch deep.

1380. California Double Flowering—Plants grow 3 to 5 feet high, and bear very large double flowers of orange-yellow, with loose petals, resembling *Chrysanthemums*. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

1381. Single, Tall Branching—Pure yellow flowers, dark brown discs. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

1382. Cucumerifolius Stellata—Improved miniature sunflower, with well formed flowers of golden yellow with black disk. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 20c.

1383. Red Sunflower—Curled petals of various shades of red and orange, some being red, tipped with yellow, while others are shaded. The plants vary from 4 to 8 feet in height, and are very free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

1384. HELICHRYSUM, Mammoth Flowering, Everlasting—Pretty, effective flowers, in all shades of pink, rose, and white; very double. Blooms from July to October and thrives anywhere. Two feet high. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

HELIOTROPE. A half hardy perennial, popular as a bedding plant and for indoor culture. Large heads of fragrant feathery flowers are borne in great profusion, and range from white thru all shades of blue and lavender. Easily raised from seed, in any good garden soil. They should have some sun.

1385. Mammoth Flowering, Mixed—A splendid border plant, with large flower heads. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 50c.

1386. HESPERIS (Sweet Rocket) Mixed—Old fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers; also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from two to three feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac, and purple, fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border. Mixed. Pkt. 5c

HOLLYHOCKS. The most stately of all hardy garden plants, especially valuable for planting among shrubbery or for backgrounds in the hardy border, for other flowers. Seed sown in spring produces fine plants for flowering the next year. For flowers this season, set out one year old plants. They thrive in good rich garden soil, with plenty of sun. In planting, enrich the ground heavily with manure. Roots should be well covered in winter.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

1387. Double Maroon—Very tall, double. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1388. Double Rose Pink—The most popular sort. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1389. Double White—Very dainty. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1390. Double Yellow—Delicate lemon yellow. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1391. Chater's Finest Double Mixed—Finest strain of double varieties. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

One packet of each color for 30c.

1393. Allegheny, Mixed colors—Immense flowers of exquisite colors and texture, with loosely arranged fringed petals, resembling crushed silk roses. Five to seven feet high. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

ANNUAL EVERBLOOMING HOLLYHOCK.

1394.—Sow the seed in the open ground in May, for flowers in August, or, start indoors and transplant in May, and they will bloom in July. Flowers are very large, single and double, and range from palest pink to deep red, yellow, and white. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 50c.



Helianthus—Red Sunflower.

IPOMEA.

1400. CARDINAL CLIMBER (*Quamoclit Hybrida*)—Beautiful annual climber of rapid growth. Foliage elegant and rich. Flowers in clusters of 5 to 7, of intense fiery cardinal red color. The blossoms measure 1½ to 2 inches across, and their bright glowing red color forms a pleasing contrast to the deep green foliage. Pkt. 15c.

1401. CYPRESS VINE (*Quamoclit*)—For trellises this vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of pretty star-shaped blossoms and its fine-leaved, feathery foliage is well adapted to ornamental work. 10 to 12 feet high. Annual. Mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

1402. MINA VINE (*Versicolor Lobata*)—Beautiful annual climber of rapid growth. Foliage like oak leaves; clusters of blood red flowers with yellow throat. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

MORNING GLORIES. Well known annual climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful, showy flowers in endless variety of colors. For covering walls, trellises, arbors, stumps of trees, they are invaluable. Will grow anywhere.

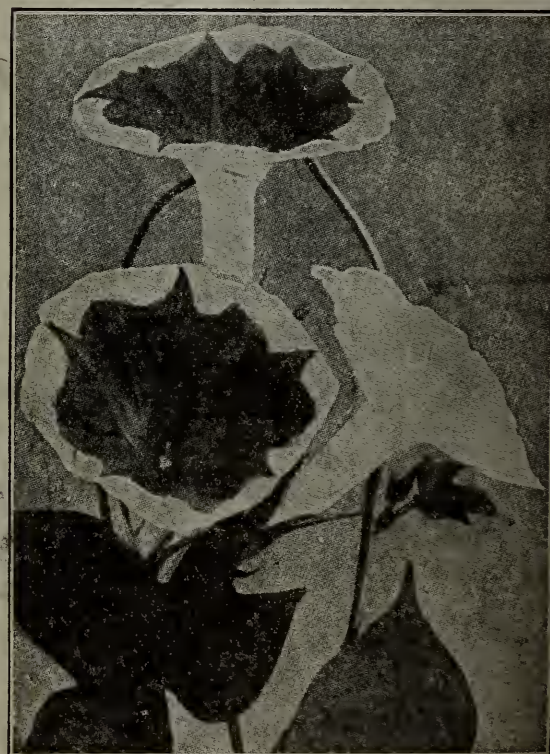
1403. MOONFLOWER, Mammoth White (*Grandiflora Alba*)—Grows 30 to 40 feet a season and is covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard coat of the seed should be cut, and seed soaked before planting. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 25c.

1404. Giant Japanese Morning Glories (*Hederacea*)—The handsomest of the Morning Glories, with robust vines, growing rapidly to a height of 15 to 20 feet, with luxuriant foliage, oddly blotched with white and yellow. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c.

1405. Tall Morning Glories (*Convolvulus Major Purpurea*)—The old fashioned variety; indispensable for covering trellises, verandas, etc. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

1406. Brazilian Morning Glory (*Setosa*)—A very quick growing vine, covering an enormous space in a very short time; the leaves are of large size, deeply lobed, and the flowers, which are borne in large clusters, are of a rose color. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c.

1407. Double Flowered Morning Glory (*Purpurea fl. pl.*)—The flowers are double and semi-double and some are fringed, which give an appearance of a double flower. Mixed. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c.



Giant Japanese Morning Glory.

1410. KOCHIA TRICOPHILA (Summer Cypress) — Also known as Mexican Fire Plant or Burning Bush, on account of its brilliant autumnal coloring. Highly ornamental annual shrub, with feathery light green foliage, which turns scarlet and dark red in September. Two to three feet high.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1411. LANTANA HYBRIDA. Shrubby, half hardy, perennial plants, with clusters of verbena-like flowers, producing their pink, yellow, orange, and white heads in great abundance. Suitable for outdoor use in summer and for house culture.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

ANNUAL LARKSPUR (Delphinium). These are among the most popular garden annuals, both for bedding and cutting. In the past few years, the old strains have been greatly improved, and new strains added, by careful selection in size and colors of the flowers, and habit of growth. Seed may be sown outdoors after danger of frost is past, to produce flowering plants in July. They will give a continuous succession of flowers from then until late in October. The blossoms are double and semi-double, borne on long spikes, with delicate, feathery foliage. For cutting they are unexcelled, and for bedding or borders they are equally effective, because of their graceful habit and gay flowers.

1412. Lilac, Double Stock Flowered.....Pkt. 10c.

1413. Blue, Double Stock Flowered.....Pkt. 10c.

1414. Rose, Double Stock Flowered.....Pkt. 10c.

COLLECTION: One packet each of above 5 colors for 40c.

1419. Candelabra, Mixed colors—Of dwarf, branching habit.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1420. LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea or Hardy Sweet Pea)—Hardy perennial climber with white, pink, and crimson pea-shaped flower clusters. Grows 6 feet high, flowering from July to September. Fine for cut flowers. A good vine for covering fences, old stumps and trellises..Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

1421. LAVENDER (Lavandula Vera)—Favorite sweet scented hardy perennials, suitable for the hardy border. Used in storing linens.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

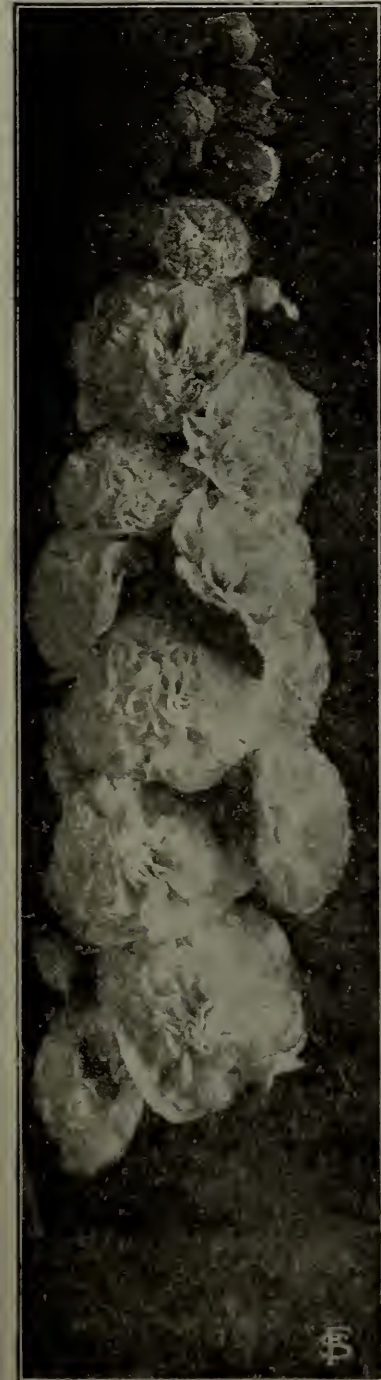
1422. LINARIA CYMBALARIA (Kenilworth Ivy or Colliseum Ivy)—A widely loved, hardy, perennial, trailing plant, with small lavender and purple flowers. For baskets, vases and rockeries. A charming little vine.....Pkt. 10c.



Lupins.



Annual Larkspur.



Hollyhocks.

1423. LINUM GRANDIFLORUM, Rubrum (Scarlet Flax)—A free flowering, hardy annual, with brilliant scarlet flowers. A splendid bedding plant, of long blooming period, having fine foliage and delicate stems. One foot high.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

LOBELIA. Beautiful annuals desirable for pot culture, hanging baskets, and borders. They are easily raised from seed, and bloom profusely from June to November. Seed may be sown in hot-beds, or boxes, indoors, and the plants set out when danger of frost is over. Half hardy annual, usually about six inches tall.

1424. Gracilis—A lovely trailing variety, with bright blue flowers and delicate foliage, excellent for vases, hanging baskets, and window boxes.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1426. Crystal Palace—The finest dark blue Lobelia for bedding, of dwarf, dense habit; foliage is very dark green.....Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1427. Mixed, Compact Varieties—All shades of blue.....Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 50c.

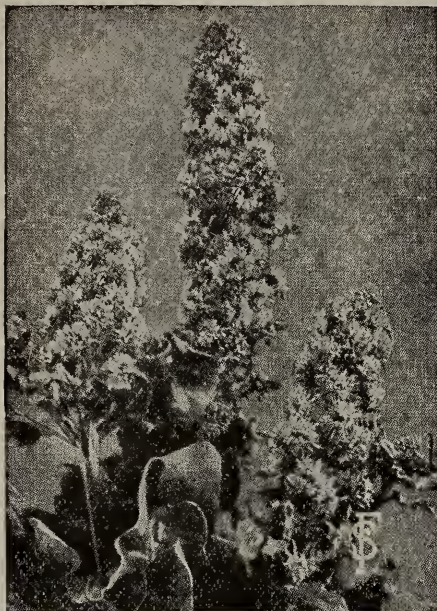
1430. LUPINUS HARTWEGI (Annual)—Very ornamental, free flowering, and easily grown, bearing long graceful spikes of richly colored, pea-shaped flowers. Grow one foot high. Dwarf mixed.....Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 15c.

1431. LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS (Perennial)—Hardy plants, growing 2 to 3 feet high, strong spikes of flowers in a great variety of colors. Of easiest culture, but should be watered freely. Prefers a half shaded position. Finest mixed.....Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c.

LYCHNIS. Handsome perennial plants of easy culture, for massing in beds and borders; quite hardy—require no protection in winter.

1432. Chalcidonica—Burning Star or Jerusalem Cross. Dense heads of fine scarlet flowers, each individual bloom forming a perfect cross of fiery red. Height two feet.....Pkt. 10c.

1433. Haageana—Large heads of showy flowers in shades of white, pink, yellow, red and crimson; plants 15 inches high, blooming from June to Sept. Should have a sunny position in rich soil.....Pkt. 10c.



Mignonette.



Nigella or Love-in-a-Mist.

mental foliage and fruit. Flowers are pale yellow, often with black centers. Fruit from 3 to 7 inches long, splitting at maturity in three divisions, showing scarlet center and white seeds.

1454. **Balsam Apple** (*Balsamina*)—Apple shaped fruit..... Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.
 1455. **Balsam Pear** (*Charantia*)—Pear shaped fruit..... Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.
 1453. **Mixed**..... Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

1456. **NEMOPHILA**. Hardy annuals, thriving best in moist soil, in half shaded positions. Cup-shaped flowers in blue, lilac, and white, blooming from early spring until late summer. They are valuable for the border..... Pkt. 10c

NICOTIANA. Handsome, half-hardy annuals of the tobacco family, about 3 feet high. Flowers salver-shaped, with long, tubular corollas, resembling Petunias in shape. The plants are large, stately and of very rapid growth, while the many fragrant flowers are produced in long clusters. Nicotiana should have a very sunny, warm exposure, and rich, loose, well drained soil. The seed may be soaked in warm water and sown in a cold frame, in very finely pulverized soil which holds moisture well, the soil simply being pressed over it with a board.

1457. **Affinis** (*Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant*)—Large, pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up in fall and cut back and potted, they will bloom all winter. Height 2 feet..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1458. **Sanderæ, Mixed**—Flowers white, carmine-rose, or violet, a little smaller than Affinis. A most strikingly beautiful plant, blooms all summer..... Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA (*Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-Bush*). The large, oddly shaped flowers are partly concealed by a circle of very finely cut, feathery foliage. Exquisite for cutting. Hardy annual, requiring little care, and thriving in any good garden soil. They seldom succeed well if transplanted, and should be sown early in spring, and the seedlings thinned to a distance of six inches.

1459. **Miss Jekyll**—Leaves bright green, very fine and feathery; flowers are brilliant corn-flower blue, and very double. One of the loveliest garden annuals. (See illustration.)..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1530. **OENOTHERA** (*Evening Primrose*)—These are among our most beautiful plants for mixed garden beds and borders. They grow in branching form, one to two feet in height and produce freely and continuously large single poppy-like flowers of white, yellow, rose color, etc. The blossoms open early every evening and last well into the following day..... Pkt. 10c.

1531. **OXALIS**. Dwarf bedding plants with delicate clover-like leaves. They bloom profusely from June until frost, the plants being covered with small bright flowers. Sown thinly in drills, it makes a pretty edging for flower beds..... Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD (*Tagetes*). The African and French Marigolds are old fashioned favorites, blossoming from early summer until killed by heavy frosts. They are hardy annuals of easiest culture and succeed best in light soil, with plenty of sun. The tall, or African varieties, with their large double yellow and orange flowers, are best for groups or tall borders, while the dwarf, or French Marigold, with striped and spotted flowers, are very effective in beds, edgings, and for pot culture. (See also *Calendula*.)

TALL AFRICAN VARIETIES.

1435. **Lemon Queen**—Flowers very large, double and quilled, golden yellow. Grows two to three feet high, and blooms until cut down by frost Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
 1436. **Prince of Orange**—Immense double frilled flowers of deep golden orange; very showy..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
 1437. **African, Finest Mixed**—All shades of yellow and orange..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

DWARF FRENCH VARIETIES.

1438. **Legion of Honor, or Little Brownie**—Beautiful single flower of bright yellow, striped and blotched with reddish brown. Height 9 inches..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1439. **Dwarf Striped**—Rich and quaintly double striped flowers, 1½ feet high.. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1440. **Dwarf French, Double Mixed**..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 20c.

1441. **MATHIOLA** (*Evening Scented Stock, or Perfume Plant*)—An old fashioned hardy annual, with purplish-lilac flowers, valuable for its exquisite fragrance at night and after showers. Seeds may be started in hotbed in March or outdoors in May..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 20c.

MATRICARIA (*Feverfew*). Favorite, free flowering annuals, producing small double ball-like flowers in clusters, all summer. Desirable for bedding, and for pot culture, succeeding in any garden soil.

1442. **Eximia, Snowball**—Dainty double white flowers. Height one foot..... Pkt. 10c.
 1443. **Eximia, Golden Ball**—Similar to Snowball, but flowers are bright yellow and very double. A good bedding or border plant..... Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda*). A well known, fragrant favorite, without which no garden is complete. It is extensively used for borders, and for cutting, and in the past few years has become very popular with florists, who use it in bouquets with roses, sweet peas, etc. Sow the seed in open ground, in April, and again in July, for a succession of flowers all summer.

1445. **Odorata**—The old fashioned, sweet-scented variety..... Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.
 1446. **Defiance**—Very large spikes of bright flowers, exquisitely fragrant..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.
 1447. **White Pearl Machet**—Strong spikes of fragrant white flowers. The best white variety. Fine for cutting..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1448. **Golden Machet**—Massive spikes of golden yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.
 1444. **Goliath**—Compact, sturdy plants, with immense trusses of brilliant red flowers. The finest variety for cutting..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1449. **MIMOSA** (*Sensitive Plant*). A curious and interesting plant; the leaves close and drop when touched or shaken. Flowers pinkish white. Annual, 1 foot high..... Pkt. 5c.

1450. **MIRABILIS** (*Marvel of Peru, or Four O' Clock*)—A pretty, old fashioned hardy annual, with funnel-shaped flowers in red, rose, white, and yellow, which open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open all night. Sow in good garden soil, ½ inch deep..... Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

MIMULUS. Showy plants for greenhouse or moist, shady locations; half hardy perennials, blooming from seed the first year.

1451. **Moschatus** (*Musk Plant*)—An attractive trailing vine, with bright green foliage and small yellow blossoms of musky odor. Pkt. 10c.
 1452. **Tigrinus** (*Monkey Flower*)—Large, curiously shaped flowers, yellow, spotted with maroon. Grows 8 inches high..... Pkt. 10c.

MOMORDICA. Curious, rapid and dense growing annual climbers, with ornamental foliage and fruit. Flowers are pale yellow, often with black centers. Fruit from 3 to 7 inches long, splitting at maturity in three divisions, showing scarlet center and white seeds.

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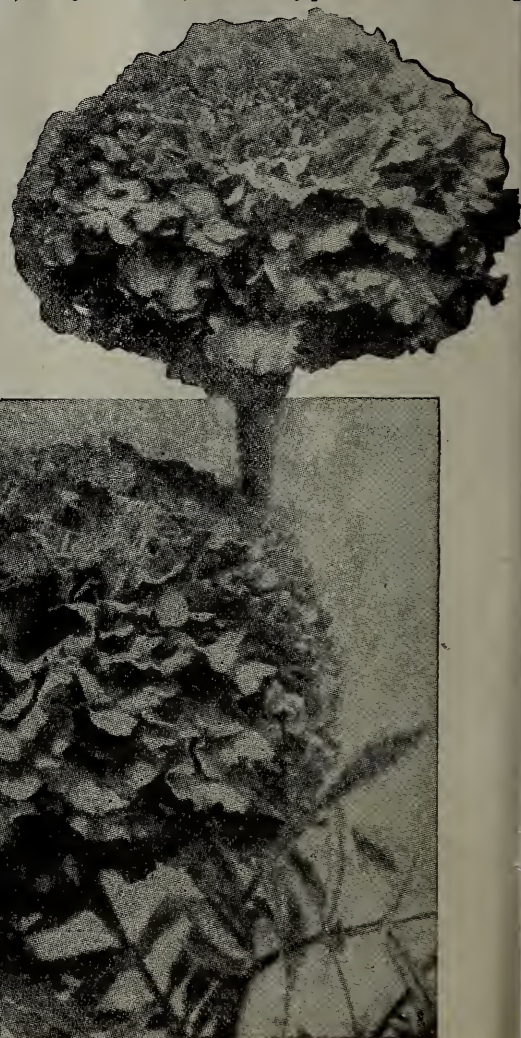
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1531. **OXALIS**. Dwarf bedding plants with delicate clover-like leaves. They bloom profusely from June until frost, the plants being covered with small bright flowers. Sown thinly in drills, it makes a pretty edging for flower beds..... Pkt. 5c.



Marigold, Prince of Orange.

NASTURTIUMS—(Tropaeolum).

No annual can equal Nasturtiums in brilliant coloring, profusion of flowers, duration of bloom, and ease of culture. Nasturtiums will thrive on almost any soil, in a well drained, sunny position, and furnish a gorgeous display of flowers from within a month of the time they are sown until killed by heavy frost. If only a very small space is available for flowers, we advise planting Nasturtiums, for they will give better results and a greater profusion of flowers than anything else obtainable with the same outlay of money, time, and labor.

Tom Thumb, or Dwarf Nasturtiums, are excellent for bedding, or for borders along shrubbery. The tall varieties are invaluable for covering fences, planting among rockeries, for window or porch boxes, or for filling in among perennials and shrubs. They are also preferable for cutting and decoration, because of the greater size and rich brilliant colorings of their flowers. An ounce of seed will sow about 35 feet of row.

Tom Thumb, Dwarf, or Bedding Varieties.

(Tropaeolum Minor.)

- 1461. **Aurora**—Primrose veined pink; dark foliage.
- 1462. **Chameleon**—Flowers of various colorings and markings are found on one plant.
- 1463. **Cloth of Gold**—Bright scarlet flowers; yellow foliage.
- 1464. **Crystal Palace Gem**—Sulphur colored flowers, maroon blotches.
- 1465. **Empress of India**—Brilliant scarlet flowers; deep green foliage.
- 1466. **Golden King**—Bright yellow flowers; dark foliage.
- 1468. **King Theodore**—Crimson maroon flowers; dark foliage.
- 1469. **Lady Bird**—Orange with scarlet blotches; dark foliage.
- 1467. **Pearl or Moonlight**—Creamy white.
- 1471. **Rose**—A beautiful shade of ruby rose.
- 1472. **Spotted**—Brilliant yellow; spotted crimson.
- 1470. **Vesuvius**—Salmon rose; dark foliage.

PRICE: Any of above Dwarf sorts, Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

1473. Collection of one packet each of the above twelve varieties 50c; one ounce of each \$2.25.

1474. Collection of six distinct large flowering sorts, one packet of each for 25c, one ounce of each for \$1.20.

1460. **Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's Finest Dwarf Mixed**—A splendid mixture of all best named varieties, especially desirable for planting large areas or long borders. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

1476. **Queen of Tom Thumbs, Mixed**—Dense bushy plants with pretty variegated foliage in yellow, white, and green. Flowers are of medium size, in a wide range of colors. Valuable for bedding and window boxes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c.

1477. **Dwarf Ivy Leaved**—Pretty compact plants, with bluish green ivy-like foliage. Flowers medium sized, fringed and cut, in a great range of colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c.

Tall or Climbing Varieties.

(Tropaeolum Major.)

- 1481. **Chameleon**—Different richly colored flowers on same plant.
- 1482. **Dunnet's Orange (Sunlight)**—Immense deep orange flowers.
- 1483. **Golden Cloth**—Scarlet flowers; yellow foliage.
- 1484. **Jupiter**—Brilliant golden yellow; free flowering.
- 1485. **Midnight**—Crimson maroon flowers of velvety texture.
- 1486. **Salmon Queen**—Immense flowers of salmon color; dark green foliage.

PRICE: Any of above Tall varieties, Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c.

1487. Collection of six above sorts, one packet of each variety for 25c; one ounce of each variety for \$1.00.

1480. **Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's Finest Tall Mixed**—This contains all the above varieties, besides many other brilliant and splendid novelties. Where a large quantity of seed is required, we strongly recommend this mixture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

1489. **Tall Ivy Leaved, Mixed**—The pointed leaves are star shaped, veined with white, so that the vines, where the leaves are closely set, greatly resemble English Ivy. Flowers are of medium size and unusual form, with narrow petals set far apart, so that they, too, present a star-like appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c.

1272. **Canary Bird Vine (Tropaeolum Canariense)**—Graceful vine with handsome foliage and profusion of charming yellow flowers, resembling a bird with wings expanded. Does well in shady places. A delicate annual climber suitable for covering trellises and fences. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums.

(Tropaeolum Lobbianum.)

This type is superior to the common tall varieties in many ways, attaining greater height, producing larger flowers on longer stems, and flowering very freely. Flowers are especially rich in red shades, leaves are deep green and slightly smaller than those of the common sorts. Lobb's Nasturtiums are especially adapted for verandas, trellises, covering fences, etc.

- 1492. **Asa Gray**—Pale primrose yellow, almost white; very delicate.
- 1493. **Brilliant**—Geranium scarlet, one of the most brilliant.
- 1494. **Le Roi des Noires (King of Blacks)**—Deep velvety garnet, extremely rich; dark foliage.
- 1496. **Lucifer**—Immense dark scarlet flowers.
- 1497. **Regina**—Brilliant salmon rose, changing to almost cream as the flowers age.
- 1498. **Spitfire**—Brilliant orange vermillion, very showy.

PRICE: Any of above Lobb's Nasturtiums, Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c.

1499. Collection of one packet each of above 6 sorts 25c; one oz. of each \$1.00.

1490. **Lobb's Finest Mixed**—A beautiful mixture, containing all the above superb sorts in the right proportion for a brilliant display of flowers thruout the summer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

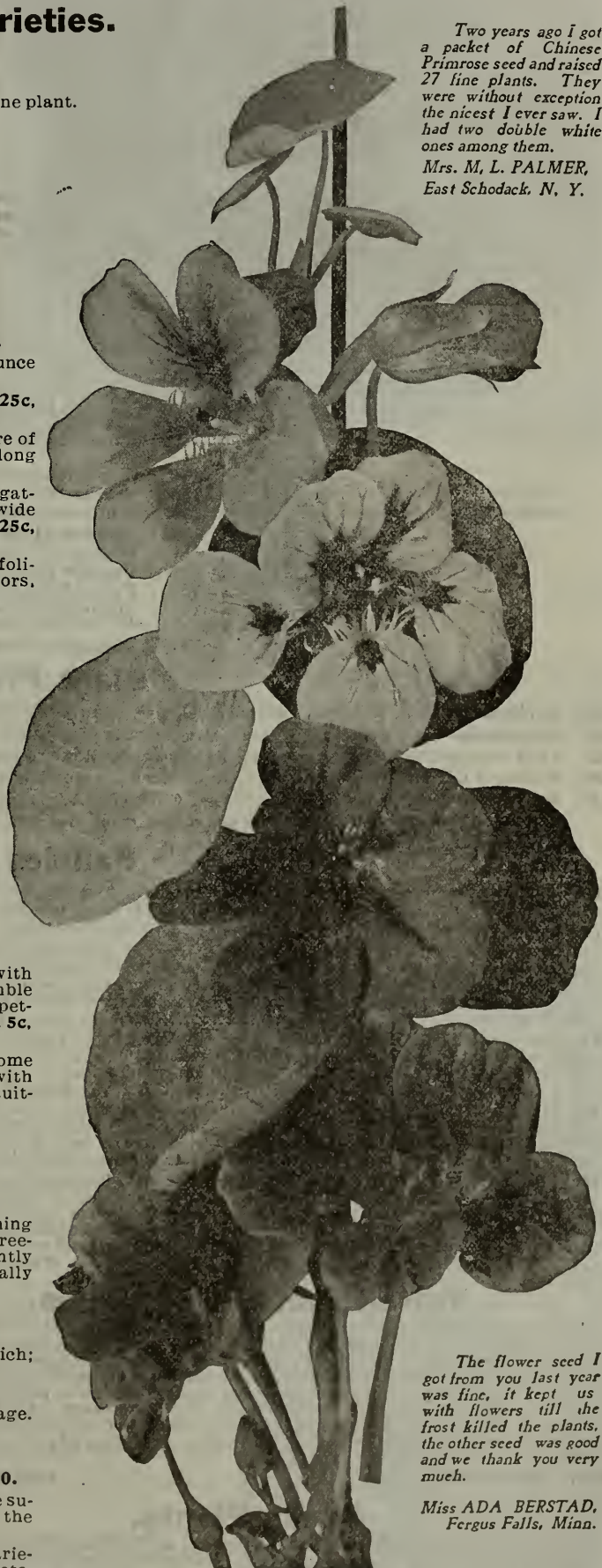
1491. **Queen of Lobb's Mixed**—Because of the handsome green and white variegated foliage, this strain is valuable for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. The flowers are large and brilliant, in a complete range of colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c.

Two years ago I got a packet of Chinese Primrose seed and raised 27 fine plants. They were without exception the nicest I ever saw. I had two double white ones among them.

Mrs. M. L. PALMER,
East Schodack, N. Y.

The flower seed I got from you last year was fine, it kept us with flowers till the frost killed the plants, the other seed was good and we thank you very much.

Miss ADA BERSTAD,
Fergus Falls, Minn.



Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's
Tall Nasturtiums.



Masterpiece or
Ruffled Pansy.

PANSIES.

Pansies are old favorites, too well known to require description. The best varieties do not produce seed very freely, which accounts for the difference in price of the various strains.

The seed may be sown in August, and plants protected during the winter, for early flowers. For summer flowering, seed should be sown the first part of May, outdoors, or it may be started indoors in March. Pansy seed germinates slowly, and the plants grow best in rather cool, damp weather. Of course, the best strains of seed will produce the best plants. The soil should be rich, containing leaf mould and well rotted manure, and should be carefully spaded and pulverized to a depth of six inches. A rather open location, not very shady, where both sun and wind have free access, is better than a damp, sheltered spot. However, Pansies should be watered daily, and the blossoms picked regularly.

An ounce of seed will sow 60 to 75 square feet, and will produce five to ten thousand plants. Sow seed in drills, covering them as lightly as possible, and pressing down the soil firmly. Seed germinates in from one to two weeks, and the soil should be kept damp during this time. The ground may be covered with burlap or paper during the day, to retain the moisture. Never allow the Pansy bed to become dry. Any dryness after seeds sprout will result in a failure. When the plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted or thinned out, to nine inches apart in rows. The bed must be kept free from weeds, and from the long straggling branches which produce only small flowers.

Giant Mastodon Pansies.

Mastodon is a distinct strain of Pansy, originated by a leading American grower. It includes a great many new shades and varieties, as well as improved strains of Pansies offered by foreign growers. Mastodon Pansies surpass all others in coloring and form, some being frilled or ruffled, and of great size, some measuring up to three and one-half inches in diameter. Mastodon Pansies are the result of many years of careful selection and cultivation, and will please the most exacting gardener. We are able, this year, to offer Mastodon Pansies in separate colors, as well as in the well known mixture.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1501. Black Mastodon..... | Pkt. 15c. |
| 1502. Bronze Mastodon..... | Pkt. 15c. |
| 1503. White Mastodon (Grand Duke Michel)—Pure white..... | Pkt. 15c. |
| 1504. Madame Steele—Deep purple..... | Pkt. 15c. |
| 1505. Meteor—Wine red..... | Pkt. 15c. |
| 1506. Panama Pacific—Golden yellow Mastodon..... | Pkt. 15c. |
| 1507. Prince Henry—Royal blue..... | Pkt. 15c. |
| 1500. Mastodon Mixed—A wonderful collection of colors and markings; very free flowering and hardy. This is the finest mixture now grown..... | Pkt. 15c, 1/8 oz. \$1.50. |
| 1508. Collection—One packet each of the seven above colors for 75c. | |

Giant Prize Pansies.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1525. Bridesmaid—Clear white with a hue of delicate rose and well defined, large violet eyes in the three lower petals..... | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1527. Hydrangea—Of a distinct rose color. Very large and beautiful..... | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1528. Lord Beaconsfield—Upper petals are light lavender, lower ones are deep rich purple, and shaded with white..... | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1526. President Carnot—Large white flowers with centers blotched with deep violet blue..... | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1529. Rosy Morn—Purplish crimson with clear white edge..... | Pkt. 10c. |
| Collection—One packet each of the above five colors for 60c. | |

Pansies in Mixture.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1510. Giant Prize Pansies — This mixture includes the finest novelties offered by the growers of Europe. The flowers are of large size and remarkably rich and striking colorings, many of them being blotched, bordered and shaded..... | Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 75c. |
| 1515. Cassier's Giant—A splendid mixture of five blotched varieties, large flowering, very showy..... | Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. \$1.00. |
| 1516. Mammoth Butterfly — The flowers are large, of good form, and produced freely. In coloring they are varied, seldom two alike in a hundred plants. They are mottled and spotted, striped, bordered, and splashed, while the colors are usually the rich velvety crimson, chocolate, maroon, violet, and purple shades, which are found only in Pansies..... | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1514. Masterpiece or Ruffled Pansies — A remarkable type, each petal being conspicuously waved or frilled, giving the flower a double appearance. The range of color is extensive, rich, dark, velvety shades predominating..... | Pkt. 25c, 1/8 oz. \$1.25. |
| 1517. Madame Perret — A beautiful new strain, originated by a noted French specialist. Flowers are of great size, borne very freely on long stiff stems. They vary greatly in coloring, being especially rich in the red, wine, and maroon shades. Our stock was grown for us by the introducer.... | Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. \$1.00. |
| 1518. Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.'s Bedding Mixture—This mixture is admirably suited for bedding, and for borders, where great masses of color are desired. The flowers are not of the largest type, but the plants are very robust in habit, and extremely free flowering. Our mixture embraces all of the usual colors, besides a number of brilliantly striped, bordered, and blotched varieties..... | Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 50c. |

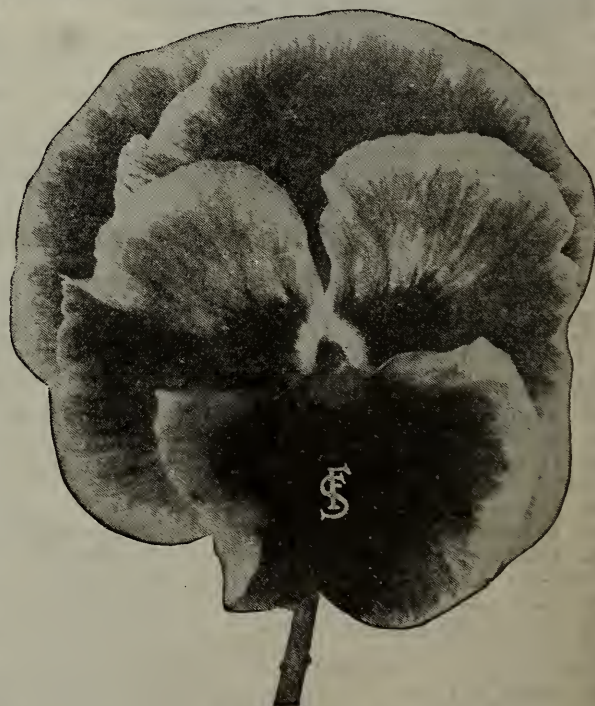
Tufted Pansies or Violas.

This lovely class of Pansies is remarkably free blooming, quite hardy, and especially adapted to shady places. Altho the flowers are not as large as those of other Pansies, they are so distinct and graceful in form, and are produced in such brilliant colors, that they have a charm all of their own. For edging the perennial border, and for large beds, where a dwarf showy plant is required, they are superior to most bedding plants, because of their wealth of bright flowers. Seed may be sown in March or early April, and the plants set out in May. The plants will bloom from June until frost, and if the location is favorable, and plenty of protection provided, they will come up again the next season.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1520. Finest Mixed Colors..... | Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|

Pansy Plants.

The Pansy plants we offer are grown from the seed of Giant Mastodon and Giant Prize Pansies, and are of vigorous growth. For size and beauty of flowers, and variety and richness of coloring, they cannot be equalled by any other varieties. Mixed colors only. 50c per dozen, \$3.75 per 100, postpaid.



Giant Mastodon Pansy.



Annual Phlox.

1532. PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora*)—Tender perennial climber for the summer garden, for window boxes and pot culture. Flowers exceedingly beautiful, white and blue; very large and wax-like. Will grow to a height of 15 to 20 feet. Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA. Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds, or for borders along walks and driveways, and for window boxes. They bloom from July to November, producing great masses of gorgeous blossoms even in the hottest and driest summers.

Plant the seed, which is very fine, in a warm, sunny, open place, just covering it with finely pulverized soil. Water with a fine spray, and thin out when plants are large enough. Seed may be started in hotbeds, and the plants set out in May, when danger of frost is past.

With the exception of *Concordia*, the double Petunias do not produce seed. Seeds of the single varieties are fertilized by hand with pollen from the double Petunias. They come in a wide variety of coloring and form, ruffled, fringed, fluted, and plain edged, and range from pure white thru all shades of rose, violet, and purple, some being striped, shaded, veined, or with star-shaped markings in the center. From the seed of double Petunias, only a small percentage of double flowers will be produced, the balance being single flowers of great size and beauty. The weaker seedlings usually produce the finest double flowers in most brilliant colors, and should be carefully saved.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS (*CONCORDIA*).

1533. Double Fringed—The handsomest of all Petunias, beautifully fringed flowers in brilliant color combinations. Pkt. 30c.

1534. Giant Double Mixed—A superb strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers, plain edged, in all shades known in Petunias. Pkt. 30c.

SINGLE BEDDING PETUNIAS.

1535. Dwarf Inimitable (Little Gem)—Bushy, compact plants, about one foot high, covered with masses of beautifully striped and blotched flowers. Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.

1536. Howard's Star—A beautiful dwarf variety, for bedding, borders, window boxes, etc. Crimson-maroon flowers with clearly defined five pointed star of white. Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.

1537. Snowball—Dwarf, compact variety, with pure white flowers. Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.

1539. Rosy Morn—Deep rose with white throat. Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.

1538. General Dodds—A beautiful variety with deep red flowers. Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 75c.

1540. Finest Mixed—Splendid mixture of the best sorts, in all colors, with various markings. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 50c.

GIANT FLOWERING PETUNIAS.

1541. Giants of California—Immense flowers, in a great variety of colors, with deep yellow throats, and exquisite markings and veins. Flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across. Pkt. 25c.

1542. Ruffled Giants—Enormous flowers in brilliant colors, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed. Pkt. 25c.

SPECIAL OFFER:—One packet each of Giant Petunias for 40c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (*Annual Phlox*). The annual Phlox is a native of Texas, and one of the most satisfactory of all garden annuals. In brilliancy and profusion of blooming, and in the length of its blooming season, it surpasses almost every other annual, and at the same time, it is of easiest culture. It will grow in poor soil, but in order to develop the best flowers, it should have rich soil and a warm, sunny place. Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the plants are a mass of bloom and remain so until frost. Phlox is valuable for bedding, borders, and as undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants.

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX (*GRANDIFLORA*). (Height 15 inches.)

1545. Pure White.

1547. Pink.

1549. Bright Scarlet.

1546. Violet.

1548. Chamois Yellow.

1550. Striped.

1551. Finest Mixed—Contains all of the above colors, as well as many others, making a brilliant display.

Price: Any of the above, packet 10c, 3 for 25c, 1/4 oz. 50c. One packet each of above 6 colors for 50c.

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF PHLOX (*NANA COMPACTA*).

Of dwarf, compact growth, very valuable for bedding and borders. Flowers of same splendid type as *Grandiflora*, and come in brilliant self colors.

1552. Fireball—Brilliant red. Pkt. 10c. **1553. Snowball**—Large pure white. Pkt. 10c.

1556. Finest Mixed Large Flowering Dwarf Phlox—A fine mixture of all leading colors. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 50c.

1554. STAR PHLOX (*CUSPIDATA*)—Dwarf plants, with flowers curiously pointed and fringed.

Flowers of every conceivable shape and color. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX (*DECUSSATA*)—Hardy herbaceous perennial with large panicles of brilliant flowers. Sow the seed as soon as frost is out of the ground, or in September. They need rather rich, moist soil, and plenty of sun, are perfectly hardy, and need no protection in winter.

1560. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PLATYCODON (*Chinese Bellflower*). One of the best hardy perennials, producing showy flowers during the entire season. Plants form large clumps; are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed. Flowers are large, bell-shaped, and blue and white in color. Just before the flowers open the buds have the appearance of a miniature balloon.

1561. Mariesi—Single, blue and white mixed. Plants dwarf and compact. Pkt. 10c.

POLYANTHA ROSE (*Fairy or Baby Rose*). The plants bloom in 3 months after sowing, so if sown in February, in the house, they may be had in bloom in June, in the open ground, where they continue to flower thruout the season, giving about an equal proportion of single, semi-double and double flowers, borne in clusters. Seed needs soaking in warm water for 48 hours.

1562. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA (*Rose Moss*). Charming annuals of dwarf growth, for bedding or low borders, which are covered with small bright flowers all season. The plants are of creeping nature, with moss-like foliage. They grow easily in any soil.

1563. Single Large Flowering, Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

1564. Double Flowering, Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.



Passion Flower.



Ruffled Petunias.



Platycodon.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—
See *Eschscholtzia*.

TULIP POPPY—
See *Hunnemannia*.

PRIMULA (Primrose)

The perennial sorts are among the earliest and prettiest of the spring blooming plants, but require protection and plenty of moisture and shade. The conservatory varieties may be sown in boxes, in March or April, and transplanted to pots, in rich soil, mixed with well decayed manure and leaf mould. The house plants need plenty of air and water. Our seed was grown for us by one of the leading English growers of Primroses.

PERENNIAL GARDEN VARIETIES.

1590. **Blue Primrose** (*Acaulis Cœrulea*)—A lovely blue sort of the old English yellow Primrose. Suitable for naturalizing in borders, among shrubs, etc. Pkt. 10c.
1591. **Auricula**—The old fashioned Garden Primrose. Bright yellow, fragrant flowers, blooms in spring. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.
1592. **Vulgaris** (*English Primrose*)—Flowers are fragrant, pale yellow, borne on long slender stems. Very early. Pkt. 10c.
1593. **Veris** (*Cowslip*)—Beautiful, fragrant flowers, ranging from yellow and brown to rose and crimson. Pkt. 10c.
1594. **Japonica**—A handsome perennial, 1 to 2 feet tall, with large whorls of flowers, ranging from white to crimson. Blooms from May to July, should have a shady position, in moist, rich soil. Pkt. 10c.

TENDER CONSERVATORY VARIETIES.

1595. **Chinese Primrose** (*Sinensis*)—The popular variety for indoor culture; leaves are large, soft, and hairy, flower clusters are immense and flat, and range from pure white to deep rose and red in color. Pkt. 20c.
1596. **Forbesi** (*Baby Primrose*)—Slender, delicate species, with flowers in successive whorls, one above the other. Rosy lilac. Pkt. 10c.
1597. **Obconica**—Small lilac flowers, in clusters on long stems. Pkt. 10c.

1599. **PYRETHRUM AUREUM** (*Golden Feather*)—An edging plant, grown especially for its golden foliage and its compact close form. It attains a height of eight inches and the feathery foliage covers the ground completely. Often used as an edging plant for geraniums or cannas. Tender perennial. Pkt. 5c, 1/8 oz, 20c.

POPPIES (Papaver). No other flowers make as gorgeous a showing, at so little expense, as Poppies. They are excellent for borders and bedding, and grow best in light sandy soil, with plenty of sun. Annual varieties must be sown where they are to bloom, as they cannot bear transplanting. Sow the seed as early in spring as the ground can be worked, cover very lightly, and firm the soil down well. When plants are three inches high, thin out to 6 to 12 inches apart. Plants from self-sown seed bloom two weeks earlier than if planted in spring.

Annual Poppies are divided in two classes, the Opium (*Papaver Somniferum*) and Corn Poppy. Most of the single, and all of the double varieties belong to the first class. Corn Poppies are smaller in type, and include the gay Field Poppies of Europe, and the Shirley varieties. Perennial Poppies include Iceland (*P. Nudicaule*) and the Oriental varieties.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

1565. **Danebrog** (*Danish Cross*)—A showy single variety, of vivid scarlet, with a white spot on each petal, forming a Maltese cross. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 15c.
1566. **Glaucum or Tulip Poppy**—Large tulip-shaped flowers of brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 15c.
1567. **Miss Sherwood**—Large silky flowers of soft rose color, with a white border. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 15c.
1568. **Admiral**—Immense round flowers, of satiny white, with a deep band of brilliant scarlet around the edges of the petals. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 15c.
1569. **Giant Shirley** (*Silk or Ghost Poppy*)—The most delicate and graceful of all Poppies. Shirley Poppies always have a white base with yellow or white stamens, anthers, and pollen, instead of the black or dark blue of other Poppies. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 15c.
1570. **The Bride**—Large pure white, feathery flowers. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 15c.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

1572. **Mikado** (*Striped Japanese Poppy*)—Distinct and effective variety, with deeply fringed petals, white at the base, shading to pink and rose above. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 25c.
1573. **American Flag**—Large double flowers of pure white, bordered with scarlet. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 25c.
1574. **Pæony Flowered**—Immense globular flowers, resembling double pæonies in form. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 25c.
1575. **Cardinal**—Vivid scarlet flowers, beautifully fringed. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 25c.
1576. **White Swan**—Immense double pure white flowers, beautifully fringed. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 25c.
1577. **Carnation Flowered**—Large slightly fringed flowers, formed like carnations. Brilliant mixed colors. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 25c.

SPECIAL OFFER:—We will send one packet each of the above 12 varieties for 50c, postpaid.

MIXED POPPIES.

1580. **F. S. & N. Co's Mixture of Single Annual Poppies**—Containing all the best known varieties of beautiful, bright colors. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 15c, oz. 25c.
1581. **F. S. & N. Co's Mixture of Double Annual Poppies**—Containing all the above named double varieties and many other fine sorts. Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

HARDY

PERENNIAL POPPIES.

ICELAND POPPY (*Nudicaule*)—Brilliant flowers in all shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet, as well as white, are produced in great profusion the first year from seed. They bloom almost as early as the annual sorts, and if not allowed to go to seed, continue to bloom all season. Plants are of rather dwarf habit, with graceful, fern-like foliage. They are as easily grown as Annual Poppies and require the same care.

1583. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 25c.

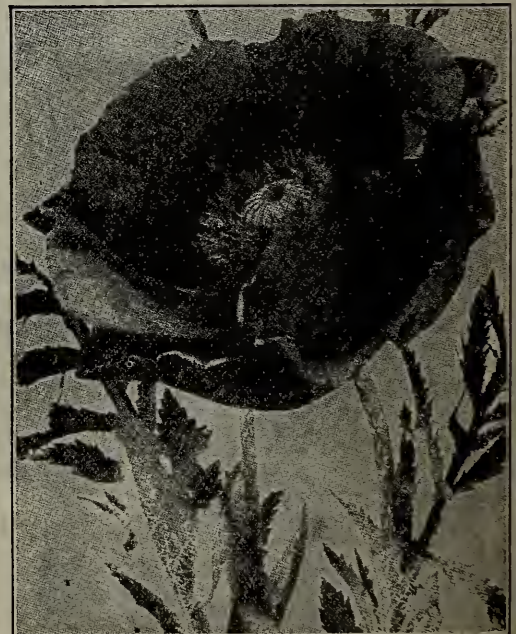
ORIENTAL POPPY—No hardy garden is complete without these gorgeous flowers. Seed should be sown outdoors, as soon as the soil can be worked. In July and August, the foliage disappears, a new growth appearing in fall, when transplanting should be done. Cover the plants in winter with leaves or straw.

1584. **Mixed.** Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 50c.

1585. **Hardy Perennial Mixed Poppies.** Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.



Double Poppy.



Oriental Poppy.

1600. PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM. These are among the handsomest of the hardy perennials, and are very easily grown. They bloom about the first part of June, and are simply exquisite when planted among Iris or Pæonies, in the hardy border. The flowers resemble daisies in form, but range from pure white thru all shades of pink, rose, and deep red. They are borne on long stems and are splendid for cutting. The Hybridum class includes the finest single and double varieties, in all shades. Sow outdoors when danger of frost is past, or in August, for flowering plants the next season.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean). Tender annuals of rapid and gigantic growth, producing handsome, stately plants of tropical appearance. The leaves are immense, deeply lobed, and conspicuously veined, and range in color from pale green to very deep green and coppery bronze. The fruits are brilliant red and orange, and borne in spikes, resembling those of Sumac. A valuable plant for screens and for massing in the center of flower beds, with Cannas, Salvia, etc.

1601. Zanzibariensis, Mixed—A distinct class, surpassing all other varieties in size and beauty. Foliage ranges from pale and deep green to bronze and purple, some having broad red ribs or veins. The fruits are beautifully marked.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.

1602. Choice Mixed—Containing many fine varieties.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.

1603. RHODANTHE (Everlasting)—A very beautiful type of Immortelle, with flowers in all shades of rose and crimson, also white, showing a very dark disk or center. Valuable for the garden, and for growing indoors, in pots. Grows one foot high.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue or Velvet Flower). A favorite, half hardy annual with lovely, large, funnel-shaped flowers of velvety texture and with deeply sunken veins, singularly penciled and shaded on the most beautiful and richest ground colors. Much prized for cutting; beds or border of these showy plants, when in full bloom, are one of the most striking features in a garden. Salpiglossis require deep rich soil, not given to sudden extremes of moisture or drouth. Seed may be sown indoors, covering lightly, and the plants set out when danger of frost is past.

1605. Large Flowering, Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1606. Emperor—This forms only one leading stem, and bears on its summit a veritable bouquet of beautiful flowers, each richly veined with gold. It is the only flower showing a glittering of gold in its coloring. All colors.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). Handsome, brilliant bedding plants, with bright green foliage and long spikes of gorgeous flowers. They are very effective for planting along the shrubby border, and for bedding, with Cannas, Castor Oil Beans, or white Asters, also for window boxes. They bloom from July until frost. Start seed indoors, in March, plant out when danger of frost is past, setting the plants 12 inches apart.

1610. Splendens, Scarlet Sage—Grows 3 feet high. Bright scarlet flowers.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1611. Bonfire—The finest Scarlet Salvia, growing in a compact bush, 2 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. The erect spikes of brilliant red flowers contrast sharply with the dark green foliage, and completely cover the plant.....Pkt. 10c.

1612. Fireball—A handsome, compact, dwarf variety, growing 12 to 18 inches high. A splendid Salvia for borders and bedding, where dwarfier plants than Splendens and Bonfire are required.....Pkt. 10c.

1613. Salvia Patens (Blue Salvia)—Tender perennial. A very handsome plant, valuable for bedding and for growing indoors. Long spikes of flowers of as intense blue as the Scarlet Sage is red. Start indoors, transplanting when frost is past. Pkt. 10c.



Pyrethrum Hybridum.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride or Pin Cushion Flower).

Lovely, old fashioned favorites, without which no garden is complete. They grow from two to three feet high, and come into bloom in July and August, continuing until October. The beautiful flowers, in exquisite shades, are borne on very long slender stems, and are splendid for cutting. The perennial sorts do best in partial shade, in rather rich ground. Sow the seed as soon as danger of frost is past.

1615. Caucasica—One of our most beautiful perennials, with exquisite lavender-blue flowers on long stems. It is splendid for cutting. Blooms from August to November, when all other flowers are killed by frost.....Pkt. 10c.

1616. Improved Large Flowering, Finest Mixed—Including maroon, rose, red, and white. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

1617. Azure Fairy—Blue.....Pkt. 5c.

1618. White.....Pkt. 5c.

1619. Rose.....Pkt. 5c.

1620. Red.....Pkt. 5c.

1621. Black.....Pkt. 5c.

One packet each of above 5 colors for 20c.

1622. SCARLET RUNNER

BEAN. Well known and popular runner vine. Flowers dazzling scarlet and very showy. It blooms all time. The pods are long and very broad, and of excellent flavor.

Can be used same as other beans. In six weeks vines attain a height of ten feet and are in full bloom. Pick off the seed pods to prolong flowering season. Sow seeds when danger of frost is past.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower). One of the daintiest and most exquisite flowers for the garden, valuable for massing among taller, bare-stemmed varieties, and for borders. Foliage is delicate almost like Maiden Hair Fern, and the plants are simply covered with small orchid-like flowers, in shades of gold, rose, lilac, and white, many of them being spotted with brown or purple. They are also extensively grown as house plants. It is easy to grow, and seed may be sown where the plants are intended to remain. The only requirement necessary is to thin out the plants so that they have fully six inches of space for each. The plants branch freely at the base of the stem, and produce flowers so freely that the entire plant is hidden.

1623. Large Flowering Varieties, Finest Mixed.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1624. Wisetonensis—A splendid variety, white flowers dotted with rose. This is the best Schizanthus for indoor culture, and very free flowering.....Pkt. 20c.

SHASTA DAISY—See Chrysanthemum.

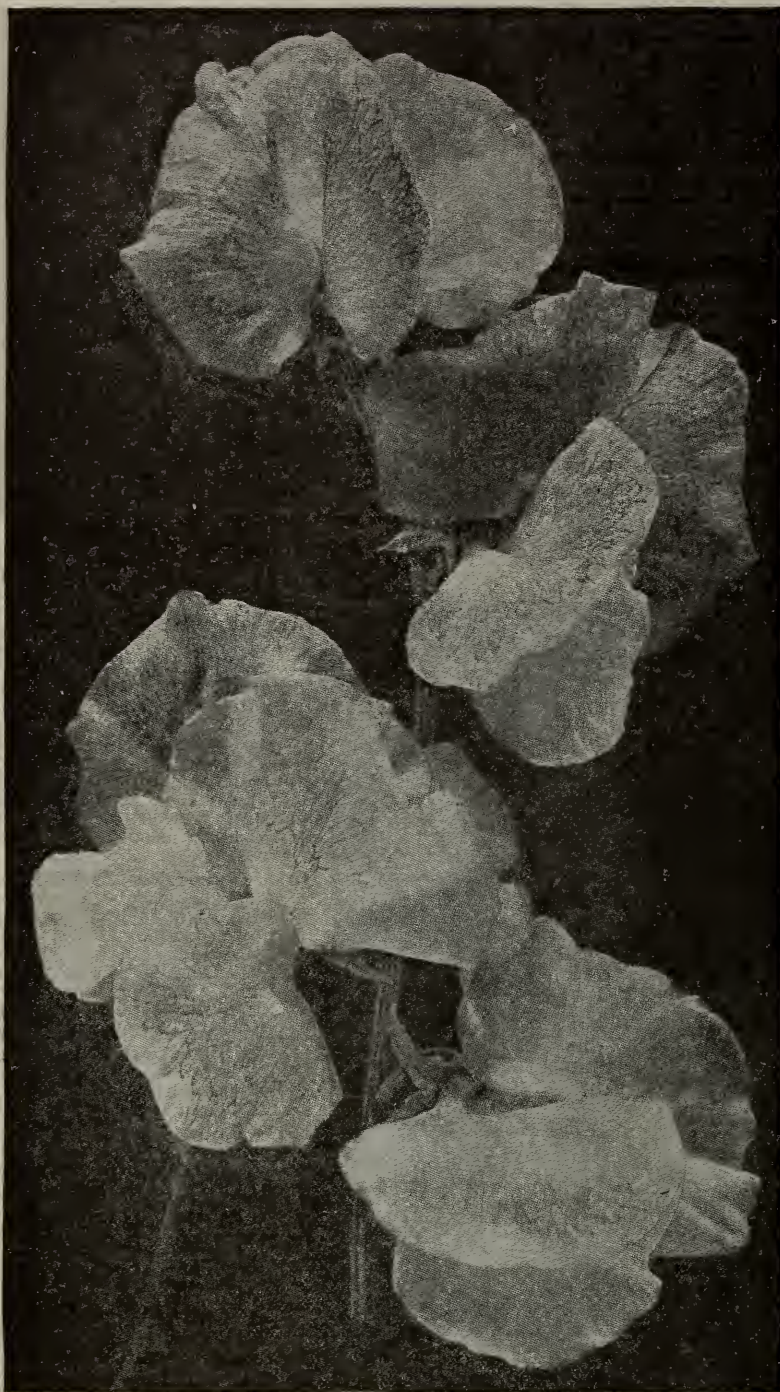
1625. SMILAX (Medeola)—Tender perennial vine for house culture. Makes a fine pot plant for winter. Lovely glossy green foliage which is valued greatly for decorating, and in many respects is the most useful and graceful vine for indoor culture.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

1626. SOLANUM CAPSICASTRUM (Jerusalem Cherry)—An exceedingly ornamental plant for house or conservatory culture, of dwarf branching habit, with fine foliage and innumerable scarlet berries. A popular plant for decoration at Christmas. Height one foot.....Pkt. 10c.



Scabiosa.



Type of Orchid Flowering or Spencer Sweet Peas.

Early Flowering Grandiflora Sweet Peas.

1770. **Earliest of All**—Pink standards with white wings. The earliest variety, also one of the best for forcing.
1771. **Mrs. C. H. Totty (Countess of Radnor)**—Exquisite lavender; One of the best early and forcing Sweet Peas.
1772. **Mrs. E. Wilde (Her Majesty)**—Deep rose, shaded with crimson.
1773. **Snowbird (Black Seeded)**—Pure white, large flowers. May be sown in fall for early summer flowers.
1774. **Mont Blanc (White Seeded)**—Pure white flowers; very early.

PRICE: Any of above Early Flowering Varieties, Packet 10c, ounce 35c, postpaid. One packet of each for 40c.

1420. **EVERLASTING OR HARDY SWEET PEA (Lathyrus)**—The plants bloom for a long time, are perfectly hardy, and will live for years. The flowers are not as large nor as fragrant as the annual Sweet Peas. They come in shades of red, rose, and white only. They are excellent for covering fences, trellises, old stumps, in fact, wherever a quick, low growing vine is needed, and bloom continuously. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

SWEET PEAS.

GENERAL CULTURE OF SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas should be sown as soon as the ground is thoroly thawed, and the soil dry enough to work without becoming sticky. If the seed is sown while soil is wet, the planting is certain to be a failure. Sweet Peas require a considerable growth under cool conditions to develop their roots properly. White seeded varieties should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. Late sown Sweet Peas, however, are very seldom satisfactory. Allow one pound of seed to every 100 feet of row.

Prepare a trench 2 feet deep and 1½ to 2 feet wide. Fill this with rich loam and well rotted manure, mixing it carefully and working it down well to the bottom of the trench, as Sweet Peas root very deeply.

If a commercial fertilizer is used, allow 4 pounds sheep manure and 1 pound bone meal to each 6 feet of row. Have the sides of the trench 2 inches higher than the center. Make a furrow 6 inches wide and 3 inches deep in the trench. Sow the seed in two rows in this furrow, about 4 inches apart, and 2 inches apart in the rows. Cover the seed firmly with 1 inch of fine soil, then rake another inch of soil lightly over the seed, covering it 2 inches altogether.

When the plants are several inches high, fill up the space between the rows, covering the vines to within an inch of the tops. After the vines have grown 5 inches more, cover again to within an inch of the tops, so as to form a ridge. Put up a support between the two rows of plants, of wire netting, or strings, fastened securely to posts, or brush. Before they bloom, fill in the space between the rows with grass clippings or straw, to keep the ground cool and damp. Sweet Peas require plenty of water, which should be given early in the morning, or in the evening, if possible.

For plant lice or aphids, spray with tobacco dust, when the dew is on the plants, or with tobacco soap solution. For cut worms, spread a little air slacked lime around the young plants.

Flowers should be cut daily, preferably in the evening. If seed pods are allowed to form, the plants will soon cease blooming.

Blue and scarlet varieties will thrive best if some slight shade is provided, to develop their colors well, and to prevent burning.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.'s Select Grandiflora and Unwin Sweet Peas.

These are of an older type than the Spencer or Orchid Flowering variety. The blooming season is shorter, and the flowers produced are smaller than those of the Spencers, but in greater profusion, and they are much cheaper and more easily grown. The Unwin class resembles Spencers in form of flower and habit of growth. We are offering the following Grandiflora Sweet Peas, the best and truest of each color, and have discarded all inferior and duplicate sorts.

1750. **America**—Ivory white with crimson stripes; large flowers.
1751. **Blanche Ferry**—The popular pink and white Sweet Pea. Standards bright rose, wings white, tinged with pink. Large open flowers.
1752. **Dainty**—Lovely pure white, edged with pale pink, long stems.
1753. **Duke of Westminster**—Large hooded flowers; purple standards, wings violet, shaded purple.
1754. **Helen Pierce**—Pure white, veined and mottled with bright blue.
1755. **Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon**—Light primrose yellow, very lovely.
1756. **King Edward VII.**—The best crimson scarlet; very large.
1757. **Lady Griseld Hamilton**—Very large hooded flowers; the most delicate of the lavender varieties.
1758. **Miss Willmot**—Handsome orange flowers, with orange-pink wings. Very striking and handsome.
1759. **Othello**—Large hooded flowers, dark maroon, with black veins.
1760. **Phyllis Unwin**—Light magenta rose, shaded carmine, frilled.
1761. **Prince of Wales**—Carmine-rose, self colored; the largest and finest of the Grandiflora class.
1762. **Romolo Piazzani**—Immense hooded flowers of violet blue. A rich color.
1763. **Shasta**—White seeded; very large open flowers, pure white, waved at the edges.

PRICE: Any of the above, 5c per packet; 15c per ounce; 40c per ¼ pound. Any 12 packets for 50c, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one packet each of above 14 varieties for only \$1.00, postpaid.

1765. **Giant or Grandiflora Mixed**—Finest, largest flowering varieties in the right color proportion. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c. lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

1776. **CUPID OR TOM THUMB BEDDING MIXTURE**—A dwarf variety, 6 to 8 inches tall, with large flowers in all colors. Blooms from June until frost. Especially fine for low edgings, borders, and beds, where the dwarf plants form a sheet of bright green that is literally covered with flowers all season. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 60c.

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA FOR SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas belong to the legume family and do not thrive without plenty of bacteria on their roots, to provide the plants with nitrogen from the air, one of the important plant foods. Usually there will be enough bacteria in the soil where Sweet Peas have been grown before, but where new rows are to be established, we advise using Inoculating Bacteria to supply them. Inoculating Bacteria is not a fertilizer, but will cause more vigorous growth, and a greater profusion of stronger flowers thruout the season. Full directions on each bottle. Garden size, 50c, postpaid.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

This new type of Sweet Pea entirely surpasses those of the old Grandiflora class, in beauty and size of flower, and in habit of growth. The flowers, which are of immense size, usually two inches across, with wavy standards and wide, frilled wings gracefully poised, are generally borne three or four to the stem, which is very long and strong. They are unequalled for cutting. This class includes the richest and most delicate shades, from pure white and apricot pink to lilac blue, and fiery scarlet to royal purple.

Spencer Sweet Peas bloom longer than the old varieties, the blossoms usually falling off before seed pods are formed. For this reason, seed of Spencer Sweet Peas is scarce, and will always be comparatively expensive.

In the following list, we offer the finest of the latest introductions, as well as the best of the standard varieties.

Six Superb Newer Sorts.

- 1710. Hercules**—An improved Countess Spencer of soft rose pink, edged with deeper rose, very large, deeply fluted and frilled. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.
- 1711. Jean Ireland**—Large frilled flowers of creamy buff, margined with carmine rose. An exquisite variety for cutting. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.
- 1717. Old Rose**—Flowers are of enormous size, deeply frilled and fluted. The color is new in Sweet Peas, being, as its name indicates, a beautiful soft shade of old rose. This variety should be included in every order. Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c.
- 1719. Phantom Blue**—Opalescent blue, blended with soft rosy purple. Flowers are usually borne in fours and show up well when cut and placed in water. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.
- 1720. Robert Sydenham**—Brilliant orange salmon, without any shading of cerise, red, or pink. Flowers are very large, deeply frilled, and usually borne in four to a stem. Should be slightly shaded to keep its brilliant color. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.
- 1721. Royal Purple**—Strikingly large flowers of rich royal purple, borne on stiff stems. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of above varieties for 65c; one ounce of each for \$2.25.

General List of Spencer Sweet Peas.

- 1701. Arthur Green**—Large flowers of dark claret or wine color.
- 1702. Asta Ohn**—Soft lavender shaded with pink; large flowers beautifully waved.
- 1703. Aurora**—Large creamy white flowers, mottled with orange.
- 1704. Blanche Ferry Spencer**—The popular pink and white variety, in large Spencer form. Standards bright rose, wings white, tinged with pink.
- 1705. Cherub**—Deep cream, picotee edged with bright rose, deeply fringed. Flowers uniformly borne in fours.
- 1706. Countess Spencer**—Immense waved flowers of rose pink, deepening at the edges.
- 1707. Dobbie's Cream**—Finest primrose yellow, beautifully waved and frilled. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c.
- 1708. Fiery Cross**—The wonderful introduction of 1916. Immense flowers, waved and frilled, of scorching fire-red, without any shading. Unlike other red Sweet Peas, it does not scorch or fade in the sun. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c.
- 1709. Florence Morse Spencer**—Soft blush pink, shaded with rose.
- 1712. Jesse Cuthbertson Spencer**—The favorite striped variety, in Spencer form. Cream, overlaid with stripes of rose pink.
- 1713. King White**—Largest white Spencer yet introduced. Flowers are decidedly frilled and waved, and pure white in color. Blooms profusely for a long time. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c.
- 1714. Margaret Atlee**—Glowing apricot pink on cream ground, shaded with salmon in standards, with wings of deeper rose. Many double flowers, uniformly waved and frilled. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c.



King White
Spencer.

- 1715. Margaret Madison**—Exquisite shade of blue, without any shading. For cutting, where a solid mass of color is desired, it is unequalled. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c.
- 1716. Mrs. Hugh Dickson**—Apricot pink, on cream ground; large waved flowers, four to a stem.
- 1718. Othello**—A very deep maroon Sweet Pea, with large drooping wings, beautifully waved.
- 1722. Senator Spencer**—Deep claret, striped and flaked on creamy heliotrope.
- 1723. Thomas Stevenson**—Flowers of finest Spencer type, with brilliant orange standards, wings of soft carmine, frilled.
- 1724. Vermillion Brilliant**—Bright self-scarlet, entirely sun-proof. Flowers uniformly borne in fours.
- 1725. Wedgewood**—Delicate light blue, without any shading. Waved and frilled flowers uniformly produced in fours. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c.
- 1726. White Spencer**—Large, pure white, frilled flowers.
- 1735. Finest Spencer Mixed**—This consists of all the newer varieties, and will give a beautiful display in the right proportion of colors. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of above 18 varieties for \$1.75, postpaid.

PRICE, except where noted: Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Any six packets for 50c. Any twelve packets for \$1.00, postpaid.

Early and Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas.

This new and important class is being rapidly developed, and most of the colors and shades found in Spencer Sweet Peas are now represented. For growing under glass, and for outdoor winter flowering, in frostless localities, this class fills a long felt need. Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas are just as valuable for outdoor culture, for they begin to bloom four to five weeks earlier than the regular orchid-flowering type, and continue for a period of four months, if the flowers are picked before forming seed pods. The flowers are fully equal to the common type in beauty and size of form. In California, Florida, and other southern states, seed sown in September will produce flowers from December until April. Under glass, seed sown in August and September produces flowers in November and December.

- 1741. Early Asta Ohn**—Beautiful lavender, shaded pink. Identical in color, size, and form, with the late flowering Asta Ohn.
- 1742. Early White Orchid**—Pure white, deeply frilled.

- 1743. Early President Wilson**—Brilliant rosy crimson.
- 1744. Early Yarrawa**—The well known Australian variety. Large, beautifully waved flowers of bright rose pink.

PRICE: Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.25. **SPECIAL OFFER:** One packet each of above four varieties for 50c.

- 1740. Early Flowering Mixed**—Splendid mixture of all colors..... Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c.



Verbena.

SWEET WIL-**LIAM** (Dianthus Barbatus).

Another favorite old-fashioned perennial, well known for its sweet fragrance, and its richly colored flowers. Most desirable for display planting in the garden, all the flower-heads being of about the same height, forming a perfect sheet of lovely colors. For early flow-

ers, sow seed in the fall, in rich, well pulverized soil, covering with one-fourth inch soil firmly pressed down. When plants are two inches high, thin to not less than six inches apart. The young plants should be well covered with leaves or straw during the winter. The seed may also be sown very early in spring, but the plants will not produce flowers until the second summer.

1650. Pure White.....Pkt. 5c.
 1651. Nigricans — Velvet deep maroon, almost black. Striking and popular variety...Pkt. 5c.
 1652. Pink Beauty — An improved fine deep pink, shaded salmon. The most beautiful and showy Sweet William.....Pkt. 10c.
 1653. Scarlet Beauty—Cherry-red.....Pkt. 10c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of above four colors for 25c.

1655. Single Mixed—All colors Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 20c.
 1656. Double Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.

VERBENA. Verbenas rank with the Annual Phlox, as border and bedding annuals. They are of the same low, spreading growth, and the fragrant flowers show the same rich variety of color, but they withstand cold weather much better, and bloom until very late in fall. They are fine for low borders, also for vases and window boxes. Seed may be sown outdoors, in May, for flowers in August to November. A sunny location and good rich garden loam, carefully fertilized and prepared, is best. To hasten germination, soak the seed in warm water for a short time before planting. Sow in rows two feet apart, one-fourth inch deep. Transplant or thin out when plants are several inches high.

VERBENA HYBRIDA, MAMMOTH FLOWERING.

1664. Purple.....Pkt. 10c. 1665. Striped.....Pkt. 10c.
 1663. Rose.....Pkt. 10c. 1662. White.....Pkt. 10c.
 1661. Defiance, scarlet.....Pkt. 10c. 1660. Hybrida Mixed. Pkt. 10c, 1/2 oz. \$1.00.

One packet each of above 5 colors for 40c.

1666. F. S. & N. Co.'s Finest mixed — This splendid mixture includes all of the choicest varieties, ranging from pure white to deep crimson and purple.....Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 30c.

VARIOUS VERBENAS.

1668. Lemon Verbena (Aloysia Citriodora)—Valuable for its delightfully fragrant foliage, which is used for perfuming linens, the same as Lavender.....Pkt. 10c.
 1669. Venosa (Hardy Garden Verbena) — A handsome bedding variety, growing about 12 inches high, producing bright purple flowers from June until frost..Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

STOCKS (Mathiola). Sometimes called Gilliflower or Levkojen. An almost indispensable annual, producing a great profusion of lovely fragrant flowers the entire season. They are valuable for edgings, bedding, and for pot culture, and splendid for cutting, as the double flowers are borne on long spikes, contrasting well with the dark green foliage. The colors are decidedly soft and pastel-like, creamy white, pink, old rose, lavender, purplish red, and deep purple, being the most common. Sow seed outdoors, as soon as the ground can be worked successfully. The soil should be well fertilized and carefully pulverized. Cover the seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil, pressing it down firmly. Have rows twelve to fifteen inches apart. Thin out to six inches apart in the rows. For early planting, start seed indoors, transplanting when danger of frost is past.

DOUBLE FLOWERING TEN WEEKS STOCKS.

1631. Brilliant—Blood red.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 75c.
 1632. Princess Alice—Pure white.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 75c.
 1633. Creole—Buff yellow.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 75c.
 1634. May Queen—Pale blue.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 75c.
 1635. Sapphire—Violet purple.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 75c.
 1630. Finest Mixed.....Pkt. 5c, 1/8 oz. 75c.

Collection of one packet each of the above 5 colors for 40c.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING BEAUTY STOCKS.

This is a beautiful new strain of the early flowering Stocks, producing plants about two feet high, well branched, with many spikes of immense double flowers, of delicate fragrance. These Stocks are especially adapted for indoor culture and for cutting. Sow seed in August or September, for winter flowers.

1637. Finest Mixed.....Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 75c.

EVENING SCENTED STOCKS—See Mathiola.**SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus.**

1646. **SWAN RIVER DAISY** (Brachycome) — Free flowering, dwarf growing annuals, covered with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers during the greater part of the summer. Foliage is very fine and glossy, flowers are daisy-like, with large dark centers, resembling Cineraria.....Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

SWEET ROCKET—See Hesperis.

1671. **VINCA ROSEA** (Periwinkle)—Ornamental, free flowering, tender perennial plants; one of the most satisfactory bedding plants, with glossy, green foliage and handsome red and white flowers. They flower from seed the first season, continuing until frost; may be potted before frost and kept in bloom in the house thru winter; a very fine cut flower; about 2 ft. high. Mixed. Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

1672. **VIOLA ODORATA** (Sweet Violet) — The true blue sweet violet. Favorite hardy plants, highly prized for their fragrant flowers; 6 in. high. Seed germinates slowly...Pkt. 10c.



Double Flowering Stocks.



Sweet William.



Giant Show Zinnias.

WALLFLOWER. These handsome flowers should be more extensively grown. They are highly desirable for bedding and for borders, because of their striking spikes of fragrant single and double flowers, in vivid shades of orange, yellow, and red. Tender biennials which should be kept indoors in winter in this locality. Sow seed indoors in March, transplanting to pots, which should be sunk in the earth. In fall, about October, remove the pots indoors, and the plants will bloom all winter.

1677. **Early Parisian**—Single, fragrant, cinnamon colored flowers..... Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c.

1678. **Single Perennial Wallflowers.** Mixed colors..... Pkt. 5c.

1679. **Double Perennial Wallflowers**—Delicately fragrant, perfectly double, including many shades of orange, red, maroon, and brown. Pkt. 10c.

1680. **WILD CUCUMBER** (*Echinocystis Lobata*)—This is one of the quickest growing climbers in existence, and most useful, where a rapid and dense growth is needed. It is well adapted for screening unsightly places, porches, buildings, etc. The foliage is a pretty light green, and the sprays of fragrant white flowers are followed by prickly round seed pods. The seed may be sown in almost any soil, preferably late in fall, or very early in spring, after being soaked in luke warm water overnight..... Pkt. 5c. oz. 25c.

1681. **WILD FLOWER GARDEN.** This mixture of seeds contains a splendid assortment of flowers, of every color and variety, including most of the favorite garden annuals, Poppies, Nasturtiums, Bachelor's Button, Zinnias, Asters, Phlox, Verbenas, Pansies, and many other splendid sorts. Just what you want for the children's garden..... Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

1682. **XERANTHEMUM** (*Everlasting*)—Handsome double flowers, purple and white, borne on long stems, twelve to fifteen inches high. They bloom from July to October in great abundance. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, covering lightly. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

ZINNIA (*Youth and Old Age*). These well known flowers are hardy annuals, growing twelve to thirty inches high. From July until frost they produce a great profusion of large double flowers, some measuring as much as five inches across. In no other garden flower does one find such a wide range of color, every shade of yellow, orange, red, rose, and purple, besides pure white being included. The Zinnia is especially rich in shades of orange, rose, and purple, but no blue strain has been produced so far. The plants are bushy, erect, and rather formal, and well adapted for bedding and borders.

Sow the seed outdoors, in deep rich soil that has been carefully worked, as soon as the ground can be worked. Cover with a quarter inch of fine pulverized soil. Seed sown May first will produce flowering plants in July. The plants should be thinned to stand twelve to twenty inches apart. For earlier flowers, start the seed indoors, in March or April, setting the plants out when danger of frost is past.

1700. **NEW ZINNIA, DOUBLE GIANT PICOTEE**—This is an American introduction, which was first produced in 1916. The flowers measure fully five and six inches across, with the petals of rather irregular form, many of them fringed, each one being bordered and distinctly tipped with a darker shade, giving the flower a most unusual appearance. It is considered the most attractive Zinnia ever produced, by all who have seen it. Our seed was grown for us by the introducer. Finest mixed, including flesh, orange, lemon, pink, and cerise..... Pkt. 15c.

GIANT SHOW ZINNIAS (*Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima*)—Huge flowers five to six inches across, semi-globular and very double. Grand and long lasting effects can be produced in beds and borders with this new race.

1688. White. 1685. Orange.

1683. Buff Yellow. 1686. Pink.

1684. Scarlet. 1687. Purple.

Price: Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 50c. One packet of each color 75c.

1689. **Giant Show Zinnias, Mixed**..... Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 50c.

LARGE FLOWERING, DWARF ZINNIAS.

Bushy, compact plants about two feet high, bearing large, perfect, double flowers in greatest profusion. They come into flower early in the summer and keep on blooming until hard frost.

1690. White. 1693. Scarlet.

1691. Rose. 1694. Burnt Orange.

1692. Golden Yellow. 1695. Lilac.

Price: Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 50c. One packet of each color for 50c.

1696. **Large Flowering, Dwarf Zinnias, Mixed**. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 50c.

VARIOUS ZINNIAS.

1697. **Curled and Crested**—A curious and beautiful strain, petals twisted, curled and crested. Double mixed. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1698. **Zebra**—Very pretty striped flowers. As the colors vary on each plant, they present a curious and beautiful appearance..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1699. **Lilliput**—Handsome bushes loaded with small, very double flowers. Blooms all summer until late in fall. Mixed colors..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.



Large Flowering Dwarf Zinnias.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.



Mexican
Fire Lily.

CALLAS. (Richardia.)

YELLOW CALLA, Spotted Leaved (El-Hottiana)—The flowers are a deep golden yellow, of waxy texture, and very large, often measuring four to five inches across. The leaves are green, spotted with white. This may be grown indoors, or used for bedding and borders. Plant the bulbs outdoors, when danger of frost is past, setting them several inches deep, in rich, well drained soil, at least twelve inches apart. In the fall, cut the leaves about 2 inches above the ground, dry and store in a cool place. Large bulbs, each 35c, dozen \$3.50, postpaid.

AURATA CALLA, Lemon Yellow—This variety is valuable chiefly for its beautiful foliage. The flowers are lemon yellow, with jet black center. This may be grown the same as the above Calla. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

CINNAMON VINE.

A hardy, quick-growing vine, with heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of small white flowers of cinnamon-like odor. The roots are very hardy, and may be left in the ground for years, but the vines die down each season. The bulbs may be planted almost any time in spring, in rich, carefully prepared soil. A valuable vine for covering trellises, porches, fences, etc. Each 5c, dozen 55c, postpaid.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS. (Summer Hyacinth.)

Quite hardy plants of vigorous growth, producing flower spikes about four feet high, with pure white, bell-shaped and pendulous flowers. It resembles the Tuberose in habit of growth and form of flowers, and is especially valuable for planting in groups among shrubbery or the perennial border. Bulbs may be planted as soon as the soil can be worked, about 4 inches deep, and 12 inches apart. They require rich, well drained soil, and some protection in winter. Each 6c, dozen 60c, postpaid.



Hyacinthus Candicans.

ISMENE CALATHINA. (Peruvian Lily.)

A curious plant, with very large, Amaryllis-like flowers, pure white, and exceedingly fragrant. An exquisite plant for the shrubbery border. The bulbs are large and vigorous, and begin to flower a few weeks after planting. They require the same treatment and care as Gladioli. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

MADEIRA VINE.

A very beautiful vine, which grows rapidly, covering a large space in a short time. The leaves are rather thick, heart-shaped, and soft glossy green. It is usually grown in porch boxes, or along trellises and fences, to produce a screen of delicate foliage during the summer. Bulbs should not be set out until all danger of frost is past, but they may be started indoors, and transplanted later. Remove bulbs in fall, dry, and store in a cool, frost-proof place. Each 7c, dozen 75c, postpaid.

All the bulbs listed are easily grown, but for the convenience of our customers, we have given brief cultural directions under each variety listed. Most bulbs, especially lilies, thrive best when planted in light, rich soil, composed of a mixture of sand, garden soil, and well rotted manure or leaf mould. Never let the bulbs come in direct contact with the manure. It is better to apply manure as a mulch, letting rain carry down the fertilizing ingredients. The soil should be carefully spaded, twice as deep as the bulbs are placed, and the bed slightly elevated above the surrounding lawn to provide good drainage.

Hardy bulbs may be left in the ground all winter, if they are well protected with leaves or straw, but the tender varieties, such as Gladioli, Cannas, Dahlias, Begonias, etc., must be taken up in fall, carefully dried, and stored in a cool place, packed in sand or sawdust, where there is no danger from frost.

CAUTION: Boxes or packages of bulbs should be unpacked immediately upon receipt. If they cannot be planted at once, they should be stored in dry sand or sawdust to prevent shrinking.

APIOS TUBEROSA.

A valuable hardy, tuberous rooted climber, bearing clusters of deep purple flowers of delicate violet-like fragrance. It grows to a height of eight to ten feet, blooming profusely, and is excellent for covering trellises and fences. Plant the bulbs 3 inches deep in rich, well drained soil, giving them protection during the winter. Set the bulbs 3 inches apart, to produce a mass of vines and flowers. Each 5c, dozen 55c, postpaid.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA (Mexican Fire Lily).

Few flowers can equal this variety in richness and beauty of color. The flowers are intensely brilliant, deep velvety crimson, beautifully shaded, and are produced before the leaves appear. It blooms freely, and succeeds well in pots, also in the open ground. For outdoor culture, set out the bulbs when all danger of frost is past, in rich sandy soil, barely covering the tops of the bulbs. Remove bulbs indoors in fall, after drying them carefully. Each 15c, 3 for 40c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

ZEPHYRANTHES (Zephyr Flower).

An exquisite dwarf variety of Amaryllis, which produces a profusion of delicate lily-like flowers, pink and white. Very effective for cutting. Plant the bulbs two inches deep, about six inches apart each way, in rich light soil, as early as possible in spring, lifting the bulbs when the tops die down. They may also be grown in pots or boxes, indoors, which may be set in a cellar during the winter, without disturbing the roots.

Candida—Pure white. Each 6c, dozen 60c, postpaid.

Rosea—Large, rose colored. Each 10c, doz. \$1.00, ppd.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

Showy bedding plants with enormous leaves, giving a tropical effect. May be planted in groups on the lawn or among shrubbery. Start the bulb indoors, in large pots or boxes, transplanting outdoors when all danger of frost is past, in very rich soil, watering freely. Store the bulbs in a cool, dry place during the winter. Each 15c, postpaid.—Dozen \$1.50, not prepaid. (Weight per dozen about 4 lbs.)

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM.

These handsome plants surpass all other foliage plants in richness and beauty of coloring. Every shade of crimson, rose, and green is found in their gorgeous leaves, which are oddly bordered, spotted, and striped, many of them having conspicuous heavy veins or ribs. Fancy Leaved Caladiums are most useful for window boxes, porch baskets, and bedding, in half shady positions. Start the tubers in pots, in a mixture of loam, leaf mould, and well rotted manure, with a small amount of sand. Water sparingly until plants develop, after which water must be given freely. Protect the plants from the sun. In the fall, when leaves mature, the plants must be kept fairly dry. Store in the pots during the winter, in a temperature of not lower than 50 degrees. Finest named varieties, Mixed. Each 25c, dozen \$2.50, postpaid.



Fancy Leaved Caladium.



Calla. Spotted Leaved.

HARDY LILIES.

Lilies are almost indispensable for showy effects, both in the garden and for cutting. They are most gorgeous when planted in masses, or in groups among shrubbery. By planting clusters of the various kinds, one may have lilies in bloom from the middle of June to the first of November.

Lilies require rich, well drained soil, with plenty of moisture, but an open, sunny location, with some protection against the hot noonday sun. The bulbs should be set deeply, about three times their depth. In the fall, cover them with a five inch layer of leaves or straw.

TIGER LILY. (*Tigrinum Splendens*.)

An improved form of the old fashioned favorite, which is a hardy native lily. Ten to twenty blossoms of bright orange color, with black spots, are produced on a stem. It should be planted in masses, in the hardy border, where it will live for years. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

DOUBLE TIGER LILY. (*Tigrinum fl. pl.*)

A handsome double form of the above. Very hardy, producing large, brilliant flowers. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

LILIUM DAVURICUM.

This beautiful lily comes from Siberia, and will prove valuable for the garden. It is one of the earliest flowering lilies, coming into flower about the middle of June. The flowers are of about the size of Tiger Lilies, bright scarlet, and are borne in umbels of three to five on a stem. This was the most satisfactory lily we tried out, last summer. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

LILIUM AURATUM.

The glorious gold-banded Lily of Japan and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its fragrant, immense, ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the

center of each petal is a gold band, fading at its edges into white. Height 3 to 5 feet. First size bulbs, (8-9 inches in circumference) each 20c, 3 for 50c, dozen \$1.75, postpaid.

LILIUM ALBUM.

Flowers are pure white with a greenish band thru the center of each petal. Of great substance and very fragrant.

Large bulbs, each 25c, 3 for 65c, postpaid.

LILIUM RUBRUM.

No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous lilies. The six broad white and pink petals are thickly dotted with rose and crimson spots. Its brilliant coloring and graceful form make this lily very effective and desirable. It is especially thrifty and hardy. Large bulbs, each 20c, 3 for 50c, dozen \$1.75, postpaid.

LILIUM ELEGANS. (Orange Queen.)

One of the finest forms in this group, very vigorous, above one foot high, bearing one to three flowers of a beautiful bright light orange color with dark spots; the petals are of great substance, very broad and rounded at the ends, the whole flower being of a fine size, and having a very finished appearance. Each 40c, dozen \$4.00, postpaid.

LILIUM HANSONI.

Under favorable conditions, a height of 3 to 4 feet. Flowers reddish-orange, 8 to 12 in a cluster, petals thick and durable; home grown bulbs that will give satisfaction. Each 40c, dozen \$4.00, postpaid.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

(Madonna Lily.)

This is the most popular and most satisfactory of all white lilies. It is hardy, of very vigorous growth, and does best when left undisturbed after planting, which should be done as early as possible. Clusters of pure white, fragrant flowers, with thick broad petals, are produced on long, straight stems, in June and July. This lily is most effective when planted in masses, with larkspur and other perennials. Set bulbs three to four inches deep. Each 25c, dozen \$2.50, postpaid.

TUBEROSES.

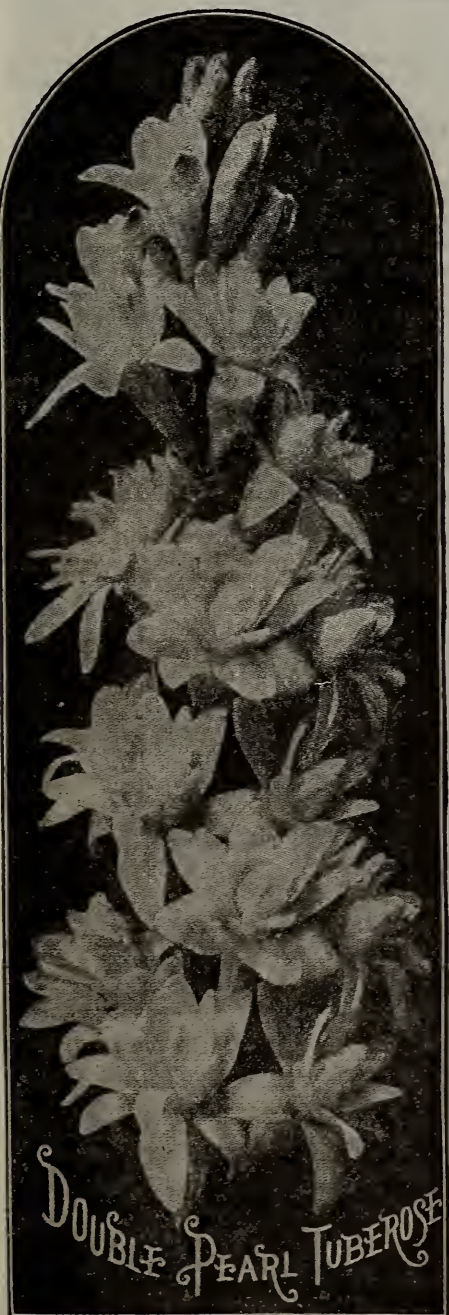
One of the most beautiful of all summer flowering bulbs, easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance. Large creamy white, double flowers, with wax-like petals, are borne on strong, erect spikes. They are valuable for cutting and decorating. Plant outdoors, about the middle of May, giving the bulbs rich, well drained soil, in a sunny location. Each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid.—100 for \$2.50, not prepaid.



Lilium Candidum.



Lilium Auratum.



DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSE

Cannas

They Present a
Grand Display from
July until Frost.

Cannas

Notice the Massive
Tropical Effect
Obtained With
These Plants.



CANNAS are indispensable for bedding purposes, especially on large lawns. They also make a grand show, planted in front of the house, in groups near the porch, and the dwarf kinds in porch boxes, together with other plants. With their gorgeously colored scarlet, yellow and gold spikes, and brilliant tropical foliage, Cannas present a grand display from July until frost.

BRONZE LEAVED CANNAS.

KING HUMBERT—The foliage is broad and massive, and rich coppery bronze or purple. Brilliant orange scarlet flowers, five to six inches across, are produced in great trusses. Grows four to five feet high. Each 25c, dozen \$2.50, postpaid.

SHENANDOAH—The leading pink flowering Canna. Grows four feet high, with handsome, rich salmon-rose blossoms.

MIXED CANNAS, LARGE FLOWERING—Including red, yellow, pink, and white, in both green and bronze-leaved varieties. Dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

GREEN LEAVED CANNAS.

BUTTERCUP—Beautiful golden yellow; large flowers.

EXPRESS—Bright scarlet-crimson. Large broad flowers in immense trusses. This is the best dwarf red Canna.

GLADIOFLORA—Flowers crimson, changing to rose, with irregular border of gold, resemble those of gladioli. 3 to 4 feet high.

MAROS—Very free flowering, creamy white, with deep green waxy foliage; one of the best.

METEOR—Vigorous plants, 4 to 5 feet high, with healthy foliage. Each plant produces 3 to 5 spikes of flowers of deep crimson.

Price of above Cannas, except where noted: Each 20c, 3 for 50c, \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias thrive equally well in sunny open locations and shaded spots, in fairly rich soil, thoroly spaded and pulverized, to a depth of ten inches. Plant bulbs when danger of frost is past, to bloom six to eight weeks after planting. Lay bulbs **flat side down** in hills or drills, six inches deep, two to four feet apart. Cover with at least three inches of soil, before applying fertilizer. Keep soil well cultivated and do not let crusts form. For cut worms, spray with tobacco dust. Stake plants when about eight inches high.

Cactus Dahlias have long narrow petals, terminating in a point, sometimes curving towards center of flowers. **Decorative Dahlias** are very large, flat, and full to the center, often with irregularly arranged petals. **Pæony-flowered Dahlias** have flat, loosely arranged petals, and conspicuous yellow centers, and are generally fragrant. These three classes are the most artistic, and the finest for bedding and cutting. **Show Dahlias** are an older class, with compact, ball-shaped flowers.

A. D. LIVONI (Show) Pink—Perfectly round, ball-shaped flowers, with tightly quilled petals.

JOHN WANAMAKER (Decorative) Pink—The prize winning pink variety. Immense flowers of charming irregularity and graceful form, often 7 inches across. A vigorous grower and the most profuse constant bloomer. Each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

MARJORIE CASTLETON (Cactus) Rose—Large flowers of beautiful rose pink, tinted with cream towards the center and tips.

MELODY (Decorative) Yellow—One of the finest and largest, of splendid regular form. Color clear canary yellow, shading to creamy white at tips.

MERLIN (Show) Orange Scarlet—A good variety for bedding. Handsome flowers of bright orange scarlet.

MINA BURGLE (Decorative) Crimson—Beautiful deep glowing crimson, finest crimson variety in existence; good for cut flower purposes, having long stems and being extra free flowering.

PERLE DE LYON (Decorative) White—A handsome pure white variety, very fine for bedding and for cutting.

QUEEN WILHELMINE (Pæony-flowered) White—Immense, fluffy, fragrant flowers of pure white, with conspicuous yellow centers. Each 35c, dozen \$3.50, ppd.

QUEEN EMMA (Pæony-flowered) Pink—Graceful, irregularly shaped flowers of large size. Hollyhock pink, the immense petals being bordered with golden yellow. Each 35c, dozen \$3.50, postpaid.

REINE CAYEUX (Cactus) Crimson—One of the most satisfactory sorts. Exceptionally free flowering and a strong grower. Beautiful crimson flowers are produced on long graceful stems.

SEQUOIA (Cactus) Golden Bronze—An artistic Dahlia for cutting and decorating. Beautifully formed, immense flowers on long, stiff stems. Color is deep golden bronze, slightly lighter towards the center.

WHITE SWAN (Show)—Very large, quilled flowers of pure white.

PRICES, except where noted: Each 20c, dozen \$2.00, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one bulb of each of the above Dahlias for only \$2.50, postpaid.

MIXED DAHLIAS. A good assortment of colors, in all classes. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.



Cactus Dahlia.

GLADIOLI.

BEST OF ALL SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

The Gladioli are deservedly the most popular of the summer flowering bulbs. They are most effective when planted among shrubbery, perennials, or with low growing annuals. They bloom from July to October, giving color to the garden at a time when there is usually a scarcity of flowers. Gladioli are vigorous growers and do well in the average garden, in a sunny location.

We advise planting Gladioli in masses of at least 25 bulbs of one kind or color, as they will always make the best showing in large groups. At the present low prices on Gladioli, one can well afford to plant them in quantity.

Few garden flowers last longer when cut. The spikes should be cut when the first flowers open on the stalks, early in the morning or in the evening. Cut the stalks about 6 inches from the ground, to leave sufficient foliage to develop the bulbs. Remove the dead blossoms, change the water daily, cutting off a little of the stem.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Gladioli will thrive in any good rich garden soil, well enriched with rotted manure, with enough sand to afford good drainage. Dig a trench about five inches deep, filling in one inch of sand. Then set bulbs, (flat or hollow side down) in the sand. For very early flowers, cover with only two inches of soil, filling in the balance as leaves appear, to furnish support for the stalk. As soon as flower buds form, they should be staked. Water very freely, especially during blooming season. Bulbs may be planted from April to the middle of June, for a succession of flowers from July until frost. Flower spikes should be cut early in morning with as little foliage as possible.

Remove bulbs from the ground before heavy frosts come, and store in a cool dry place, spreading them out to dry. After the tops are dry they should be cut off, and the small bulbs may be separated from the mother bulb. Place bulbs in sand, sawdust, or paper, and remove to a cool place, about 35 degrees, to prevent sprouting and freezing.

NOTE: Single and Dozen prices include postage. The 100 rate is by express at purchaser's expense.

AMERICA—Delicate Pink. Very large individual flowers of flesh pink; of strong growth. The favorite variety for cutting. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

ATTRACTION—Deep Crimson. A most beautiful, attractive sort, very rich crimson with large pure white center and throat. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

BARON HULOT—Blue. Rich deep shade of indigo blue; the finest blue variety yet introduced. Most effective when planted with yellow and white sorts, or with America. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

BRENCHLEYENSIS—Scarlet. The standard scarlet Gladiolus; one of the best for cutting. Late blooming. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Deep Maroon. One of the most satisfactory of the dark sorts. The flowers are very large, well placed on the stem, and of a rich, velvety dark red that is almost black. Each 15c, dozen \$1.25.

HALLEY—One of the very finest for cutting, grown extensively by florists. The predominating color of the blossoms is salmon pink, slightly shaded with rose, while the lower petals have a creamy blotch, with a stripe of bright crimson running thru the center, producing a beautiful effect. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Light Scarlet. An exceptionally fine scarlet variety, with immense individual flowers on strong spikes. Fine for cutting. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Salmon Rose. A wonderful new Gladiolus. Flowers are very large and well expanded, of salmon-rose, flushed with carmine or deep red blotches in the throat. It is unexcelled for cutting, as every flower opens up freely when placed in water. Each 15c, dozen \$1.25.

NIAGARA—Primrose Yellow. Very handsome, large flowers of soft cream, with lower petals blending to canary yellow. Throat is splashed with carmine, and lower ends of outside petals are also flushed with carmine. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

PANAMA—Bright Pink. A new seedling of America, very similar to the parent variety, except that it is a much deeper pink. Spikes are very long, with immense flowers well arranged. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

PEACE—Immense White. Beautiful white flowers, with pale lilac markings on lower petals. Very large, finely formed flowers on long straight spikes. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS.—Pale Yellow to Orange. This beautiful race of Gladioli was introduced from Africa a few years ago. The spikes are very tall, with rather fine foliage, and the flowers set rather far apart on the stem. Color ranges from cream and palest yellow to brilliant orange and salmon-pink. They are most artistic for cutting and decoration. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

PRINCEPS—Crimson. The most magnificent Gladiolus, with flowers as handsome and large as an Amaryllis. Flowers are a rich crimson, with very dark shadings in throat, and large white blotches on the lower petals. Blooming season is very long, and the flowers last well in water. Spikes grow 4 feet high, producing 12 to 15 blossoms. Each 15c, dozen \$1.25.

ROSY SPRAY—Very handsome large white flowers of open type, that are beautifully sprayed and faintly shaded with rose. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

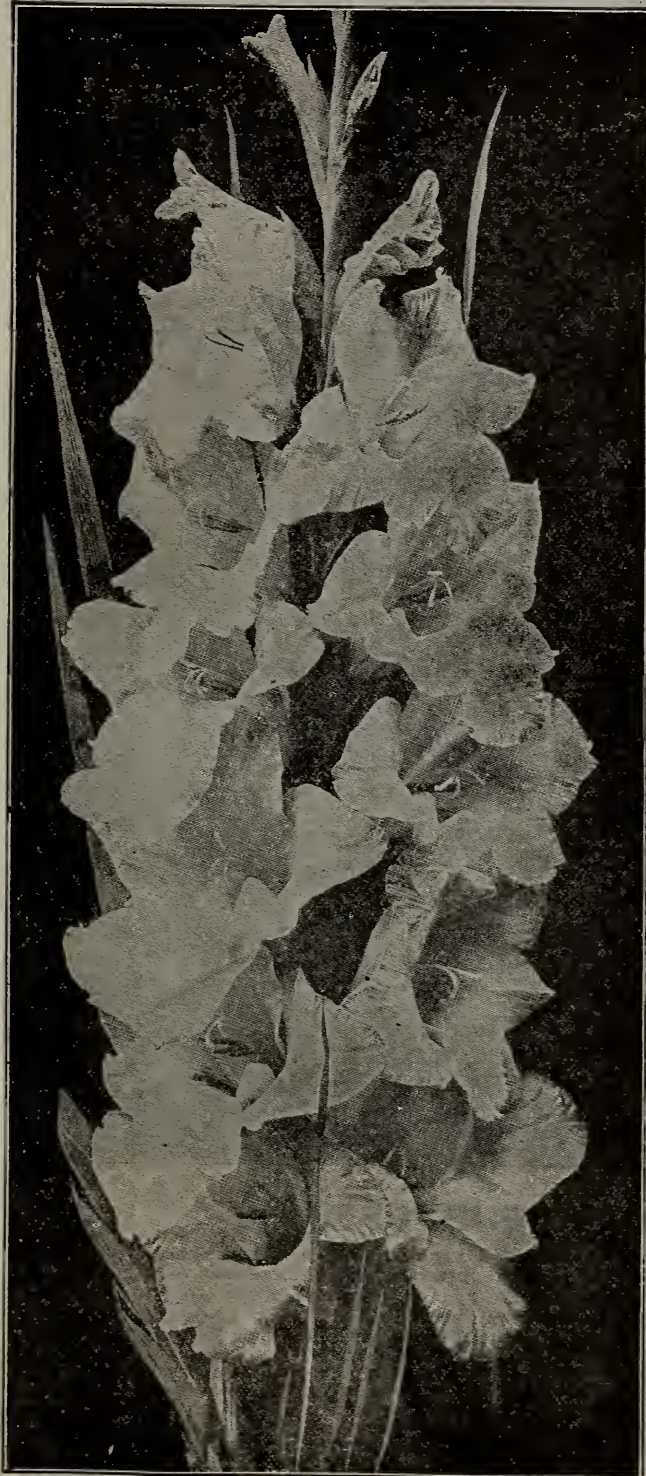
VICTORY—Clear sulphur yellow, the ends and outer edges of the petals being suffused with pink. Spikes grow tall and erect. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

FARMER SEED AND NURSERY CO.'S GOLD MEDAL MIXTURE.

An especially fine mixture, containing all types of flowers, in a wide range of colors, including crimson, pink, rose, blue, white, and yellow, many being beautifully marked and shaded. Dozen 40c.—100 for \$2.75.

GOOD MIXED GLADIOLI.

An excellent mixture for those who plant in large quantities, and want good bulbs at a low price. First size bulbs only. Dozen 30c.—100 for \$2.00.



Peace Gladiolus.

Special Offers on Gladioli.

We offer the following collections of superb American Gladioli, all giant flowering varieties, which should be included in every order.

COLLECTION NO. 1.

One each of the 15 named varieties, for only \$1.00, postpaid.

COLLECTION NO. 2.

Three each of the following, for only 75c, postpaid.

AMERICA—soft pink.
PEACE—pure white, blue spot on throat.
PANAMA—bright rose pink.
VICTORY—sulphur yellow, margined pink.

COLLECTION NO. 3.

This collection includes the finest and brightest of each color. They are all splendid, dependable sorts, and will make a brilliant showing in any garden. We especially recommend this collection for gift boxes.

2 ATTRACTION—crimson, white throat.
2 BARON HULOT—blue. 3 HALLEY—salmon pink.
2 ROSY SPRAY—white. 3 VICTORY—sulphur yellow.

For only 85c, postpaid.

Five of each variety, 25 bulbs in all, for \$1.50 postpaid.

LAWN GRASS SEED



LAWN GRASS MIXTURES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

There is nothing that adds more to the appearance and attractiveness and also to the value of a home than a nice, well kept lawn, which can be easily established at a very small expense. A few suggestions in regard to lawn making may be appreciated by the amateur.

Lawn Grass Seed can be sown at most any time, from early in the spring until fall as the seeds are very hardy, but the best time is early in the spring, on well prepared soil. If the ground intended for a lawn has to be graded, the best ground should be procured, and soil that contains obnoxious weeds should be avoided. It is poor policy to sow grass seed on ground that is as solid as a road, for the roots of the young grass cannot penetrate such soil. It should be spaded up first or it should be plowed and well pulverized by means of a harrow or rake. After it is well smoothed and leveled down, the seed can be sown. To obtain as even a stand as possible, we advocate sowing one-half of the seed one way and the other half the other way. By following this method, you will be sure that your grass seed won't come up in spots. It is well to select a quiet day for sowing seed as some of the lighter seeds would be carried off in case it should be windy. Two and one-third to three bushels of lawn grass seed is required per acre or one pound for every 300 square feet of ground. It is necessary to sow grass seed very thick so as to obtain a close stand. This will also prevent weeds from coming up. After sowing the seed it should be raked in or, if the area is large, it should be harrowed to cover the seed. To bring the seed into direct contact with the soil and to cause immediate sprouting, the ground should be firmed down by rolling or planking. During a wet spell, however, this would not only be unnecessary but, on the contrary, might prove detrimental as it would pack the soil too much and form a crust through which the young sprouts could not penetrate.

Nothing is more important than a carefully selected lawn grass mixture, composed of fine leaved and deep rooted grasses, such as will start early in the spring and remain nice and green until late in the fall. Under favorable circumstances, the common grasses may answer the purpose but they will last for one or two seasons only for which reason it is always advisable to sow carefully selected lawn grass mixtures.

On account of making grass growing a specialty and handling such large quantities of fancy grasses, we are in a position to prepare the finest lawn grass mixtures which insure the best results. Write us for special mixtures intended for special purposes.

PARK LAWN GRASS MIXTURE—For lawns of greater dimensions we recommend this as our standard lawn grass mixture. This has been sold by us for years, and has always given the best satisfaction. It has been sown on almost every kind of soil and under most every condition, and we have to learn of the first unsatisfactory result yet from sowing our **Park Lawn Grass Mixture**. The seed is free from weeds and of the best vitality. It will start at once before the weeds. It roots deeply, withstanding severe droughts without turning yellow or brown and will not grow in tufts or clumps. This mixture is unequalled for lawn, parks, tennis and croquet grounds. Two and one-half bushels should be sown per acre. Qt. 45c, 4 qts. \$1.65, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, pk. (5 lbs.) \$1.75, bu. (20 lbs.) \$6.00, 5 bu. (100 lbs.) \$25.00.

GARDEN CITY LAWN GRASS—Where a fine lawn around a private house is wanted, this Lawn Grass Mixture will be found best adapted. The grasses used in its combination will make a luxuriant growth in spring, summer and autumn, not being affected by drought very easily, and are always presenting the same green, velvety appearance. One quart will cover about 250 square feet. Qt. 40c, 4 qts. \$1.50, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, pk. \$1.50, bu. (20 lbs.) \$5.00.

SHADY NOOK MIXTURE—In many lawns where there are large shady trees there are shady places where ordinary mixtures thrive but poorly or die out altogether. For such spots we have a special mixture of grasses which will grow in the shade as well as in the sun. If you have shady, barren places in your lawn, try our Shady Nook Mixture. Qt. 50c, 4 qts. \$1.85, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, pk. \$2.00, bu. (20 lbs.) \$7.50.

SPECIAL GOLF LINK AND TENNIS COURT MIXTURE—Our special mixture for this purpose is composed of fine hardy Grasses of low and creeping habit that will form a firm and close sod in a very short time, which will withstand any amount of wear upon it without suffering. Nearly all of the selected Grasses being deeply rooted, the golf and tennis grounds established, can withstand drought and heat without suffering. Qt. 50c, 4 qts. \$1.85, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, pk. \$2.00, bu. (20 lbs.) \$7.50.

TERRACE SOD MIXTURE—A special mixture of grasses for sowing on terraces and side hills, producing strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing out. It will withstand drought and exposure and thrive on shallow soils and at the same time produce a rich green lawn thruout the season. Qt. 45c, 4 qts. \$1.65, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, pk. \$1.75, bu. (20 lbs.) \$6.00.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

TERMS USED FOR DIFFERENT GRADES OF SEEDS:—

Clover and Grass Seeds of the highest quality obtainable have always been our most important specialty and for years we have taken the lead among seed dealers in this respect. Under the "FARMER BRAND" label, which is also our trade-mark, we now offer seeds of best vitality, free from all obnoxious foul seeds.

"FARMER BRAND"—To protect our customers, as well as ourselves, we shall offer our "Farmer Brand" seeds, the highest quality of seeds obtainable, in sealed sacks only, in quantities of one peck, one-half bushel, one bushel, and hundred pounds. No broken quantities will be furnished, nor will we guarantee any seed as genuine after our leaden seal has been broken.

The other terms and their meanings, used for the different grades or qualities of Clovers, Timothy, and some other seeds, are as follows:

"FANCY"—Free from obnoxious foul seeds, and of high vitality, but not as good in color, nor as perfect as "Farmer Brand" Seed.

"CHOICE"—Healthy and fairly clean seed, of good vitality, but not as plump and perfect as our "Fancy" grade.



NOTICE:—We are well equipped for cleaning and testing seeds. All seeds sent out by us meet fully with the requirements of the MINNESOTA PURE SEED LAWS. You are fully protected when you buy your seeds from the Farmer Seed & Nursery Company.

Without grass, the earth would be a barren desert, but since it is covered with the growth of the most luxuriant grasses, it feeds live stock of all kinds, one of the biggest assets in agriculture. No matter how large our corn and wheat crops are, grasses and clovers still form the foundation for successful farming. The first herdsman, Adam, then Abraham, and Jacob with his twelve sons, depended on the vast rich meadows of their land, for their herds of cattle. In this great country, the unlimited rich prairies of the West attracted the early settlers, such as cattlemen and ranchers. The big ranches of the West were not broken up until more modern methods for taking care of small grains had been originated. Our most up-to-date methods of farming would be rather incomplete without grasses and clovers. After you have a good pasture established, you are relieved of a great deal of care all summer. Cattle, horses, hogs, etc., feed and roam on it all summer without other feed or looking after, while well established meadows of grasses or clover, or both, will fill the barns to overflowing. Good hay, in the right proportion of clover and grass, forms a fairly balanced ration for the stock. With only a little corn added, a completely balanced ration for dairy herds is obtained.

The kinds of seed commonly sown for establishing pastures and meadows, without regard to location and purpose, are Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, and Red Top. Altho these are all good varieties, and do well on soil to which they are naturally adapted, they are not suitable for all locations, nor will they answer all the various purposes for which they are used, consequently there is much disappointment. Considering that there is such large variety of the most valuable grasses for pastures and meadows, it is almost unexplainable that so little attention is given to such an important matter. It is quite evident that, in order to produce the best results, regardless of soil and weather conditions, other varieties than Timothy, Red Top, and Blue Grass are required for establishing well paying pastures and meadows. The more and better grasses we grow, the more cows and cattle we can feed, and the larger our incomes will be. No other crop is so necessary to the sustenance of the various classes of animal life, as the grass crop, and in no other way can soil fertility and soil moisture be so easily maintained as by sowing the proper kinds of Grass and Clover seeds.

In establishing pastures and meadows, an important factor to consider is that nearly every different grass and clover subsists on a different soil element. Some soils may lack entirely in certain elements to supply the required nourishment for a particular kind of grass which you intend to grow, and the result would be a feeble growth of grass, which would soon be smothered by weeds. If however, a greater variety of grasses are sown, suitable to your soil and to your purpose, you will not only obtain a perfect stand, but you will have a continuous luxuriant pasture or meadow.

For many years, we have devoted a large part of our catalog to various kinds of grasses and clovers, and have carried on extensive experiments on our own farms to ascertain the varieties best adapted to different kinds of soil and for various purposes. Having made grasses and grass seeds our specialty, we are in a position to know something of their habits and nature. On this, and the following pages, we give a full description of the most important Pasture and Meadow Grasses. We have also put up Clover-Grass Mixtures for permanent pastures and meadows, well considering the growth, maturity, and adaptability of the various grasses to the different kinds of soil, and for the various purposes, thus enabling our customers to make the right selection.

1. TIMOTHY.—Phleum Pratense.

Timothy is so well known that it needs hardly any description, for there is scarcely another variety of our natural grasses that is so generally cultivated as this. It is best suited for moist, rich, strong and loamy soils, where it grows to perfection, and yields large crops of hay. If cut in due season, which is at flowering time, it makes a very good and nutritious hay, which is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. For pasture it cannot be so well recommended, as most every farmer well knows, for its growth is not thrifty enough, and close pasturing is very injurious to it. Like all grasses, it is harder for either pasture or meadow if sown with other kinds, and only then will it bring the best returns. For this reason we have added it to most of our Clover-Grass Mixtures.

We wish to call the attention of our brother farmers to the difference between our Minnesota Grown Timothy Seed and Timothy Seed handled by dealers and jobbers in the larger cities. While the latter oftentimes has been held for years for speculating purposes, regardless of vitality, and has been grown by everybody and anybody, on neglected farms, mainly for the purpose of subduing all kinds of foul weeds, our Minnesota Grown Timothy Seed which we offer, is always fresh and of the highest vitality, and has been grown right here in the most prosperous farming country of the United States, on good, rich bottom lands, free from all kinds of noxious weeds. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

Besides, we claim, and our customers have experienced it every year, that our Minnesota Grown Timothy Seed possesses more vigor and vitality, and produces a much thriftier growth, larger crops and better hay than Timothy grown in a milder latitude. The large dairy and stock farmers in the Middle and Eastern States have recognized this long ago, and send us their orders as early as possible.

Timothy grows best on moist loam and clays rich in humus. The soil should be finely pulverized and the seed which is very small should not be covered too deeply. It may be sown in the fall or spring. Fall seeding is extensively practiced and the general custom is to sow Timothy on the stubble in the fall and follow with a good harrowing, or else sow it with a crop of fall wheat. When seeded in the spring it is generally sown with clover and a nurse crop.

PRICES: At the time when this catalog is going to press, it is impossible to make a price which will stand thruout the year on our grass seeds, because of the rapid changing market, it going higher or lower as the supply and demand varies from the highest to the lowest point, accordingly we refer you to the enclosed BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST for our present prices. If you should not order at once upon receipt of this catalog, then please write for our NEW Blue Figure Price List which we issue from time to time.

Grain sacks are 40 cents each extra, with all grades of Timothy Seed.

We give special attention to orders for Farmers' Clubs, and will take pleasure to quote our lowest prices on everything that is required in the line of Field and Garden Seeds as well as Nursery Stock. Such orders are carefully filled in every detail.

FOR TIMOTHY AND ALSYKE CLOVER MIXTURE SEE PAGE 64.

Minnesota Timothy.



UNEXCELLED IN PURITY, VITALITY
AND PRODUCTIVENESS.



2. TIMOTHY AND ALSYKE CLOVER MIXTURE.

A better combination for either pasture or meadow than Medium Red Clover and Timothy, as these blossom and ripen at the same time. Alsike Clover can be sown to good advantage on moist soil where Red Clover would soon perish, and will make much finer hay than this, and being free from fuzz and dust, it will not cause horses to cough.

The Timothy and Alsike Clover Seed that we offer, has been raised together, and both being of the same size, seed cannot be separated, so that we have to sell it at a reduced price. The mixture contains about one-fifth to one-fourth of Alsike Clover and the balance Timothy, and is as nearly in that proportion as we can ascertain, which is just about the proper quantity of each to produce good results. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds per acre.

PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

The importance of Grass Seeds cannot be overestimated, for in 1915 the Hay Crop in the U. S. was second in value produced, aggregating over one hundred million tons, worth over one billion dollars, and the 1916 hay crop was 20% larger.



Red Top.

5. RED TOP AND TIMOTHY MIXTURE.

These are generally raised here together around sloughs and such low ground that is not subject to overflow. The seed consists of about one-third Red Top and two-thirds Timothy, which is about the right proportion to sow. These seeds are of the best quality, and as they cannot well be separated without a great loss, we offer them at a very low price. About 8 or 10 pounds of this seed should be sown per acre. This Red Top and Timothy Mixture is well re-cleaned seed. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

6. BROMUS INERMIS.

Austrian Brome Grass, Hungarian Brome Grass, Awnless Brome Grass.

Of all grasses ever introduced, none have been proven as valuable nor as important as Bromus Inermis. The experiment stations of Minnesota, Colorado, North and South Dakota, and Manitoba, and the grass stations of the Agricultural Department at Washington, have conducted extensive experiments, and all speak of it in the highest terms.

Bromus Inermis is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong creeping root stocks, smooth, upright, leafy stems, 1 to 4 feet high, and loose open panicles, or "seed heads," 4 to 8 inches long. It withstands extremes of heat, drought, and cold, better than any other cultivated grasses, and in a few years forms a very tough sod, crowding out every other growth. Bromus Inermis will not only succeed under conditions fatal to Timothy, Clover, Orchard Grass and Alfalfa, but it will make astonishing yields.

All kinds of stock eat it with relish, and chemical analysis shows that it is rich in flesh-forming ingredients, more so than Timothy. As this grass starts to grow very early in spring, before any of the grasses on the native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green and succulent far into November, it will supply the long felt want of early spring and late fall pastures. The yield of hay from Bromus Inermis varies from 2 to 4½ tons per acre, according to climatic conditions, methods of seeding, and fertility of soil. The quality of the hay is excellent, fully equalling that of Timothy in palatability and nutritive qualities. In order to obtain the best hay, the grass should be cut at the time of full bloom. One difference between Bromus Inermis and other hay grasses is that it does not deteriorate rapidly after the flowering period, and even if cut when the seeds are ripe, the hay loses little of its nutritive qualities, because after the seed bearing stems have grown up, a large number of leafy shoots spring up from the base.

PRICES: See our Blue Figure Price List.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

3. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Poa Pratensis.

This most widely known of all the natural grasses, does well everywhere, and can be found in almost every part of our broad country. In sections with limestone soil it does singularly well, especially in Kentucky, where it is the principal grass, for which reason it was undoubtedly named "Kentucky Blue Grass". It is grown more for pasture than for hay as it is unusually early in the spring, providing good feed already in May and June in our north-western states, and produces a good growth until the ground freezes. This grass is very hardy and is neither injured by the cold nor by dry weather, hot sun, the trampling of hoofs or close mowing. It is suited to any variety of soil, but succeeds best on moist, rich land, containing some lime. It requires about two years to become well established, and for this reason should be used only where permanent pastures are wanted.

PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

Herewith my order for Timothy and Alsike Clover Mixture with remittance of \$49.16. I ordered some of this seed from you last year and it was very fine quality and grew splendidly. Thanking you for the good seed you supplied me, and hoping to get just as good seed this year, I remain,

CLARENCE PETERSBURG, loice, Iowa.

RED TOP—Agrostis Vulgaris.

This is a very hardy grass natural in most every state and predominates on low and marshy ground, where it produces a very luxuriant growth. Red Top is a very hardy perennial grass, growing from less than a foot to five feet in height under varying conditions of soil and climate. In sloughs and moist locations it grows the tallest. The stem is erect, smooth and round, while the panicle is oblong and spreading, which, tho it varies considerably in color, is generally characterized by the purple tint which seems to deepen with increasing luxuriance with the growth of the grass. The roots are more or less creeping and gather food near the surface rather than from the subsoil. The habit of growth gives it much vigor to grow on wet and very moist soil or even on somewhat dry, sandy soil where other grasses grow shyly, and it eventually covers such ground with a stiff sod. It is more highly esteemed as a pasture grass than as a hay plant on account of its hardness and because of the degree of permanence. As a pasture grass it is very nutritious and is fairly well relished by stock. It should, however, not be sown alone for hay, as it is lacking somewhat in palatability, and even for pasture its value is greatly increased if sown in connection with other grass and clover seeds. For wet ground and sloughs we advise a combination of Red Top, Tall Fescue, Floating Meadow, Water Spear Grass and Meadow Foxtail. (See our Clover-Grass Mixtures for low ground and sloughs.)

4. FANCY RED TOP.

Clear or Solid Seed.

This is the best grade of heavy hulled seed, thoroly re-cleaned from chaff, and is known as Fancy Red Top. Naturally this seed is much higher in price than seed in the chaff or hull, but it really does not cost more in the end as only 5 to 6 pounds of seed are required to sow an acre.

PRICE: See Blue Figure List.



Bromus Inermis.



Italian Rye Grass.

7. ITALIAN RYE GRASS—*Lolium Italicum*.

One of the grasses not so well known, but very valuable, and deserving more attention. It grows on almost any soil but thrives best on rich, moist land. On ground best adapted for it, and especially if irrigated, immense crops can be produced, as it can be cut four or five times, and yields as high as seven or eight tons of dry hay per acre. It is well adapted for pastures, on account of its early growth in spring and its quick and successive aftergrowth when closely cropped. For this reason we found it very valuable to sow as a catch crop in clover fields where the clover had died or winter-killed. When mixed with Crimson Clover and sown on these bare spots in spring, a full crop can be counted on from these fields. It is a wonderfully rapid grower and produces exceptionally heavy hay yields, more so than you expect from a hay crop. It is particularly adapted for meadows on moist fertile land, where it thrives luxuriantly, producing great quantities of nutritious hay, and can be cut several times during the season. Will give big returns on any good soil. The Italian Rye Grass is a strong grower, arrives at maturity sooner, has a greater abundance of foliage, which is broader and of a greener color, grows considerably taller, is more upright and on the whole produces more than the English Rye Grass. It grows 2 to 4 feet high, with an abundance of foliage, and is much liked by cattle and stock generally. Sow about 20 lbs. of seed per acre.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

8. ENGLISH RYE GRASS.

Perennial Rye Grass—*Lolium Perenne*.

This has become well known in this country, is very largely sown and has proven itself very valuable. It seems to be especially adapted for pastures, will endure close cropping, and is of strong and quick successive aftergrowth. English Rye Grass produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green thruout the season, and for this reason is also much used for Lawn Grass Mixtures. It is also well adapted for permanent meadows, and yields large quantities of very nutritious hay, which is well liked by all kinds of stock. This grass grows well on most any soil, but prefers medium rich or moist land, such as will produce a good crop of corn and gives the heaviest yields on such land. It grows 2 to 3½ feet high. Sow 20 to 22 pounds of seed per acre.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

Gentlemen:— Please send me samples and prices of your Grass and Field Seeds. The Garden Seeds and Nursery Stock received from you last year were fine and I thank you for your attention to the damaged nursery stock which I received, Yours truly,

WM. C. JOHNSON, Onamia, Minn.



English Rye Grass.

9. WESTERN RYE GRASS—*Agropyrum Tenerum*.

ALSO KNOWN AS SLENDER WHEAT GRASS.

The famous bunch grass of Canada and is peculiarly well adapted to the prairie soils of our northwestern states. It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay, but if wanted for hay, should be cut early, as it is relished better by stock. It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully. Resists drought and cold to a remarkable degree. When sown alone as is the common practice, the seed should be put in from 1 to 3 inches deep according to soil and season, 15 pounds to the acre, if with *Bromus Inermis*, 7½ pounds of each.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

10. ORCHARD GRASS—*Dactylis Glomerata*.

A most valuable grass for pasture or meadow, while for permanent pastures it is especially adapted on account of its earliness and great stooling qualities. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall, and is quick to recover from close cropping, thriving even better the more it is cropped. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and where but one crop is taken, the aftergrowth, which is very heavy, gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. It will stand drought, keeping green and growing when other grasses are dried up, and being very hardy, is of special value for our northern states, where it does not winter-kill. The nature of this grass is to grow in tufts, and it is therefore not adapted for sowing alone, but if sown together with other grasses, or with our Clover-Grass Mixtures, a close and even sod can be obtained. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Altho it is adapted for a wide range of soil, and will grow on almost all land, it gives the best results on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.



Orchard Grass.

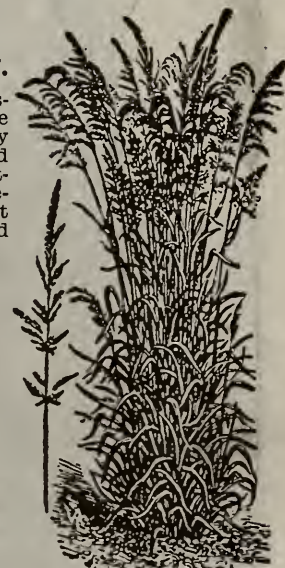
11. WOOD MEADOW GRASS—*Poa Nemoralis*.

This grass is invaluable for wood pastures or shaded ground, and should be included in all mixtures for permanent pastures, especially in shady places. It grows on almost any soil, succeeding best on moist, shady ground, and is remarkable for its quick, successive growth when closely cropped. For lawns shaded by trees it is particularly valuable, producing a very thick growth and a nice, even sod which remains green a long time. Will produce a very valuable sod for pleasure grounds and still makes a very succulent and even a heavier growth than Blue Grass. It is a hardy perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high, flowering in June.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

12. TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—*Avena Elatior*.

For either hay or permanent pasture a most valuable grass, which can be successfully grown in all parts of the country. It will not winter-kill, but will live and endure our cold northern Minnesota winters, and can also be grown in parts of the country where it is sometimes very hot and dry. This variety starts very early in spring, and is a very valuable pasture grass on this account. It is seldom sown by itself, but mostly with other varieties, as with our Clover-Grass Mixtures, where it gives the best results. Succeeds best in deep, rich, sandy soils, and even on clay and heavy dry soil it does well. It is a true perennial, growing 3 to 5 feet high, and flowering in May and June. It is a splendid grass for the Southern States. PRICE: See Blue Figure List.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

13. CREEPING BENT GRASS—*Agrostis Stolonifera*.

This variety is a hardy perennial of dwarf growing habit, and being very deep rooted, of quick successive growth when closely cropped, is especially valuable as a pasture grass. The Creeping Bent Grass grows and thrives in all moderate climates. It starts early and holds out until late in the fall. It prefers deep, rich and moist soil but is one of the best grasses as it grows on almost any location and makes a fine, velvety and close lawn, because of its creeping habit of growth, it will spread over the entire ground area, making a soft mat as has been described.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

PRICE ON GRASSES.

The possibility of securing Grass Seeds from abroad this year is so uncertain that the price on the same is accordingly of an unknown quantity. We have done our best with shipments from abroad but time and again they have been lost, but we shall be persistent and continue in our attempts to supply our customers with the best seed obtainable. Kindly refer to our BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST for prices on our Grasses, and if you should not order at once upon receipt of this catalog, then please write for our NEW Blue Figure Price List which we issue from time to time.



Meadow Fescue.

14. MEADOW FESCUE—*Festuca Pratensis*.

We regard this as one of the most valuable grasses for it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate, thriving luxuriantly in all parts of the United States and Canada. It produces a great amount of early and late feed of good quality and yields heavily,—from 2 to 4 tons of hay per acre, which is of fine quality and very nutritious. As a pasture grass it is particularly valuable, for it is a most persistent grower, being one of the earliest in spring and latest in fall, and never freezes out or winter-kills. It grows well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides and tops, gravelly and loamy lands and clays, and having many fibrous roots running down 8 to 10 inches, resisting drought wonderfully. It lives longer than most other kinds of grasses, and produces the first year a good crop of hay or pasture. When two or three years old it exceeds most other grasses in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter, producing 4 to 5 tons of tender, succulent forage of hay per acre. On soils which are too shallow and where the presence of hard-pan prohibits the successful culture of Alfalfa, this grass should be sown. Meadow Fescue is also very highly esteemed as a soil renovator. It is of the greatest value if sown in connection with other grasses, furnishing forage while the weaker grasses are getting started. It does splendidly if sown with Alfalfa. It grows about 3 feet high, stools out well, but never grows in tufts or branches. About 18 to 22 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

15. SHEEP'S FESCUE—*Festuca Ovina*.

This variety prefers to grow on light, sandy soil and dry uplands or hillsides. It is deep rooted, and not affected by extreme drought. Sheep are especially fond of it, and in mixtures for permanent pastures on dry uplands, particularly if used for sheep grazing, it should be included, as it is highly relished by them, being one of the sweetest grasses and very nutritious. On account of its fine foliage and compact growth it is very desirable for lawn purposes, making a splendid close turf. A hardy perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, flowering in June and July. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

16. CRESTED DOGSTAIL—*Cynosorus Cristatus*.

For permanent pastures, especially on high land and hard dry soils and hills, this grass is invaluable. It produces an abundance of foliage, is very hardy, and but little affected by extreme drought or cold weather. This variety is tender and very nutritious and relished by all kinds of stock. On account of its evergreen foliage, thick and close growing habit it is of particular value in a lawn mixture. It is a hardy perennial, 1 to 1½ feet high, flowering in June. See Blue Figure Price List.



Sheep's Fescue.

17. BERMUDA GRASS. *Cynodon Dactylon*.

For the Southern States, particularly, this grass is the best adapted, and of great value. It is the chief reliance there for pasture and hay, furnishing rich, green pastures during nine months out of the year. Has long creeping stems which root at the joints and cover the ground with strong matting of fine turf. This has caused it to be sown largely for the purpose of binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. It is a splendid pasture grass, furnishing excellent summer pasture when most other grasses are burned out, and the grazing and tramping of stock does not impair it. On good land it will cut 2 to 4 tons of nice hay per acre. Thrives wherever corn or cotton can be grown. It is much planted in the South as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better. See Blue Figure Price List.

I had some Alfalfa from you several years ago and I had good success with it.
H. C. LUEDTKE, Young America, Minn.

19. MEADOW SOFT GRASS—*Holcus Lanatus*.

This variety is also known as "Velvet Grass" and "Yorkshire Fog Grass". Altho most valuable under certain circumstances, this grass is but little known. It prefers a moist and loose soil, and on account of its deep root formation, it produces a very luxuriant growth even on peaty and boggy swamps where it is almost impossible to secure a catch with other grasses. Meadow Soft Grass should therefore be included in all grass mixtures for sloughs and marshes, in particular for peat bogs that are apt to dry out in summer or fall and produce no vegetation at all. This grass grows two to three feet high, matures early, flowering in June, and has somewhat soft and handsome appearance.

It is almost impossible to secure seed of this variety, accordingly we kindly request that you write regarding amount on hand at time of ordering. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

20. TALL FESCUE GRASS—*Festuca Elatior*.

This grass is highly valued for permanent meadows. Tho coarse and robust in habit, it makes a very good quality of hay which is very nutritious and is greedily eaten by all stock. Being also very productive, yielding larger quantities of hay than many other grasses, it should be included in all mixtures for permanent meadows on moist and strong soils. It is also a great pasture grass, and in Virginia it furnishes cattle good grazing in midwinter. It is one of the best grasses to sow in marshes or places which are often under water. It is perennial, growing from 3 to 5 feet high.

It is almost impossible to secure seed of this variety, accordingly we kindly request that you write regarding amount on hand at time of ordering. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

21. WATER MEADOW GRASS—*Poa Aquatica*.

A variety which prefers low and wet soils, therefore of great value for land which is often overflowed or under water, where other grasses do not succeed, as they drown out. Altho it grows coarse and robust, the hay, which is produced in large quantities, is very nutritious and well liked by all kinds of stock. It is a perennial, four to five feet high. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

For Mixtures for Sloughs and Marshes See Clover Grass Mixtures.



Meadow Foxtail Grass.



Meadow Soft Grass.

Improved and Pure Varieties.
PLEASE NOTE—NO CHARGE FOR PAGES

Please remember that these prices include *and* *only* the

BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES AND STOCKS BEING UNSOLD. Write for a copy of our NEW BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST before ordering, if the one you have is an old issue. Will be printed semi-monthly in season.

RUSH ORDERS will be accepted at prices quoted on this list, and you will be given the advantage of any price decline; however, in case of an advance in prices, you will be notified prior to shipment of order, or seeds will be sent to the value of your remittance. To save delay, please specify when ordering, which you prefer.

NO CHARGE FOR GRAIN SACKS. All prices include sacks, which are weighed in, as part of the quantities given. As several months are required to complete our catalog, a large part of it is printed before we have definite crop returns. We are therefore obliged to base prices, in many instances, on crop prospects, but the actual crops harvested, which always vary greatly, naturally govern prices. Owing to the abnormal after-war conditions, and many crop shortages, prices will fluctuate very much, and cannot be guaranteed for any length of time.

THE FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO. give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Purity and germination tests are given for guidance only, and without guarantee. If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

Where small quantities of seeds are wanted by parcel post, postage must be added at zone rates, as given on page 1 of catalog.

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO. Faribault, Minn., Jan. 8, 1920.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION LICENSE NO. G. 49370.



Clovers.

At prices quoted below, sacks are included.

	Lb.	Peck.	Bu.	100 lb.
Medium Red Clover, Farmer Brand	65	8.50	\$33.10	\$55.00
Medium Red Clover, Fancy	60	8.30	32.50	51.00
Medium Red Clover, Choice	60	8.10	31.90	53.00
Mammoth Clover, Farmer Brand	70	8.65	33.70	56.00
Mammoth Clover, Fancy	70	8.50	33.00	50.00
Mammoth Clover, Choice	70	8.30	32.50	51.00
Crimson Clover, Farmer Brand	30	4.00	13.00	20.00
Crimson Clover, Fancy	30	3.85	12.40	19.00
Crimson Clover, Choice	30	3.70	11.80	18.00
White Clover, Farmer Brand	30	11.00	42.75	70.00
White Clover, Fancy	30	10.75	41.50	68.00
White Clover, Choice	30	10.50	40.25	65.00
Alsyke Clover, Farmer Brand	65	8.75	34.30	57.00
Alsyke Clover, Fancy	65	8.60	33.70	56.00
Alsyke Clover, Choice	65	8.45	33.10	55.00
Sweet Clover, White Blossom, F. Brand	45	5.90	22.90	38.00
Sweet Clover, Fancy	45	5.70	22.00	36.50
Sweet Clover, Choice	45	5.45	21.10	35.00
Sweet Clover, White Blossom, Unhulled	45	2.75	10.00	16.00
Sweet Clover, Yellow, Fancy	45	5.90	22.90	38.00

Alfalfa.

At prices quoted below, sacks are included.

	Lb.	Peck.	Bu.	100 lb.
Dakota Alfalfa, Farmer Brand	50	\$6.85	\$26.50	\$44.00
Dakota Alfalfa, Fancy	50	6.70	25.90	43.00
Montana Alfalfa, Farmer Brand	55	6.95	27.10	45.00
Grimm Alfalfa	90	11.50	45.25	75.00
Liscomb Alfalfa	55	6.95	27.10	45.00
Cossack Alfalfa, Farmer Brand	115	16.50	61.00	105.00
Dry Land Alfalfa, Farmer Brand	50	6.85	26.50	44.00

SCARIFIED ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER. It has been found that a large percentage of Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Seed fails to come up promptly when sown, due to the hard outer shell of its seed. We have installed a special scarifying machine for breaking the hard shelled seeds so that quick germination is assured from scarified seed. To insure the best results for our customers, we supply only scarified Sweet Clover, without extra charge. We offer scarified Alfalfa Seed at 65c per bushel and \$1.00 per 100 lbs., extra.

Inoculating Bacteria for Alfalfa, Peas, Beans, Clovers, Etc.

The safest and best way to ward off failure with Alfalfa and Soy Beans, is by inoculation of the seed. Standard Bacteria is easy to apply, nothing to do but moisten the seed. Directions for using on every package. We offer Standard Inoculating Bacteria at the following prices:

1 acre size (15 lbs. seed)	\$.75
2 acre size (30 lbs. seed)	1.40
4 acre size (60 lbs. seed)	2.25
6 acre size (90 lbs. seed)	3.00
Garden size, for Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, etc., 45c postpaid.	

QUALITY—Our patrons will have seeds of highest purity and germination when they buy our "FARMER BRAND" grades of Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, etc. They have a purity test of 99 per cent and are of the best possible germination, while our "FANCY" grades are just slightly lower in purity and vitality.

Grasses.

NOTE—All light Grass Seeds are sold at 14 lbs. per bushel; Timothy at 45 lbs. per bushel.

Please Notice—Sacks included at prices quoted.

	Lb.	Peck.	Bu.	100 lbs.
Timothy, Farmer Brand	20	\$1.85	\$6.75	\$14.50
Timothy, Fancy	20	1.75	6.50	14.00
Timothy & Alsyke Mixture (bu. 50 lbs.)	20	1.75	6.50	14.00
20 per cent Alsyke	20	1.75	6.50	14.00
Timothy & Alsyke Mixture (bu. 50 lbs.)	20	1.75	6.50	14.00
30 per cent Alsyke	20	1.75	6.50	14.00
Kentucky Blue Grass, Farmer Brand	40	5.10	35.00	
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy	40	4.80	33.00	
Kentucky Blue Grass, Choice	40	4.55	31.00	
Red Top, Farmer Brand	30	3.65	24.50	
Red Top, Fancy	30	3.45	23.00	
Red Top & Timothy Mixture, 20 per cent	20	1.75	6.50	14.00
25 lbs., \$1.50. 50 lbs., \$8.75				
Bromus Inermis, Fancy	40	4.75	32.50	
English Rye Grass	35	3.10	20.00	
Western Rye Grass	30	3.50	22.00	
Orchard Grass, Farmer Brand	40	4.85	33.00	
Orchard Grass, Fancy	40	4.60	32.00	
Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Fancy	40	5.25	35.50	
Meadow Fescue	35	4.75	31.50	
Crested Dog's Tail	40	4.50	30.00	
Meadow Foxtail	50	6.00	40.00	
Tall Fescue	40	4.60	30.00	
Wood Meadow Grass		Write for prices		
Sheep Fescue		Write for prices		
Bermuda Grass		Write for prices		
Meadow Soft Grass		Write for prices		
Water Meadow Grass		Write for prices		

Lawn Grass.

	Weight 20 lbs. per bu.	Qt.	Peck	Bu.	5 bu.
Park Mixture	40	\$1.75	\$6.00	\$35.00	
Garden City	35	1.50	5.00		
Shady Nook	45	2.00	7.50		
Golf Links	45	2.00	7.50		
Terrace	40	1.75	6.00		

Farm Problems

Let Us Help You Solve Them.

Nearly every farmer has feed problems to contend with which seem hard to solve. Still, when one considers the wide variety of annual leguminous and other forage and fodder crops at our disposal, the most wonderful results can be produced at a relatively small expense. We all need Clover or Alfalfa hay to help keep up a balanced ration with ensilage. Good fields of Alfalfa and Clover are very scarce and cannot be produced in one year, although we may be able to produce a Clover crop from spring sowing if seeded alone, without a nurse crop, under favorable conditions, and pasture the ground later in the fall.

However, one can produce the best substitutes for Clover and Alfalfa Hay, which are Canada Field Peas, Cow Peas, and Soy Beans. These will yield wonderful crops of hay, four to five tons per acre, containing the same element, protein, the most nourishing and valuable feed, as bran, and replacing this expensive feed entirely. Think of growing four to five tons of hay per acre, almost as valuable as bran at \$30.00 to \$40.00 per ton, meaning a value of \$86.00 to \$100.00 per acre. Cow Peas, Soy Beans, and Field Peas are drilled in at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre. Field Peas should be sown as early as the ground is in satisfactory condition to be worked. Cow Peas and Soy Beans not until about the 20th of May here in the Northwest. These three are always sure croppers, as they are not affected by blight, rust and other plant diseases. Field Peas are somewhat more easily cured than Cow Peas and Soy Beans and are preferred by many dairy farmers for this reason.



RELIABLE MINNESOTA GROWN CLOVER SEED.



PRICES:—Prices on Clover Seed are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and we therefore refer to our BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST enclosed with this catalog. If you should not order immediately upon receipt of this catalog, please write for our LATEST BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST quoting current prices, which will be issued from time to time. On large quantities, we are always pleased to quote special prices, with samples.

22. MINNESOTA GROWN MEDIUM RED or JUNE CLOVER.

The Medium Red Clover may be justly styled "the corner stone of agriculture" in the Northwestern, the North Central, and Eastern States. Either alone or in a mixture with other grasses for hay or pasture it generally constitutes from one-eighth to one-third of the total area of cultivated land on most successful farms throughout this area, and is an important crop far beyond these boundaries. For centuries it has constituted one of the most important factors in maintaining a permanent system of agriculture in the Old World. In this country, for a century and a half, it has assumed a more and more important role in conserving the natural resources of the soil, thereby tending to maintain the profitable yields of the staple agricultural products.

Red Clover is utilized both as a hay and as a pasture crop and often as a soiling crop. It is sometimes used as a green manure crop to be plowed under if the ground is poor in humus. Even where it is cut for hay and only the roots and stubble turned under it has a marked influence in increasing the yields of succeeding crops. It makes an ideal hay for cattle and in the clover sections should constitute from one-half to two-thirds of the roughage rations of milk cows. Sheep and young stock of all kinds make excellent gains on either the pastures or the hay. In addition to its usefulness as a food for animals it has a most important effect upon the land in maintaining the supply of nitrogen in the soil. By means of the nitrogen-fixing organism on its roots the Red Clover plant is able to gather large quantities of nitrogen from the air and leave it in the soil in a form which can readily be utilized by growing crops. It not infrequently happens that the yield of a grain crop can be doubled by the growing and plowing under of a crop of clover. In order to keep the farm up, Medium Red Clover should be sown with all spring grain at the rate of 6 to 7 pounds per acre, if for no other purpose than merely as a fertilizer and to keep the weeds down. It will surely prove of double benefit, for if pastureage is scarce the cattle can be turned onto it, and if not required for this purpose entirely our land requires fertilizers of some kind which barnyard manure alone cannot supply.

Our Minnesota Grown Clover Seed with which we have been supplying our customers in every section of the United States for years is well known for its hardiness, healthy growth and its wonderful productiveness. In purity and in great vitality it is unsurpassed, on which account it is in great demand for export, for which purpose seeds of the highest quality only can be used. All the different grades of our Minnesota Grown Medium Red and Mammoth Clover are absolutely free from dodder and plantain because such weeds do not live through our cold northern winters here in Minnesota. You will find this mostly in all imported clover seed as well as in seed produced further south and also in clover seed from the Pacific Coast States. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

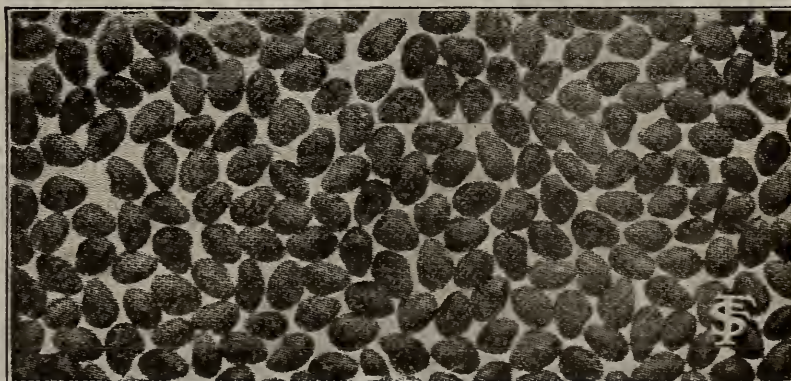
THE SOWING OF THE SEED.—In the Northwest as well as in all the North Central States, Clover is usually sown in the spring with all grain but it oftentimes fails to catch on account of the grain crop being too heavy and smothering it. Of the grain, not more than two-thirds the ordinary quantity should be sown per acre. Early maturing varieties of oats that do not stool heavily should be selected so that the clover has a chance to grow and develop after the grain has been harvested. The different kinds of barley and flax make a first class nurse crop. Often clover fails because it is not planted sufficiently deep to insure proper moisture conditions for the young plants.

In light and sandy soil, the seed should be covered 1½ to 2 inches deep, while in clay soil, the covering should not be more than about one inch. For prompt germination, it is advisable, on reasonably loose soil, especially sandy land, to roll the ground after seeding. If a smooth roller is used, it should be followed by a harrow to roughen the surface and thus preventing the evaporation of the soil moisture. Where the clover is sown in the spring, on winter ground, no special preparation of the seed bed is necessary as the frost has usually cracked the soil sufficiently to render a natural covering a reasonable certainty. It will, however, not injure the winter grain and will prove beneficial for the clover if a light harrow, tilted backward, is run over the field to cover the seed.

23. MAMMOTH CLOVER.

Trifolium Pratense Perenne.

Also known as Pea Vine Clover or Cow Grass. This is well known for its enormous yields and for reclaiming exhausted land. It is extremely hardy and will flourish on soil which is too wet and heavy for the Common Red Clover. Where permanent pastures are wanted our Minnesota grown Mammoth Clover will give the best results, because it is a hardy perennial and hardly ever freezes out. On account of being so permanent it can be sown to good advantage in fall, even here in the Northwest, and should always be included in permanent pasture mixtures. It produces very large crops of hay, yielding from three to five tons per acre. The hay is of choice quality, and is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. As a fertilizer, to plow under, it has no equal, and for this purpose 5 to 6 pounds per acre should be sown with all small grain. The Mammoth Clover Seed which we offer, has been grown here in this section and our customers can therefore depend on getting the true Mammoth Clover. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.



Photograph of our large plump "Farmer Brand" Clover Seed.



"FARMER BRAND" SEEDS.

The brand which we have adopted for the protection of our customers. Whenever you see a bag of seeds with the above trade mark, please keep in mind the fact that those seeds are the best that money can buy and in the end are the cheapest.

Always look for the "Farmer Brand" Seeds and remember that they are unexcelled for purity, plumpness, germination and color.

Every bag sent out by us under this brand will not be guaranteed after the leaden seal is broken.



24. CRIMSON CLOVER—*Trifolium Incarnatum*.

This is also called **Giant Incarnate** or **German Mammoth Clover**. Although it is only an annual, it answers the same purpose as the considerably higher priced Medium Red Clover in many respects. It has the nature of a winter grain, can, however, also be sown in spring as well as in fall. For northern sections spring sowing is preferable, while in the eastern states it is generally sown in fall. It is remarkable for its rapid growth, and is the only clover that yields a full and heavy crop the first year. One of the most important features is its great value as a fertilizer. It should therefore be sown with all spring grain for the purpose of reclaiming worn-out soil and keeping up improved land to its fertility. If sown in spring with grain, as a fertilizer, it should be turned under the same fall on account of being only an annual. On land so poor that common clover would do but little, it produces a dense and heavy growth. This clover, like other leguminous plants, gathers nitrogen from the air and stores it in the plant and roots, which becomes available food for succeeding crops. The nitrogen from one acre of clover alone could not be bought for less than \$30.00, being equal to that found in twenty tons of stable manure, and can be obtained at such a comparatively small cost.

PRICE: Prices on Clover Seed are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and we therefore refer you to our Blue Figure Price List.

25. WHITE CLOVER—*Trifolium Repens*.

This is of particular value in mixtures for permanent pastures and lawns, and will grow on almost any kind of soil, even on wet and moist ground, but not on such as overflows for any length of time. Being very hardy and of creeping habit, it will also prevent the ground from being washed away by heavy rains. The seed is very fine, and if sown by itself, about 5 pounds are sufficient per acre; it should, however, never be sown alone, unless it be for raising seed. White Clover is used mainly for sowing in mixtures with other grass seeds, especially with Blue Grass, to obtain permanent pastures. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure List.

26. ALSYKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER—*Trifolium Hybridum*.

The advantages which the Alsylke Clover has over Red Clover and other varieties are its hardiness and true perennial character. It adapts itself to a great variety of soils, growing on the edge of a stream, in swamps or on low land and also flourishing on dry and stubborn, stiff clay and upland soils, thus being capable of resisting the extremes of drought and wet alike. It is well liked by all stock, either green in the pasture or when cured for hay. Horses, cows and sheep prefer it to Red Clover, as it makes finer and better hay than this, the stalks not being so thick and woody. It is very sweet and fragrant and is well liked by bees. This clover grows 15 to 20 inches high, the heads are round and flesh-colored. It can be sown with Timothy to good advantage, as both mature at the same time, which is a very important feature for the production of hay. Wherever the Medium Red Clover fails for certain reasons, Alsylke should be sown on account of its hardy nature; it is perennial and will not winter-kill. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick, heavy undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. If Alsylke is sown for seed, this is taken from the first crop. Sow 6 to 7 pounds per acre. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

27. BOKHARA, SWEET OR BEE CLOVER.

Melilotus Alba—The True White Flowering Bokhara Clover.

This variety of Clover has amazingly grown in favor during the last few years. We believe it almost impossible to overestimate its value. It is quick maturing in habit, producing a luxuriant mass of thick foliage. This clover is especially adapted for bee pastures, and whoever keeps bees should not fail to put in at least half an acre to an acre, for it is greatly relished by them, and the honey is as nice and clear as crystal. It grows on poor and sandy soil, and also on land that is stony and rocky; its strong roots will penetrate any kind of soil. The value of the Bokhara Clover as a fertilizer was not known at all until recently several experiment stations published articles on it. Within the last few years the demand for this clover has been increasing tremendously. It is planted mainly for fertilizer, however in many sections it is being grown for fodder and the growers claim that in feeding value it is equal to Red Clover. It has been proven by many experiments, that Bokhara Clover will furnish the soil with bacteria for the successful growing of alfalfa. It is a great fertilizer and will in a short period make sandy soil fertile. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

As a fertilizer Sweet Clover ranks the highest of leguminous

crops. It has the ability of gathering nitrogen from the air and enriches the soil with it. All other clovers have slender, fibrous roots which are slow to decay, but Sweet Clover develops clusters of fleshy roots which reach many feet into the ground and decay when two years old, leaving their nitrogen contents in condition for immediate use, and the soil in the highest state of permeability which insures that crops, especially corn, as they follow in rotation on this piece of land will produce enormous yields. It is the experience of farmers that sweet clover seeded with small grain in the spring, will produce enough growth to supply two tons of hay of excellent quality from only one cutting in the fall. After this cutting there is an aftermath which can be plowed under in the fall or early spring, producing an abundant amount of green fertilizer.

When cut 15 to 20 inches long there is no better hay on earth. Sheep, cattle and horses develop a particular fondness for it and prefer it to clover or timothy hay. It ranks equally as high as other kinds. Cut and cure the same as alfalfa hay. Sweet clover should be cut the first season when it shows the maximum growth in fall. The second year it is cut before it comes into full bloom. In the Northern States sweet clover is sometimes pastured until about July, and when the stock is taken off it will grow rapidly and can soon be cut for hay or for seed. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for current prices.

27b. YELLOW SWEET CLOVER.

Melilotus Officinalis.

It is very similar to the white flowering sort and is also a biennial, but blooms earlier. For inoculating the soil for alfalfa culture, as well as for fertilizing purposes this yellow flowering variety is preferred by many. For bee pasturage it is much used to supplement the white flowering variety. As it blooms about two weeks earlier the season is prolonged. The plant is of dense growth and when once fairly started, will smother out all weeds. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.



Alsylke Clover.

ALFALFA—Medicago Sativa.

Alfalfa is a crop that will never be overproduced. More than again as much Alfalfa hay would be used by all dairy farmers and live stock breeders if they had only grown it. The trouble is that we are too slow and conservative in taking up new productions, no matter how good they are, tho it is well enough known that Alfalfa makes good almost everywhere. Many dairy farmers are shipping in carloads of Alfalfa hay to take the place of expensive bran, which at present costs \$28.00 to \$30.00 per ton. Think of the money which could have been saved, if good fields of Alfalfa had been established years ago.

Chemical analysis proves that Alfalfa hay contains, ton for ton, just as much protein as bran, and a ton of Alfalfa hay can be produced for \$5.00. Compare this with \$28.00 or \$30.00, the cost of a ton of bran. We are practically wasting \$25.00 per ton on fodder.

When grown under suitable conditions, Alfalfa will produce three good crops of hay, here in the Northwest, yielding from one and one-half to three tons of hay per acre from each cutting. Any surplus of Alfalfa hay can readily be sold to the neighbors without any extra expense. Last season one of our neighbors was offered \$18.00 per ton for 32 tons of Alfalfa hay, the purchaser to haul the hay himself, a distance of 16 miles.

Alfalfa is so valuable that but little space need be given in extolling its virtues. Permanent and prosperous farming everywhere demands the growing of some legume and no other legume as valuable as Alfalfa is so well adapted to the climatic conditions of the Northwest. Because it is a hardy perennial living for years, and furnishes heavy returns of palatable forage extremely rich in protein, the most important element in feed, Alfalfa is the greatest forage plant in the world. We spend an endless amount of time and money in order to supply our customers with the highest quality seed, both in germination and purity, that can be obtained, and it is our earnest desire that you will consider the quality and low price before buying.

THE SOIL—Almost any kind of soil that produces crops of corn, small grain, potatoes, or clover and timothy, is suitable for Alfalfa. The important feature is that the soil has free surface drainage. Alfalfa requires well drained land, and it is folly to sow it on land, where standing water is present, even for a very short period only. It is also inadvisable to establish it on land underlaid with permanent ground waters that are nearer than four feet from the surface.

THE SEED—Here in the Northwest only the hardiest Alfalfa should be sown. Hardy Alfalfa means not only capable of enduring the extremes of cold and drouth, but other severe conditions as well. Alfalfa very seldom winter-kills on account of extreme cold. Heaving of the soil, caused by alternate thawing and freezing, is usually the reason. Plants with straight tap roots, such as are grown in the Southwest, cannot endure these conditions, as the single root is broken and the plant consequently dies.

Northern Grown Alfalfa, with multitudes of lateral roots, is not killed by heaving of the soil. Some of the roots may be killed, but some always survive. Conditions that have made Northern Grown Alfalfa hardy, as concerns cold and drouth, have thus developed a plant that endures soil heaving or any other climatic condition found wherever farm crops are produced. For this reason, we recommend Northern Grown Alfalfa as the hardiest for the extremes of our cold northern climate.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA—As soon as new shoots appear at the crowns. Don't pay any attention to blossoms. The crop will be ready to cut about once every five weeks during the growing season.

CURING—Cure quickly in cocks. When you cannot wring water from the hay it should be put into stack or barn at once.

INOCULATION—The roots of thrifty Alfalfa are inhabited by bacteria which form tubercles on the roots. Thru the agencies of these bacteria, Alfalfa is able to gather nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the atmosphere, using it in its development and storing it in the soil. In some soil, these bacteria appear naturally when Alfalfa is sown, while in many other soils, they must be developed or supplied artificially. Alfalfa never does well if these bacteria are not present in plentiful numbers.

It may be true that in many cases artificial inoculating is unnecessary, but it is equally true that it always more than pays its slight cost of inoculation. The larger, stronger growth that invariably follows inoculation is pretty sure to assist the young plants in successfully passing over the most critical life period the first year.

The simplest and least expensive method of inoculating is by using the so-called Alfalfa bacteria, introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture a number of years ago. To assist our patrons in getting the best results obtainable, we offer Standard Inoculating Bacteria at the bottom of the following page.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—First of all, Alfalfa requires a deep seed bed to develop its wonderful system of roots. Sown on shallow-plowed land underlaid within a few inches with an almost impervious plow-sole, has been the cause of innumerable failures with Alfalfa. Deep plowing is essential to success and should always precede the sowing of Alfalfa on normal soil. Land should be as free from weeds as possible; therefore it is best to precede Alfalfa with a cultivated crop. For best results, fertile, humus-filled soil, or land well fertilized with barnyard manure, should be used. There should be a sufficient supply of moisture maintained as near the surface of the



\$6000.00 worth of Genuine Grimm Alfalfa grown for us on the Lake Creek Grimm Alfalfa Farm in Pennington County, South Dakota.

soil as possible. The seed bed should be well firmed by frequent disking and harrowing, to keep the surface soil moist, and prevent loose soil filled with large air spaces, which keeps the young plants from establishing themselves.

The time of sowing is not especially important, if soil and moisture conditions are favorable and the plants have sufficient time to become well established before the close of the growing season. Spring, early summer, and even mid-summer sowings have proven very satisfactory here in the Northwest. The important consideration in establishing a field of Alfalfa is in the previous preparation of the land. Clean fertile land, deeply tilled and in proper seed bed condition, are absolutely essential to success with Alfalfa.

Alfalfa may be sown either broadcast or with a drill, but must not be drilled in too deeply. It should be sown from a half inch on heavy soil, to an inch or one and one-half inches on light sandy soil. About an inch is the proper depth on normal loam soil. The seed bed should be well firmed and moist below the mellow surface, and the seed deposited as nearly as possible just into this moist soil. If Alfalfa is sown broadcast, light harrowing usually covers the seed sufficiently.

There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the quantity of Alfalfa seed required per acre. In our experience, 15 pounds per acre is sufficient, altho some experiment stations recommend as much as 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Altho Alfalfa seed may be of the finest quality, much of it will not germinate the first season, on account of being so hard-shelled. We offer the scarified seed to offset this disadvantage.

PRICES: Prices being regulated by supply and demand naturally fluctuate at times, and we therefore refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog for current prices. Farmers Clubs and those who use large quantities of seed find it to their advantage to write for prices and samples.

29. DAKOTA GROWN ALFALFA.

This seed is mostly from the Black Hills section where the most extreme conditions of heat, cold and drought exist. The thermometer registers over 100 degrees of heat in the summer and 40 to 50 below zero in winter, generally without any snow for protection. Alfalfa that thrives under such conditions can be sown anywhere, for it has the inherent vigorous tendencies of the mother plants. Our seed is mostly from old fields that have been in Alfalfa the last 15 to 20 years.

30. FARMER BRAND MONTANA ALFALFA.

Grown under very much the same conditions as the Dakota Alfalfa, this is classified with the hardiest strains and is highly recommended by our Agricultural Department. Montana grown seed is usually of extra fine quality, large and plump.

A few years ago I sent to you an order for 200 pounds of Grimm Alfalfa seed and you claimed for it a germinating test of 97 per cent. When I received the seed I tested a small quantity of it, which gave me a germinating test of 100 per cent, or in other words, every seed sprouted. It was as fine looking seed as I ever saw, and had very good results from it. The garden seed was also highly satisfactory. I will gladly recommend you for promptness and square dealing.

W. G. WAGNER, Carter, South Dakota.

31. COSSACK ALFALFA.

The most wonderful variety thus far discovered, is the verdict of Dr. N. E. Hanson, Vice-Director of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Will produce a plant higher than a man in three years when cultivated in rows as corn about 3 feet apart. One plant has from 500 to 1000 shoots literally covered with tender nutritious leaves. Dried three yr. old plants weigh from 5 to 10 pounds each which is a tremendous bulk for a single plant. This means alfalfa hay in quantities for the sowers of Cossack seed. Imagine a variety which withstood the severe winters of Northern Russia for a five year period, not a single plant winterkilling in a forty acre field. This is the Cossack, the variety that we are offering. We recommend seeding from two to four pounds per acre when seeded in rows 3 ft. apart, same to be cultivated, and from 10 to 15 pounds per acre when sown broadcast or with a seeder attachment. We furnish certificate with the seed upon request.

PRICE: Per pound \$1.25, postpaid.—Not prepaid, per pound \$1.15.

32. GRIMM ALFALFA.

This is considered by many the hardest of the Alfalfa family on account of its branching or lateral root system. It is the strain of the *Medicago Sativa* introduced by Mr. Wendelin Grimm of Carver County, Minnesota, over thirty years ago. As it has been grown here in the Northwest for such a length of time, it has sufficiently proved its hardiness to withstand the extremes of our cold and rigorous climate. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has carried on extensive experiments with it in the Dakotas, Montana, Colorado, etc., and found that it withstood the extremes of heat and cold as well as drought beyond all expectations.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture describes the Grimm Alfalfa as follows, in the Bulletin No. 200: To the casual observer Grimm Alfalfa looks very much like all other Alfalfas, but on closer examination, it is found to be considerably more diverse than most kinds, showing individuals of upright and decumbent growth next to one another and showing a greater diversity in flower color than prevails in common Alfalfa. All Alfalfa has a certain range of flower color, but the Grimm has more than most cultivated sorts. The origin of this diversity can probably be traced to crossing in middle Europe between cultivated fields of true Alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*) and neighboring isolated wild plants of the yellow flowered sickle lucerne (*Medicago Falcata*.) These two species intercross with considerable freedom. The percentage of crossing that has taken place is necessarily very small because of the scarcity of plants of the wild parents. It is more or less evident in practically all European Alfalfas. Price: Lb. \$1.00, ppd.—Not ppd. lb. 90c.



A field of our Genuine Cossack Alfalfa before Hulling.

33. LISCOMB STRAIN ALFALFA.

The Liscomb strain of Alfalfa was first sown by Mr. G. W. Liscomb in Eastern Montana about 35 years ago. It has never been surface irrigated and it has always been a heavy yielder in hay. The old field is still in existence and yielded a splendid crop of seed the past year.

Scientific study of the **Liscomb strain of Alfalfa** has disclosed that it belongs to the group "Mediae". The Grimm, Baltic and other extremely hardy Alfalfas are members of this class. They differ from ordinary Alfalfa in that, instead of a long tap root, the roots are very branching. The ordinary Alfalfa produces a broad crown which is close to the surface of the ground. The "Liscomb" has what is known as a receding crown, that is, the plant draws the crown under the ground. In a four year old plant, it will be three inches beneath the surface. The ordinary Alfalfa produces blue flowers, but the flowers of this species are varied and range from a greenish white or light blue to deep maroon. The seed which we offer is best quality Montana grown, with a purity test of 99%. You cannot buy seed of higher quality than we are offering and at as low a price anywhere in the Northwest. Price: Lb. \$1.15, ppd.—Not ppd. lb. \$1.05.

34. FARMER BRAND DRY LAND ALFALFA.

This is a strain of the *Medicago Sativa* that has been grown mainly in the arid and semi-arid sections of Nebraska, Montana, North and South Dakota, and having been produced for years in regions with limited rainfall and without irrigation, it is thoroughly naturalized and acclimated and is sure to produce the best results. Our Dry Land Alfalfa is especially adapted to the arid and semi-arid sections of the Southwest. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

35. WESTERN ALFALFA.

We can supply high grade Western Grown Alfalfa seed from the best and oldest Alfalfa sections of Nebraska and Kansas—sections where Alfalfa was successfully grown before Dakota and Montana farmers conceived the idea of growing it. Wisconsin Breeders' Association has given Alfalfa from many different sections, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, a most careful trial, and their universal opinion is that the locality where the seed stock was grown makes no material difference in the ultimate results. Our seed of Western Grown Alfalfa is of the best quality obtainable and it is well known that there is no danger of obtaining the much dreaded alfalfa dodder in Nebraska and Kansas seed. As Kansas and Nebraska seed is always more plentiful we can offer it at much lower prices. PRICE: See our latest Blue Figure Price List.

SCARIFIED SEED.

Experiment stations have found by critical tests that 10% and higher of some lots of **Sweet Clovers** and **Alfalfas** are composed of hard seed and will germinate in from 1 to 4 years after seeding, depending upon the hardness of the shell. We have installed a Scarifying Machine which weakens or cracks this hard shell, and accordingly we are able to furnish this seed where desired. PRICE: Scarifying, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. extra, 65c per bushel, extra.

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA.

(The Guaranteed Legume Inoculator.)

INOCULATE ALFALFA—No ordinary soil contains sufficient nitrogen to carry a field of Alfalfa year after year. Inoculated Alfalfa takes its nitrogen from the air instead of the soil, and succeeds. If not inoculated, it often turns yellow and dies. Inoculation insures success.

INOCULATE Soy Beans, Peas, Vetch, and increase the crop, add more nitrates to the soil, improve the land.

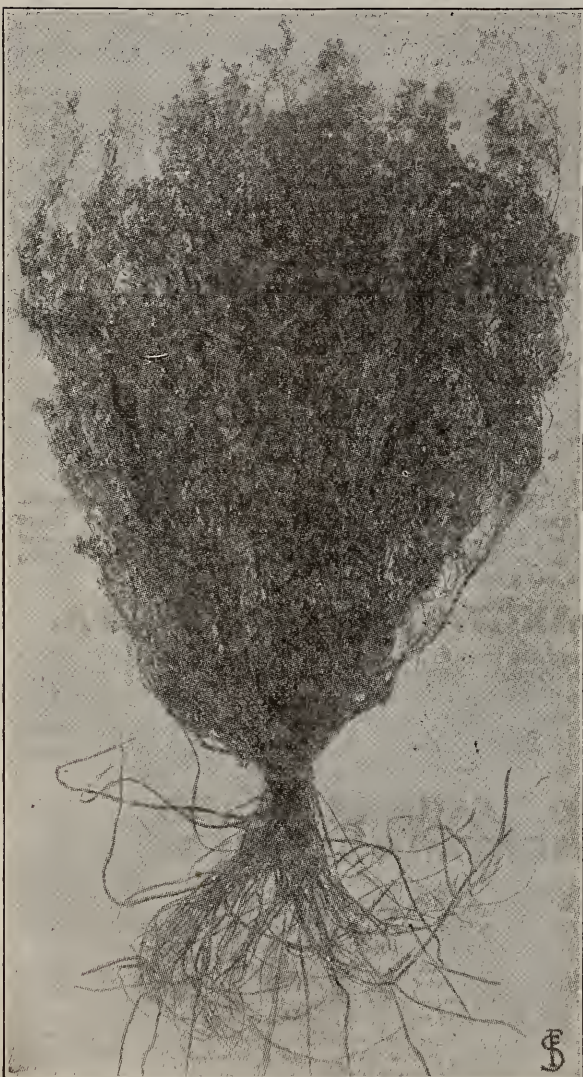
INOCULATE SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, GARDEN BEANS and secure larger yields, earlier maturity and longer bearing period.

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES and they will form nodules on the roots, each nodule filled with millions of germs (bacteria) which take nitrogen from the air to supply the plant. The increased nitrogen supply causes larger growth, earlier maturity and heavier yield, besides increasing the feeding value by doubling the protein content of stalk and grain.

PREPARED FOR Alfalfa, Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Garden and Field Beans, Garden Peas, Field Peas, Sweet Peas, and all other legumes.

PRICE OF STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA FOR ALFALFA AND ALL CLOVERS, SOY BEANS AND COW PEAS.

For 15 lbs. seed, 1 acre size, 75c.—For 30 lbs. seed, 2 acre size, \$1.40.—For 60 lbs. seed, 4 acre size, \$2.25.—For 90 lbs. seed, 6 acre size, \$3.00.—Garden size for Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, 45c, postpaid.



Alfalfa With Lateral Root System.

SOW OUR CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES AND SECURE THE PERMANENT PASTURES AND MEADOWS WHICH ARE MONEY MAKERS FOR YOU.



It is a well established fact that a judiciously selected mixture of several varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds will produce a much larger yield—generally again as much—per acre than can be obtained with only one or two kinds sown alone. This has again been demonstrated the past season, during severe droughts in many sections. In sowing a large variety you are not running the risk of not securing a stand at all, as you would by sowing only one or two kinds, for in a larger variety there must be at least several kinds of grasses adapted to your soil, while if you sow only one kind this may not be at all suitable and no results will be obtained. A pasture containing a variety of grasses and clover is again as productive and earlier than if but one kind of grass is used, and can also be pastured throughout the season, as most grasses used in our Clover-Grass Mixtures are deep rooted and extremely drought-resisting. Several varieties sown together for a meadow, or for hay, cover the ground very closely and a larger yield of hay of much better quality can always be



obtained than by sowing only one or two kinds of grass seed. What we have said above in regard to grasses being deep-rooted and drought-resisting, also applies to grasses we use in our special mixtures for permanent meadows. In a great many parts of the country only one or two kinds of grasses are known and mostly sown, and these are Timothy and Clover. While Timothy is a splendid grass, and Clover the foundation of all successful farming, both are not permanent, and not well adapted for pasturing if sown alone, as they are easily affected by drought and frost, thereby making it necessary to resow every year or two,—a rather expensive method. In our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures several varieties of natural grasses are sown together, and these will cover the ground very closely and make three spears of grass grow where formerly but one grew; besides, these Clover-Grass Mixtures will stand various climatic and soil conditions better, will last longer or be permanent, and will yield at least double the quantity of hay that is secured from ordinary fields sown to Timothy and Clover.

HOW TO SOW THE SEED—For sowing our Clover-Grass Mixtures the ground should be well prepared, the same as for grain. Fall plowed land is always preferable, because this holds the moisture better than ground plowed in spring, especially if it is plowed and left unworked or in the rough until the following spring. After the ground has been well prepared the grass seeds are sown either by hand or with one of our little hand-seeders. As grass seed is very fine, it should not be covered too deep, one stroke with the harrow being sufficient to cover the seed. When the ground is fairly dry it should be firmed down by means of rolling or planking, to bring the seed in direct contact with the soil and to induce immediate sprouting. The surest and best way to obtain a stand is to sow the seed alone, but if preferred, grain can be used for nurse crop, which, however, should not be sown heavier than about one-half of the usual quantity per acre. If sown alone our Clover-Grass Mixtures produce a full crop of hay or a most luxuriant pasture the first year.



Haying Scene on Farmer Seed & Nursery Company's Farms.

A. CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE FOR PERMANENT MEADOWS.

The question of what grasses to use in a meadow or hay mixture is, for all those who have had no experience with the different varieties of natural grasses, hard to answer. There are so many valuable grasses and so many different kinds of soil, that it is a difficult matter for a great many to make the proper selection for the purpose required.

In most parts of the Northern States only Clover and Timothy are sown for hay, and altho both are splendid varieties they are not permanent, lasting but a few years and do not produce a very large crop. For a meadow we combine those grasses and clovers which blossom and mature at about the same time, while in a permanent pasture we endeavor to combine grasses which mature at frequent intervals thru the summer. Grasses of a bunchy growing habit should be intermingled with those of a spreading nature, so as to fill the spaces and make a compact and even growth of herbage. We also use such kinds as will make a rapid growth after each cutting. As Clover sown together with Grass Seeds will increase not only the quantity but also the quality of the hay, we have added Clover to all the Clover-Grass Mixtures intended for such soils that are adapted for growing Clover. All kinds of farm stock enjoy a varied ration, and the hay will be relished more and prove more nutritious and milk-producing when the meadow consists of several sorts instead of one single kind. All our grass mixtures are of the highest grade and quality.

Because conditions abroad have been so disturbed the past four years, it has been impossible for us to secure stocks of Fancy Grasses and this has out of necessity cut down the number of varieties usually listed in mixtures.

A. NO. 1.—For dry and high ground, light medium soils. The combination of grasses listed below we have found thru experience to give the best results.

English Rye Grass.....	Sow per acre:
Western Rye Grass....	25 lbs.....\$6.25
Bromus Inermis.....	
Timothy.....	50 lbs.....12.25
Red Clover.....	100 lbs.....24.00
Alfalfa.....	

A. NO. 2.—For dry and high ground, heavy or strong soil the following are the best combination.

English Rye Grass.....	Sow per acre:
Meadow Fescue.....	25 lbs.....\$6.25
Bromus Inermis.....	
Red Top.....	50 lbs.....12.25
Timothy.....	100 lbs.....24.00
Red Clover.....	
Alsike Clover.....	

A. NO. 3.—For moist ground and rich soils, too wet for the common grasses to produce abundantly, but which does not overflow.

Western Rye Grass.....	Sow per acre:
Tall Meadow Oat.....	20 lbs.....\$5.25
Italian Rye Grass.....	
Timothy.....	50 lbs.....12.25
Red Top.....	100 lbs.....24.00
Bromus Inermis.....	
Alsike Clover.....	

A. NO. 4.—For moist ground which is overflowed occasionally, but not under water for too long a period.

Bromus Inermis.....	Sow per acre:
Meadow Foxtail.....	20 lbs.....\$6.75
Red Top.....	
Timothy.....	50 lbs.....13.25
Alsike Clover.....	100 lbs.....26.00

A. NO. 5.—For peaty and boggy swamps, which as a general rule are so dry during the summer that no vegetation will grow on them.

Bromus Inermis.....	Sow per acre:
Timothy and Red Top.....	20 lbs.....\$5.50
Tall Fescue.....	
English Rye Grass.....	50 lbs.....12.75
Meadow Soft Grass.....	100 lbs.....25.00



B. — CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

For a pasture mixture the chief requisite is that the grasses be early, medium and late, and do not mature all at the same time, so as to furnish continuous grazing thruout the entire season. Tufted grasses must be used only in small proportion for pastures and their places must be taken by the turf formers with their interlacing mat of underground runners. Besides the above characteristics we have made a special effort to select the varieties for our mixtures which we have found thru trial to be the most hardy and consequently we can safely recommend the following Clover-Grass Mixtures in our northern climate.

B. NO. 1.—For high and dry ground, light soils:

Kentucky Blue Grass.....	Sow per acre:	
Red Top Grass.....		
Bromus Inermis.....	25 lbs.....	\$6.50
Western Rye Grass.....	50 lbs.....	12.50
English Rye Grass.....	100 lbs.....	24.50
Timothy.....		
Alfalfa.....		
Red Clover.....		
White Clover.....		

B. NO. 2.—For high and dry ground, heavy or clay soils:

Western Rye Grass.....	Sow per acre:	
Orchard Grass.....		
English Rye Grass.....	25 to 30 lbs.	
Blue Grass.....	25 lbs.....	\$6.50
Bromus Inermis.....	50 lbs.....	12.50
Timothy.....	100 lbs.....	24.50
White Clover.....		
Alsike and Red Clover.....		

B. NO. 3.—For moist ground and rich soils:

Blue Grass.....	Sow per acre:	
Italian Rye Grass.....		
Orchard Grass.....	22 lbs.....	\$5.50
English Rye Grass.....	50 lbs.....	12.50
Timothy.....	100 lbs.....	24.50
Red Top.....		
Alsike and Red Clover.....		
White Clover.....		

B. NO. 4.—Specially adapted for wood pastures, also adapted for orchards and shady places:

Wood Meadow.....	For Top Seeding Sow per acre 10 to 15 lbs.	
Orchard Grass.....		
Blue Grass.....	15 lbs.....	\$4.25
Bromus Inermis.....	50 lbs.....	13.25
White and Alsike Clover.....	100 lbs.....	26.00
Timothy.....		

B. NO. 5.—For low bottom lands, sloughs or marshes; also for top seeding to improve a pasture on low ground. During the summer and early in fall such ground is generally dry enough to allow working it with a team, when it should either be plowed or thoroly disked and then harrowed. After the grass mixture as described below is sown the ground should be harrowed again to cover the seed.

Timothy.....	Sow per acre 15 to 20 lbs.	
Red Top.....		
Creeping Bent Grass.....	20 lbs.....	\$5.50
Bromus Inermis.....	50 lbs.....	13.25
Alsike Clover.....	100 lbs.....	26.00

B. NO. 6.—Specially selected for sheep pasture on light, sandy soils or dry uplands and hillsides:

Kentucky Blue Grass.....	Sow per acre:	
English Rye Grass.....		
Timothy.....	25 lbs.....	\$7.00
Orchard Grass.....	50 lbs.....	13.25
Western Rye Grass.....	100 lbs.....	26.00
Red Top.....		
Sweet Clover.....		

C. — CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES.

C. NO. 1.—We call this our Standard Clover-Grass Mixture. It can be sown anywhere on ground which will produce a crop of corn or small grain. It can be mown early and will produce a good, heavy crop of hay, and the quick and successive aftergrowth will furnish good pasturage until late in the fall.

Bromus Inermis.....	Sow per acre:	
Orchard Grass.....		
English Rye Grass.....	25 lbs.....	\$6.50
Italian Rye Grass.....	50 lbs.....	13.00
Timothy.....	100 lbs.....	25.50
Red Top.....		
Blue Grass.....		
Red Clover.....		
Alsike Clover.....		

C. NO. 2.—SPECIAL RENOVATING CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE, or QUICK RETURN MIXTURE—We selected and made this up for rapid growth with a view to use for either alternate husbandry or as a catch crop. When sown in early spring, March or April, it will give a full crop of hay in July, and pasture for the rest of the year. If sown in spring on bare spots in fields where the clover or grass has mostly been winter-killed, or otherwise injured, it will be ready to cut with the other grass or clover, and a full crop from such fields can thereby be secured.

Orchard Grass.....	Sow per acre:	
Italian Rye Grass.....		
English Rye Grass.....	20 lbs.....	\$5.25
Tall Meadow Oat.....	50 lbs.....	12.50
Timothy.....	100 lbs.....	24.50
Crimson and Sweet Clover.....		

C. NO. 3.—SPECIAL ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE—Consists mainly of Alfalfa, Bromus Inermis, Western Rye Grass, Sweet Clover, Orchard Grass, and such varieties of grasses that will not only stand drought, but will also flourish on poor soils and give large yields in the driest summers, after once being established. They will produce a thicker and more prolonged growth than can be obtained from only one or two grasses. The varieties which we have included produce fine quality hay as well as large quantities of roughage. We sell large quantities of this special mixture to our customers in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and South Dakota where it has given the best of satisfaction. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. 20 lbs. \$5.50, 50 lbs. \$15.25, 100 lbs. \$26.00.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR ALFALFA PAGES 69 TO 70.

Special Clover-Grass Mixtures for Hog Pastures.



It is a well known fact that hogs can be raised more profitably on grass, clover and corn, than on corn only, because the former contains all the necessary bone-building elements in which corn is almost entirely lacking. Aside from this, corn alone is too condensed a feed for young pigs, generally interfering with their health. Corn alone contains too much starch for young pigs, fattening them too rapidly and retarding their growth. After hogs are well enough developed, they might be finished off on corn alone, but from a sanitary as well as from an economical standpoint this is not the best method. Any land which will grow a good crop of corn and small grain will naturally also produce a fine crop of grass and clover, and a good hog pasture can be provided with considerably less labor and expense



than corn. If a good pasture is once established, the hogs will not only keep healthy and strong, but they will gain weight easily and quickly. Such a pasture will prove a profitable investment.

All forage crops vary largely in their chemical composition. Some run relatively high in protein content while others run low. We have taken these facts into consideration in making up our Annual and Permanent Hog Pasture Mixtures. Let us refer, for instance, to our Balanced Ration Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. We wish to call attention to the Field Peas, Dwarf Essex Rape, and Crimson Clover, which are included among the other annuals to be found in this mixture. The three mentioned are high in protein content and were put in for the special purpose of bone and muscle building, while such as barley, rye, speltz, grass seed are for bulk and fattening.

Further, we have selected grasses which we are certain will grow to the best of advantage in the Northwest. Trials have convinced us thoroughly of this fact. Any number of trials carried on by different Experiment Stations have proven conclusively that a variety of grains and grasses give much better results than one kind alone, and this also has been our experience, therefore we have included in all our mixtures such varieties that the correct nutritive ratio is obtained as well as the balanced ration which is necessary.

Being greatly interested in hog raising ourselves, we have always aimed to provide a good luxuriant as well as a durable pasture for them, so as to make this enterprise as profitable as possible. As we have all varieties of grass and clover seeds at our disposal, we have managed to establish Clover-Grass Mixtures that will not only provide abundant pasture for the hogs in about six weeks from the time of sowing the seed, but will also produce permanent hog pastures, that will last for at least five or six years if not closely cropped late in the fall.

We advise sowing our Hog Pasture Clover-Grass Mixtures, together with barley, oats or rye, in the spring as soon as the ground is in good condition to be worked. Fall plowed land is always preferable, as this holds the moisture well and acts quickly. As soon as the small grain is high enough, and the young clover and grasses have matted well over the ground, the hogs can be let into it. The young grain is well liked by hogs and they will eat it eagerly, thus giving the grasses a chance to develop. When the grain is pastured down there will be a good stand of grass and clover established, furnishing luxuriant pasture throughout the season.

A.—Hog Pasture Clover Grass Mixture for Quick Results and a Full Crop the First Year.

This Clover-Grass Mixture is composed mostly of quick growing grasses and clovers, put up for the purpose of producing a quick and luxuriant growth in the shortest time possible. It will be ready to use the first year and will last for several years, helping to fatten the hogs quickly and keep them in good health. This splendid mixture has stood the test for many years and should be sown by every hog raiser. This mixture consists mainly of the following varieties: Italian Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, English Rye Grass, Crimson Clover, Mammoth Clover, Timothy and Sweet Clover.

Sow at the rate of 20 pounds per acre, with one bushel of barley or spring rye. PRICE: 20 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$12.25, 100 lbs. \$23.50.

B.—Clover-Grass Mixture for a Permanent Hog Pasture.

For an early pasture and for securing a complete stand the first year, this Clover-Grass Mixture is as valuable as the former. In order to produce more permanent results, however, we found it necessary to use a larger variety of hardy



Registered Poland-Chinas on one of our Farms.

grass and clover seed, such as will stand close cropping and constantly push forward a new growth. It is natural that it requires grasses and clovers with a strong root formation to supply inexhaustible pasturage. This "B" Clover-Grass Mixture consists largely of the following varieties: Crimson Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Italian Rye Grass, English Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Bromus Inermis, Western Rye Grass, and Timothy. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. PRICE: 15 lbs. \$4.15, 50 lbs. \$12.75, 100 lbs. \$24.50.

ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE.

Feeding hogs on corn and small grain only is rather expensive, and even at present high prices for pork, does not pay. The winter months are long enough for grain feeding, and the sooner a pasture is started, the more profitable for the farmer, and the better for the growth and health of the hogs. Most grasses and clovers start very slowly, and if pastured down too early, it may mean the loss of the pasture for the season.

We have always kept a large number of hogs, mostly registered Poland Chinas, on our farms, and have the same food problems to contend with as other farmers. We have found the following the most satisfactory and profitable way to feed young pigs. After weaning, the young pigs are usually fed on pig meal, in swill form, with middlings, to take the place of milk. As soon as possible, in the spring, they are turned on a green pasture, consisting of a mixture of quickly growing annuals in the right proportion, to furnish, as much as possible, a balanced ration of grain feed which we call

OUR BALANCED RATION ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE.

This consists of fast growing annuals which throw out vigorous, strong sprouts.—Barley, Rye, Speltz, Vetches, Field Peas, Sugar Cane, Sudan Grass, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kaffir Corn, Crimson Clover. If the ground was plowed in fall, so much the better, for reploting in spring is unnecessary. After preparing the ground with a disk or cultivator, and harrowing it down, the seed is drilled in or sown broadcast at the rate of 50 to 75 pounds per acre. The seed should be covered about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. If the ground is dry, rolling will cause a quicker sprouting of the seed.

When this mixture is about eight inches high, the hogs may be turned on it, and it is surprising to see them take hold. It contains the right elements to develop strong frames and healthy bodies, so they can be finished with very little corn or other grain. From the time they are put on the pasture, they gain rapidly and will be at least a third heavier than purely corn fed hogs.

In spite of being pastured down constantly, the pasture will continue to grow rapidly, but it is a good policy to divide the pasture in two parts by fencing, and change the hogs from one pasture to the other, every week or oftener. This gives the grain a chance to recuperate and grow more vigorously. One acre of pasture is sufficient for 25 to 30 pigs, or for 15 to 20 older hogs. Sow at the rate of 50 to 75 pounds per acre. Prices of our Balanced Ration Annual Hog Pasture Mixture: 100 lbs. \$7.50, 200 lbs. \$14.50, 300 lbs. \$21.50. In less than 100 pounds, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

MILLET.

PRICES:—As part of this catalog was printed early, it was impossible to determine at that time on Millet, because they are subject to the fluctuations of the market. We therefore refer you to our **BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST** enclosed in this catalog. If you should not order at once, then please write us for our **NEW Blue Figure Price List** which will be issued from time to time on account of constant changes in prices.

Japanese
Barnyard
Millet.

Millet Seed should be shipped in good strong grain bags to insure safe arrival at destination. Bags will be put in at market price.

No crop pays the stock raiser or dairy farmer better than a few acres of some kind of Millet. It yields again as much per acre as timothy and clover, and is of greatest feeding value and milk producing qualities. The hay is of excellent flavor and quality, and relished by all kinds of stock. When weather and soil conditions are so unfavorable in spring that other crops fail to grow, or corn will not mature anymore, there is usually a great demand for millet. However, it is so valuable a fodder that it should be sown regularly each year.

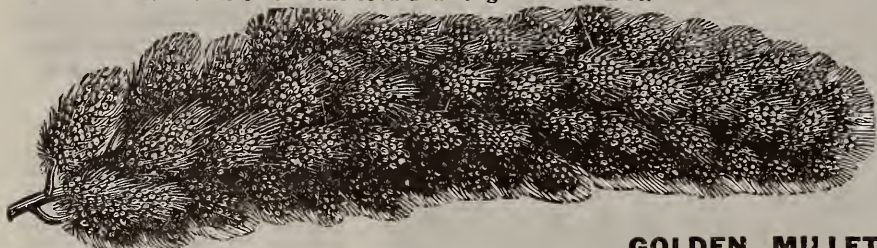
JAPANESE BARNYARD MILLET.

From the farmer's point of view, this is the most important and most profitable variety of the Millet family. It always produces a good crop, even under adverse circumstances, as the past unfavorable season fully proved. Japanese Barnyard Millet produced a bumper crop everywhere, therefore the seed is more plentiful and lower in price than ever before, while the other varieties, Hungarian, German, and Siberian Millet were almost an entire crop failure. Japanese Barnyard Millet yields at least twice as much feed and seed as the other kinds, and surpasses them all in feeding value. A good crop of hay and a crop of seed can be had at the same time, and the threshed hay or millet straw is greatly relished by all live stock. A stack of Japanese Millet straw to which the horses and cattle had access in one of our cattle yards, disappeared in less than no time, while oat straw, in the same yard, was not even touched.

This millet grows four to six feet high, according to the condition of the soil and how thick it is sown. We sow Japanese Barnyard Millet at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre for hay, while 20 pounds per acre is sufficient for producing seed. It produces a good crop of hay on the poorest kind of soil, and is wonderful for exterminating quack grass. **PRICE:** For prices, we wish to call attention to the enclosed **Blue Figure Price List**.



JAPANESE
MILLET



Golden Millet.

GOLDEN MILLET.

This is one of the best varieties for hay, because of its sweetness, palatability and milk producing qualities. It grows very rank, and on good rich soil makes a growth of 4 to 5 feet. Altho of coarse appearance, the hay is so tender that if cut at the right stage, which is when in full bloom, even hogs will eat the cured hay greedily. German Millet often yields as much as 5 tons of hay per acre. Sow 3 pecks per acre.

See Blue Figure Price List for our current prices.

COMMON MILLET.

No millet does better on dry and light soil than this; it grows 2½ to 4 feet high, with a bulk of fine stalks and leaves, and is excellent for hay. Of this seed about 3 pecks should be sown per acre. See Blue Figure Price List.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

In the Northwest, no millet is as well known nor as extensively grown as Hungarian Millet. It is of special value because it requires such a short season to make a fine crop of the most nourishing and milk producing hay. It is therefore the best catch crop, where other grain or corn, for any reason, fail to grow. In many localities, where early potatoes are grown for the market, Hungarian Millet is sown as soon as the potatoes are harvested; thus one piece of ground produces both a crop of potatoes and of hay the same year. It is a heavy yielder, altho it is not as coarse as most varieties of millet. For hay sow 3 pecks per acre. See Blue Figure Price List.

SIBERIAN MILLET.

An excellent variety, introduced from Russia, earlier than German and Hungarian Millet. It is extremely hardy and drought resisting, and yields remarkably well. The seed is of light orange color, and the seed heads are similar to those of German Millet. The plant stools heavily, 30 to 40 stalks growing from a seed, and the leaves are very tender, producing hay of very fine quality. It yields 50 to 70 bushels of seed per acre, and may be grown successfully where other varieties fail. For prices see Blue Figure Price List enclosed.

HOG MILLET.

Also known as Russian and Broom Corn Millet. The seed is of special value for feeding hogs, and is grown extensively in sections where corn cannot be raised. It also makes fine feed for poultry. Hog Millet makes fairly good hay, if cut very young. The seed is ready to harvest in 50 to 60 days from the time of sowing, ripening while the fodder is yet green. The seed heads are tall and branching, while the seed is glossy yellowish-white, and very large. For prices see Blue Figure Price List.

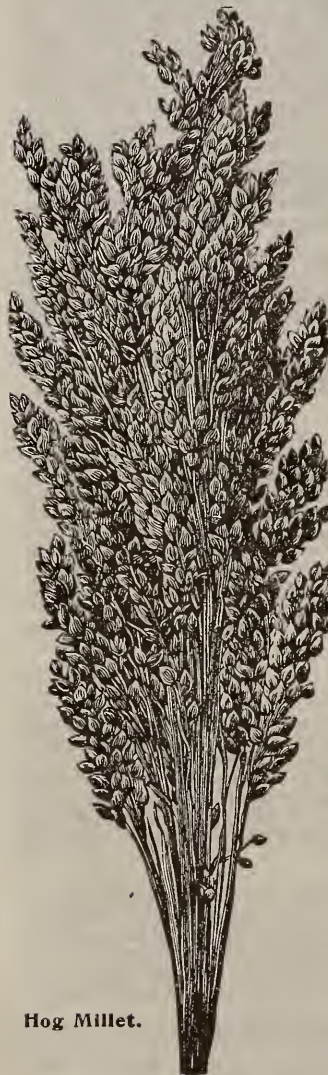
EARLY FORTUNE MILLET.

A new and remarkable variety, with many good points to recommend it. It is extremely early, forming seed heads in 25 to 30 days after sowing. The plant is not attacked by chinch bugs, and is claimed to be rust-proof. The seed is unusually handsome in appearance, two or three times the size of German Millet, and of beautiful mahogany red color. The seed heads are branching and seed is smooth like Hog Millet. It yields heavily, both in seed and fodder. One advantage of Early Fortune Millet over other varieties is that the hay may be fed to horses and cattle without danger, even when cut after seed head have formed. For prices see Blue Figure List.

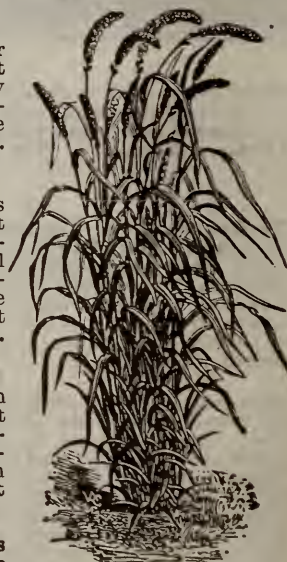
KURSK MILLET.

This, like so many of our hardiest and best varieties of grain, is an introduction from Russia. Extensive experiments conducted at the South Dakota Experiment Stations have shown that it is of great value, especially for dry sections. It produces enormous crops of both hay and seed, and in dry seasons the quality is greatly superior to other varieties. While we advise planting Hungarian or German Millet on ordinary moist land, Kursk Millet should be planted in dry and arid sections, for it is always a sure cropper. For prices see Blue Figure Price List enclosed.

We offer all of the above varieties of Millet at 20 cents per pound, three pounds for 50 cents, prepaid by mail. For prices on larger quantities please see our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.



Hog Millet.



Siberian Millet.

FORAGE AND FODDER PLANTS.

Please see our enclosed BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST for prices on all seeds on this page. In case you should not order upon receipt of this catalog please write for our new Blue Figure Price List.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This is, beyond all question, the most popular and profitable of all forage plants, giving satisfaction everywhere. Dwarf Essex Rape can be grown to advantage on land which has already produced an early maturing crop, such as oats, rye, or winter wheat. Farmers in all sections of the country have learned the great value of rape as a pasture or fodder plant, especially in seasons of severe drought; and everyone acquainted with its high feeding value would not be without rape another year.

Dwarf Essex Rape is a pasture plant for all kinds of live stock, sheep, cattle and swine; and is most valuable for fattening sheep. To provide an early pasture for sheep and swine, it should be sown early in spring. As it grows very rapidly, the pasture will be ready in five weeks from the time of sowing. Unlike other forage plants, rape can be sown at any time during spring and summer, so a good pasture may be had whenever it is needed. Dwarf Essex Rape will prepare sheep and hogs for market better and in less time than any other forage plant. Spring pigs can easily be brought up to 200 pounds in weight when six months old, if fed on rape.

Late in fall, when most pastures are barren, Dwarf Essex Rape yields splendid feed, as it is not injured by frost at all; and is relished so much by all stock, that as long as anything is left of the plants, stock may be pastured on it. Rape can be sown with grain, using three pounds per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. It may also be sown in corn when this is cultivated the last time. Good results are generally obtained for late fall pasture when Dwarf Essex Rape is sown after the spring grain has been harvested. When sown broadcast, 5 to 6 pounds may be sown per acre. We have only the genuine Dwarf Essex Rape. For prices, please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

We are very much pleased with the Rape seed that we got from you last spring. AUG DONGOSKE, Maple Plain, Minn.



KENNEY'S EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

This is the only Sorghum or Sugar Cane for the Northwest, for producing rich delicious syrup, clear as crystal, and of the finest honey-like flavor. It is so rich, and so mellow, that it is preferred by all who have used it, to New Orleans molasses. Faribault, as well as Rice County, have gained considerable fame thru Kenney's Sorghum Syrup, for it has taken many first premiums at various state fairs. There is nothing like a home product for your table, for you know that it is pure; besides it costs you next to nothing, compared with the prices of syrups of doubtful quality put on the market.

Kenney's Early Amber Sugar Cane is a strictly Minnesota product, thoroly acclimated for our cold northwestern climate. The seed cannot be replaced with Kansas and Nebraska grown cane which seldom matures here, and which would be a failure for producing syrup. Southern grown cane is valuable for feeding purposes, but not to the same extent as the early maturing Kenney's Early Amber Cane.

CULTURE:—Sow in rows or drills, 3 to 3½ feet apart, using about 10 to 14 pounds of seed per acre, and treat it the same as corn. It brings the largest returns on rich, well manured soil — 15 to 20 tons of green forage, or 150 to 200 gallons of the finest quality syrup have been produced from an acre. When the seed heads, which are rather dark in color, are nearly matured, the cane is ready for the syrup factory. The seed heads are then cut off to be cured, and the seed saved, while the canes are tied up in bundles, after they are stripped of their leaves. After that, the canes should immediately be taken to the factory.

We are located in the heart of Kenney's Sugar Cane section and offer only the true early maturing Kenney's Early Amber Sugar Cane. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

SUGAR CANE OR SORGHUM FOR FODDER.

Notwithstanding its great adaptability as feed for live stock the real value of sorghum or sugar cane is only beginning to be appreciated and the demand is increasing ten-fold each year. It is profitably grown everywhere, from Manitoba to Mexico, on any good corn ground, and does not seem to suffer at all from drought. It is the most economical fodder plant in existence and of very best quality, sweet, tender, nutritious and of highest feeding value. It is greedily eaten by horses, cattle and hogs. Dairy men find that their cows give more and richer milk when fed on sugar cane than on any other feed. Sugar Cane can be cut several times a season, if not allowed to grow too high and makes a good sweet hay.

If the ground is sandy it is not advisable to sow the seed broadcast, as it cannot be cultivated. It should be sown in drills or rows. The grain drill may be used to advantage, by stopping up some of the drills, so the rows come 24 to 28 inches apart, just far enough to run a one-horse cultivator between them. When 5 to 10 acres, or more are planted, it pays to procure a four-row Sugar-Beet-Cultivator, as it will pay for itself in one season. If the cane is planted in rows, it can be cut with a corn harvester, and shocked the same as other corn. Cane does not keep well, stacked, unless it is thoroly dry, and may as well be fed right from the field as needed. Sugar Cane is valuable also for ensilage, and for this purpose may be drilled in together with ensilage corn. It will



Sugar Cane.

add greatly to the milk producing qualities of the silage. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

KAFFIR CORN.

An excellent fodder plant yielding two crops of fodder during a season. It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, and making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is relished by cattle, horses and mules. One of the reasons for the popularity of our Kaffir Corn is that when cut and fed as dry fodder the cattle thrive splendidly because this corn seems to have all the necessary ingredients. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes yielding 60 bushels to the acre. For the grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. For fodder, sow 1 to 1½ bushels either broadcast or in drills. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

FETERITA.

This new grain and fodder plant belongs to the class of non-saccharine Sorghums and is similar to Kaffir Corn, requiring the same culture. The great advantage Feterita has over Kaffir Corn and all other plants of that class is its extreme earliness and great drought resisting qualities. Feterita is from 20 to 30 days earlier than Kaffir Corn, makes excellent fodder and produces a large crop; in some instances it made an excellent yield of grain in the semi-arid regions without having received any rain from the time it was planted until it was harvested. Plant in rows, like Kaffir Corn, using 6 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

Last spring I purchased some Alfalfa seed from you, also some Rape and Seed Potatoes. I have a fine stand of Alfalfa, also Rape. The Potatoes look good but have not yet harvested them, so can't say what the yield will be, tho by sample hills dug, I know I will not be disappointed. A year ago, I purchased a few bushels of Roosevelt Oats from you and was greatly satisfied with same. Am well pleased with everything I ordered from you. H. M. JOHNSON, Briceyn, Minn.



KAFFIR CORN

We refer you to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog for changes and firm prices on larger quantities of Field Peas and Field Beans.

CANADA FIELD PEAS, Yellow.

These are very valuable for fattening stock, but they are of the greatest value for fodder, either when the matured peas are fed as ground feed or when the vines are cured for hay. Fed in either way they are of the greatest nutritive value, and no stock or dairy farmer should be without them. They can be sown alone or with oats; if sown alone it takes about 2 bushels per acre, and if sown with oats 1 bushel of peas and 1½ bushels of oats are required. This latter method is the most profitable, as a double crop can be secured at the same time. Thrashed together they can be easily separated, but make the best and most nutritious food if ground together for fattening stock. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.**

COW PEAS, Michigan Favorite.

The earliest of the Cow Peas, and therefore the best for the northern states. Cow Peas are considered one of the most profitable crops, as they yield immensely and are largely used as green summer feed and also for planting in corn to be plowed under as a fertilizer. Particularly recommended for planting after grain harvest for plowing under in fall, to get it in finest shape for the next year's crop. Sow in orchards and either use for feed or soiling. Every farmer can use them profitably as the "Favorite" mature in 60 days and have done well as far north as Minnesota. Sow broadcast, or in drills 8 to 10 inches apart using 60 to 90 pounds to the acre. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.**

WHIP-POOR-WILL COW PEA—Matures 10 to 14 days later than the above and is used for the same purpose. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.**

FIELD BEANS.

IMPROVED NAVY or BOSTON PEA BEAN—This is the small white bean that is so extensively grown in the northwest. We offer strictly first-class, hand-picked seed. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.**

SNOWFLAKE BEAN—Similar in size to above variety. It is claimed this is the finest bean for baking. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.**

CALIFORNIA TREE BEAN—This is the heaviest yielding Bean known and on account of its whiteness and small size commands the highest price in all the markets. **PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.**

JERUSALEM CORN.

Claimed by many to be better than Kaffir Corn, as it is a surer crop in unfavorable seasons. It produces a large crop of fodder which is of very good quality, and a good grain crop at the same time; seed white and nearly flat. Five to six pounds will plant an acre in drills, 40 to 50 pounds broadcast. **PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.**

TEOSINTE.

A forage plant that originated in Egypt, and which for a number of years already has been grown successfully in the Southern States. It resembles corn somewhat in appearance, but the leaves are longer and broader and contain sweeter sap.

The yield is so abundant that one plant is considered sufficient to feed a pair of cattle for 24 hours. It suckers more than any other forage plant, generally producing 20 to 30 stalks—often as many as 70 to 85 stalks from one kernel of seed, and growing to a height of 11 feet. It can be cut when 2 to 3 feet high and used for fodder, after which it will quickly grow up again. It can be cut 2 to 5 times in one season. The amount of forage to be had in this way is immense; some estimate it at 300 tons per acre. It can be cut with a reaper and fed in the green state, or it can be dried and makes a magnificent fodder for cattle during the winter months. Excellent results with this plant have been reported as far north as Iowa and southern Minn. and Wisconsin. 3 pounds are sufficient for one acre. Its yields here in America have been something marvelous, the Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida Experiment Stations have reported heavier yields from Teosinte than from any other forage crops. The yields are not as heavy here in the North but nevertheless it surpasses both sorghum and corn varieties. If left to grow until September or October it furnishes excellent material for the silo in much greater amounts than any other forage crop; and there is no other plant which is its equal for soiling purposes. Its leaves are similar to those of sorghum, but much longer, and the stalks contain from 8 to 10 per cent of sugar. Its value for feeding and soiling is apparent from the fact that the entire crop which was

grown at the Louisiana Experimental Station was sold to dairymen there at the rate of \$2.00 per ton while standing in the field. Teosinte thrives best in a long season of hot weather, on rich soil with abundant moisture. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.**



Teosinte.



Sand Vetch



Canada Field Peas.

SAND VETCH.

WINTER VETCH OR HAIRY VETCH.

Among the various leguminous plants introduced during recent years with such manifest advantage to farmers there is not one of greater value than the Hairy Vetch. As a soil reclaimer and forage crop it has no equal, and it is only to be regretted that this Vetch is not more universally sown. It is an annual plant, similar in growth to the very slender and straggling pea vines, the vines often reaching 10 to 12 feet in length, and covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in pasture and when cut for hay. When once this growth starts, it continues thru wet and drought, and the quantity of forage made is wonderful. It has made as much as 45,000 pounds of green feed to the acre, and this feed is of the most nutritious character. It is much richer in protein (the muscle and growth producing element) than Red Clover, or any Cow Pea, whilst in fat-producing matter it is nearly the equal of those plants. As a soil improver it is richer in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash than any of the Clovers or the Cow Pea. If intended for forage or hay, it should be sown at the rate of 40 pounds to the acre, with a light seeding of winter oats, wheat or rye. This will hold up the vines, and make it easier to cut and harvest the crop. If intended for pastures or a soil improver, sow alone at the rate of 50 to 60 pounds to the acre. Sow early in spring or in August or September, on well prepared land. Sand Vetch is very hardy. **PRICE: Owing to the unsettled condition of the market at the time that this book goes to press, we wish to refer you to our Blue Figure Price List for quotations.**

SPRING VETCHES or TARES. (Vicia Sativa.)

A very productive and highly nutritious fodder plant; is grown very extensively in England, also in Canada. It is either cut green for soiling or made into hay; is well liked and greatly relished by cattle. The seed is sown broadcast in spring at the rate of one bushel per acre. Spring Vetches are used for the same purpose as the Sand Vetch but will not thrive on poor soil or withstand extremes of weather so successfully. Sow with oats, using a bushel of each per acre. **PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.**

Teosinte can be grown successfully in this part of the country. It is a very fast grower and I cut it three times. I fed it green and also cut some for hay, which is very fine feed for cattle and horses; they like it better than clover hay. Teosinte will make more feed per acre than anything else. Every farmer should plant Teosinte. **EDWARD C. RUCKS, SOUTH HAVEN, MINN.**

SOY BEANS.

For culture and descriptions of the different varieties of Soy Beans we refer you to page 6.



Silver Hull Buckwheat.

PUMPKINS.

We list these among our field seeds as they are excellent for feeding stock and should be grown in every corn field. Hundreds of loads of pumpkins can be grown without any extra expense or care, as they need no more attention than is required for the corn.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—This is widely known as the Yankee Cow Pumpkin, and there is no variety that will do as well among the corn. Plant them on your richest land; you will be amply repaid. Lb. 60c, postpaid. —Not ppd, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.00.

KENTUCKY FIELD or Sweet Pumpkins—This is the thick meated sweet kind that is used for pies. They are extra good for stock also. A patch of them should be planted by themselves, and they will prove the most profitable crop. Lb. 60c, postpaid. —Not pre-paid, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.00.

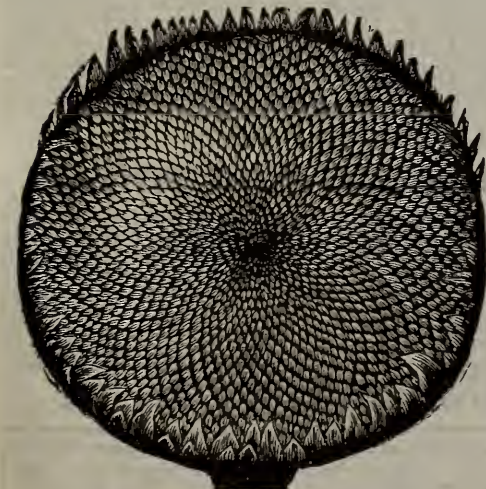
MIXED PUMPKIN SEED—We offer a mixture of pumpkin seed, consisting of a great many varieties—large mammoth pumpkins, the various field sorts, also the choicest pie pumpkins. Lb. 50c, postpaid. —Not pre-paid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.10, 10 lbs. \$4.00.

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn is one of the best paying crops and is adapted to any soil that will grow corn. It will make a crop with very little rain. One acre will yield 1 to 1½ tons of cured brush and up to 40 bushels of seed, which is nearly equal to oats in feeding value. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, and in rows about 3 inches apart; and cultivate the same as corn. About 5 to 8 pounds of seed will sow an acre. If planted the 1st of June, the crop will be ready to cut September 15.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—The best variety for general cultivation on account of color and quality of brush, which is of good length and always green when ripe, never getting red, and has no center stalk. It is valuable to broom corn raisers and manufacturers. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

NEW JAPANESE BROOM CORN—The earliest broom corn known, maturing in about 75 days, and can therefore sometimes be planted as a catch crop after winter grain. The brush is fine and long, without center stalk. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this Catalog.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

Mammoth Russian SUNFLOWER.

A more profitable and important crop can hardly be raised, especially by prairie farmers. The seed is highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders, who have tried it. The hens will fatten on it and lay more eggs than on any other food. Single heads measure from 12 to 22 inches in diameter and contain a lot of seed, which can be raised much cheaper than corn. The stalks make good firewood. Four pounds will plant one acre. PRICE: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

I was entirely satisfied with the 10 bushels Flax and other seeds I purchased from you last spring and also with the crops they produced.

C. P. HOUTSMA, Ocheyedan, Iowa.

PRICES: Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market, we were not in position to quote firm prices a month before this catalog was issued. We therefore refer to our **BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST** for current prices and for price changes. If your order is not sent in immediately upon receipt of our catalog please write for our latest Price List.

BUCKWHEAT.

NEW SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—This is a very thin-shelled buckwheat of silvery gray color; the kernels are of medium size and very sound. It is a prolific grower and the heaviest yielder yet introduced, and will make first-class buckwheat flour. As it remains in bloom longer than common buckwheat, this variety is most excellent for bees. See Blue Figure Price List.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—A brown or dark variety, which is about a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields quite heavily. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

FLAX.

Price of Flax Seed subject to market changes. Write us for definite prices on larger quantities.

PRIMOST OR MINNESOTA NO. 25 FLAX—Our Minnesota Experiment Station deserves credit for producing this healthy and vigorous growing strain which yields at least one-third more per acre than common flax. Many of our patrons wrote us that the "Primost" produced 22 to 25 bus. per acre, while common flax yielded only 12½–14 bus. alongside the same field. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

RUSSIAN FLAX—In procuring flax seed only healthy and perfectly clean seed should be bought, as this is such an important item. Our seed is of first class quality, clean, healthy and of high vitality. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

WILT-RESISTANT FLAX—A new variety recently developed at the North Dakota Experiment Station. It is wilt and rust-resistant. It has successfully endured most unfavorable seasons in North Dakota and is a great yielder. This wilt-resistant flax is capable of growing a normal crop of flax on old wilt-sick land previously long cropped to flax. Such seed will keep this resistance against wilt just as long as the seed is properly handled. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

THOUSAND HEADED KALE.

This will yield a much heavier crop than Dwarf Essex Rape and is now considered superior to Rape in some sections. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet and is so covered with small whorls of leaves that the name of Thousand Headed Kale was given to it. Hogs and sheep eat it greedily. It grows well and produces heavily on most any land and the plant is quite hardy. The seed can be sown early in April or any time thereafter till midsummer. Sow broadcast 2 to 3 pounds per acre or in drills using one pound per acre. Drilling is preferable, for if drilled in rows 26 to 30 inches apart, the Kale can be cultivated, thus producing a much quicker growth. Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.



Field Pumpkins



Primost or
Minnesota
No. 25 Flax.



A Field of Marquis Wheat.

People nowadays look at farming more from a business standpoint than in former years, when most everything was done in a hap-hazard manner. Care and good judgement are now exercised, not only in the selection of live stock for breeding purposes, but also in procuring the proper kinds of seed grain. Well bred and hardy seed grain that can be depended upon, is certainly of the greatest importance to every farmer, for "as ye sow, so shall ye also reap". If, on the other hand, common mixed and run out seed grain is used continuously, the result will be a constant decrease both in quantity and quality. This is natural, for grain that is weak and run out in quality has no resistance against rust, blight, smut, and other unfavorable conditions and circumstances.

It is an easy matter to increase the yield of small grain from five to ten bushels per acre, enough to pay the rent on the land, or the interest on the money invested in the land, by sowing well bred varieties suited to the local conditions and to some particular purpose.

Some agriculturists are under the impression that only one strictly hardy variety of spring wheat should be sown in the Northwest. This opinion is based on the experience of farmers in the winter wheat growing sections of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and the main wheat sections of the West, where Turkish Red Winter Wheat was introduced with greatest success, so it is now the standard winter wheat for that particular section. However, the climatic and soil conditions of the spring wheat growing sections are so varied that it is impossible to confine ourselves to any one particular variety. Farmers often find it profitable to sow two kinds of wheat or oats on the same farm, on account of the difference in soil, location, or purpose. For instance: Fife Spring Wheat and the earlier maturing oats do considerably better on ground that is naturally warm and quick acting, than Blue Stem Wheat and late maturing oats. The latter thrive best on black rich muck land containing considerable acid. Many farmers know from experience that certain kinds of grain do much better on corn land, and on rich, well-manured soil, than other sorts, and arrange their crops accordingly. Some grains have a tendency to produce a big crop of straw, on rich soil, invariably lodging and producing only a small grain crop. On the other hand, some varieties bring the largest returns in grain under the same conditions.

Having had 27 years of actual farming ourselves, in connection with our extensive seed business, and having experimented with all the new varieties and latest introductions from seed breeders and Experiment Stations, we endorse and offer only such kinds as have actually proved their merits under various conditions of soil and climate. Of the numerous varieties of seed grain known and grown in various sections of the Northwest, there are very few that have actually made good, as will be noticed in the following pages. We are listing the best of all these, and it should be an easy matter for our patrons to make the proper selection of the particular varieties they need from this catalog.

PRICES: Prices are not quoted on all Seed Grains, so kindly refer to our Blue Figure Price List, for current prices. On account of unfavorable circumstances and conditions, prices on all Seed Grains are subject to change without notice.

MARQUIS WHEAT.

The New Hardy Canadian Wheat of Wonderful Productiveness.

The Marquis Wheat is the best variety of hard Spring Wheat ever introduced. It was originated by the late Dr. Saunders, at the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Ontario, by breeding together Red Fife and a very early Indian Wheat, the Red Calcutta; after very careful selection for a number of years to fix the type, it was sent to the various Canadian Experiment Farms, where its reputation was quickly established because of its extreme earliness and its enormous yields. It is about ten days earlier than our Fife varieties, and produces from ten to fifteen bushels more per acre than Red Fife. Both Red Fife and Marquis Wheat are bald, except for a few short awns at the top of the head. Marquis Wheat does not grow quite as tall, a great advantage if the wheat is sown on rich ground where most wheat is inclined to grow too tall, and lodge. In the threshed wheat, there is considerable difference, Marquis being larger, shorter and bunter, wider and deeper in crease, and of a deeper amber color.

Marquis Wheat gained fame year before last, when it was the only wheat of all the various Fife and Blue Stem varieties, to produce a good crop grading No. 1 and No. 2. Most other varieties did not grade even No. 3. Its great advantage of maturing so extremely early, before blight, heat, and rust have much effect on it, is now fully recognized. We do not hesitate to recommend Marquis Wheat above all other varieties, for general planting, for it can certainly be relied upon as a good yielder, making from 25 to 40 bushels per acre under favorable conditions and even as high as 20 bushels per acre under adverse and unfavorable conditions.

Marquis Wheat won the \$1000.00 prize at the land show three years ago, against the whole world, and two years ago again was awarded the world's championship at the Dry Farming Congress held at Lethville.

We advise ordering early, as our supply of true seed of this famous wheat is limited. Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices.

The Marquis Wheat which we received from you last spring did very fine. Your garden seeds cannot be beat, they germinate so strong. Enclosed my new order.
R. C. EVENS, OVANDO, MONT.

Minnesota 169 Blue Stem Wheat.

This wheat was originated by Prof. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, and like the Minnesota 163 Fife Wheat, it has been a great credit to him. This wheat is not only a pure and true Blue Stem variety, but also one of the heaviest yielders ever offered. Because it develops such strong, vigorous growing plants, the chaff enclosing the grain is much thicker and firmer than on most other wheat, and it is therefore less easily affected by rust and blight than common kinds. Minnesota 169 Blue Stem Wheat stands at the head of all Blue Stem varieties, not only in yield but also in quality. Milling tests have shown the Minnesota 169 Blue Stem Wheat to be of a higher percentage of gluten, a better color and heavier weight per bushel than the average wheats. In quality, as proven by the milling tests, it is of the best. The grain is always nice and plump, flinty and almost transparent. Unlike the common varieties, it is generally free from smut. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for latest current prices.

VELVET CHAFF SPRING WHEAT.

This is an extremely hardy, bearded variety of wonderful productiveness, generally yielding at least ten bushels more per acre than other kinds of spring wheat, with the exception of the Macaroni Wheat. With these high yielding qualities it is sought by the millers. Its long beards or spikelets, as well as its heavy chaff protect it from fungus diseases, such as blight, rust, and smut. It is as hard and flinty as the best Fife Wheat, and no matter how unfavorable circumstances are, the Velvet Chaff always produces a good yield. On account of its great hardiness and productiveness no grain farmer should fail to sow at least a third or half of his area intended for wheat to the Velvet Chaff.

PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices.

Your seeds have given excellent satisfaction. Your Marquis Wheat yielded 32 bushels per acre this year; best yield in this part of the state, as common wheat yielded from 10 to 20 bushels per acre this year. Your great White Danish Oats yielded 75 bushels per acre—20 to 35 bushels more than common oats.
LEO, F. GLATZEL, Carver County, Minn.

Minnesota No. 163 Fife Spring Wheat.

A variety of hard Fife Wheat originated by our Minnesota Experiment Station. Careful selection, crossing, and thoro preparation of the seed bed have been the main factors in its improvement. In comparison with old standard varieties of wheat the Minn. No. 163 Fife is far ahead in every respect, in yield as well as in quality, the berry being larger and containing a much higher percentage of gluten. It is a wheat with greater vigor and vitality than the older sorts, and therefore has more resistance against rust, smut and blight. It grows a stiff, strong straw and stands up well under all circumstances. Thru careful growing and proper selection of our seed stock, we have kept up the Minn. No. 163 Fife in its original purity vigor and productiveness. For prices see our Blue Figure Price List.

MACARONI WHEAT, Arnautka.

On account of its extreme hardness and great productiveness this variety should be sown more extensively in every section of the Northwest. Since it always yields more per acre than any other spring wheat, we advise every grain farmer to sow some of it each year, for most other varieties are more or less subject to rust, blight and smut, by which Macaroni Wheat is not affected at all. The grains are rather large, very hard and glossy, often translucent, yellowish-white, occasionally inclining to a reddish color. It grows rather tall, with broad, smooth leaves of a peculiar whitish color. The heads are compactly formed and are bearded. In our northern and northwestern states Macaroni Wheat should be sown in the spring. The grain being very large and not stooling very heavily, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels of seed are re-quired per acre. We offer the best strain, "Arnautka" which possesses not only the best milling quality, but is also the heaviest yielder. For prices, see our Blue Figure Price List.

PRICES: ALTHO PRICES ON WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS ARE QUOTED IN THIS CATALOG, IN SOME INSTANCES, THEY ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE, AND WE THEREFORE REFER TO OUR BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED IN THIS CATALOG, FOR CURRENT PRICES.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.

A valuable grain, closely related to wheat; the kernels, however, are tightly enclosed in the hulls or husk, and these adhere to the grain when it is threshed. Speltz is becoming more popular every year, as it produces good crops even under adverse circumstances where other grain fails. It withstands more dry weather than any other grain, with the exception of Macaroni Wheat, and produces more food value per acre than any other cereal, while it is a most valuable feed for all kinds of stock. It can be fed to horses, the same as oats, with the hulls on. Speltz can be grown on most any kind of soil, rich or poor, wet or dry, as it will not lodge like other grain because of the stiff and strong straw, and will always bring the best returns. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. For prices see our BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST.

SPRING RYE.

This is a splendid spring grain and should be more generally sown. Spring Rye can be successfully grown on land too poor for wheat, and does equally well on acid and non-acid soils. It may be sown on sandy and light soils where other grains do not succeed. Spring Rye does not remove as much plant food from the soil as other small grain, and may therefore be grown on the same ground several weeks later, because it is considerably hardier than Winter Wheat.

WINTER GRAIN.

It may seem out of season to mention Winter Wheat and Winter Rye at this time, but plans for fall sowing and planting should be made early. Winter Wheat and Winter Rye are always most profitable. Last season, this was more noticeable than ever, for they escaped the unfavorable weather which ruined Spring Wheat. Blight and rust reduced most Spring Wheat to screenings. From our 27 years of farming experience, we know that winter grain is more reliable, even in Minnesota, than spring grain. Wheat should be sown reasonably early,—from August 20th to September 20th on soil with free surface drainage, to avoid danger of winter-killing. Winter Rye may be sown several weeks later, because it is considerably hardier than Winter Wheat.

BEARDED FIFE WINTER WHEAT.

This variety of Winter Wheat, like many of our hardiest small grains, was originated in Russia. About 20 years ago, we introduced it as Reliable Minnesota Winter Wheat, and later changed the name to Bearded Fife Winter Wheat. According to our own tests, and those from various experiment stations in the Northwest, made under all conditions imaginable, this is the hardiest most productive Winter Wheat ever grown in the Northwest. In Indiana, Bearded Fife has yielded as high as 62 bushels per acre. Here in Minnesota, the crops average from 35 to 45 bushels per acre. Many kinds of Winter Wheat freeze out and winter kill, but Bearded Fife always comes thru the winter without injury, producing wonderful crops year after year, and this in spite of our extremely severe winters, with the thermometer at 40 to 50 degrees below zero, and often very little snow.

In quality of grain, Bearded Fife Winter Wheat equals No. 1 Hard Fife Spring Wheat. The kernels are red, covered with a very thin husk, and are hard and flinty. It is stiff strawed and matures early. It always commands several cents per bushel above the market price of common soft wheat. For prices see our Blue Figure Price List.

MINNESOTA TURKISH RED WINTER WHEAT.

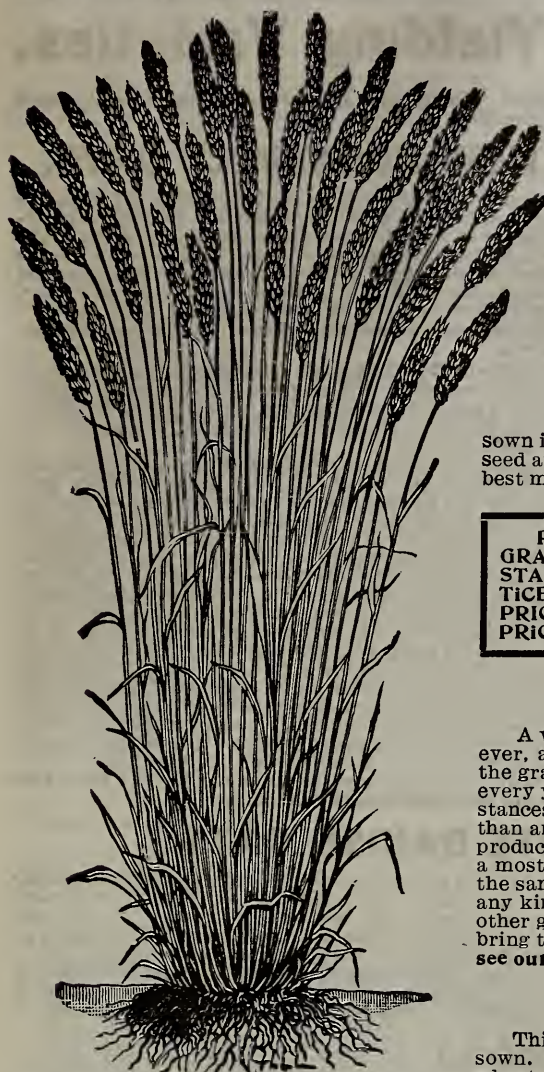
Also known in Iowa as Defiance Turkish Red Winter Wheat. To a great many this is a well known variety, and in hardness, as well as in productiveness, it is second only to our Bearded Fife Wheat. Like this it is also a bearded variety. It is extremely hardy, strong and vigorous, and produces good crops year after year, with a record of over 50 bushels per acre in Iowa. Farmers should take care that the seed they plant is Minnesota grown, because if the seed is procured from a milder climate than Minnesota, it is very apt to winter-kill in the Northwest, but our Minnesota grown seed will do well in almost any state in the Union, and yield bigger crops than can be raised from home grown stock. For prices see our Blue Figure Price List.

MINNESOTA NO. 2 WINTER RYE.

For most sections, Winter Rye is one of the most important crops. As it is never injured by the Hessian Fly, and because of its extreme hardness, and freedom from blight and rust, good paying crops can always be depended upon. Rye can be grown on a greater variety of soil than wheat, and good crops produced even on thin, poor soil without manuring. For dairy farmers, Rye furnishes a splendid crop of green fodder early in spring, affording good pasture long before cows can be turned on grass or regular pasture, thus increasing the flow of milk and improving quality of milk and butter. For prices see our Blue Figure Price List.

NEW ROSEN WINTER RYE.

This rye was originated by the Michigan Experiment Station, and produces considerably larger grain than the older varieties. The kernels are very plump and heavy, bright yellowish blue in color. This variety is a heavy yielding, plump berried rye. For prices see our Blue Figure Price List.



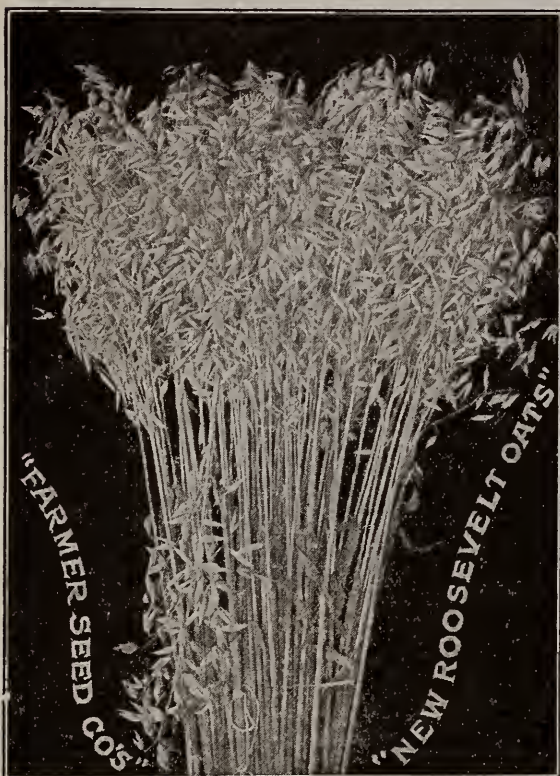
Minnesota No. 163 Fife Wheat



Speltz.

SEED OATS. Improved Heavy Yielding Varieties.

PRICES—We refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this Catalog for definite prices. Customers not ordering immediately upon receipt of this Catalog should write for our latest Blue Figure Price List, as prices may have changed.



F. S. & N. CO'S NEW ROOSEVELT OATS.

No other variety of Oats deserves more attention than the New Roosevelt Oats, introduced by us a number of years ago. Everyone who has grown it is more than pleased with it, for it has all the requirements of a good, hardy, dependable oat in the highest degree. The New Roosevelt Oats keeps up its original vigor and productiveness from year to year. It holds the highest honors of the entire Oats family, having yielded 180 bushels and 27 pounds, from a single bushel of seed. Mr. John T. Wood, of Victor, Montana, won the first prize of \$200.00 on this yield, in the Roosevelt Oats contest. Seven contestants, all winning prizes, reported an average yield of 79 bus. and 29 lbs. for each bushel of Roosevelt Oats sown.

The wonderful success achieved with our New Roosevelt Oats has opened the eyes of hundreds of our farmer friends, and the demand for this oats has doubled each season. There is no need of being satisfied with a scrubby average crop. You are farming for profit, and ought to make your soil pay the best possible dividends. This can be accomplished only by sowing the best seed obtainable.

These are the points you must consider in our Roosevelt Oats, which outclasses any known variety now cultivated, regardless of other claims. It has been carefully bred from one of the hardest and most productive American grown oats, crossed with a foreign variety renowned chiefly for its stiffness of straw and resistance against lodging. As a result of this combination, we have produced an oat of the most wonderful productiveness, with straw strong and stiff enough to hold up its heavy load of grain in spite of unfavorable circumstances. It has required years to bring this oats up to its present state of perfection. Because of its strong root development, it produces healthy, vigorous, and stiff strawed plants of medium height, with an abundance of long, broad leaves and large, well branched heads. With its powerful root system, it is not partial as to soil or climate, and develops the hardiest and most vigorous growth, so it withstands heat and drought, cold and wet, poor soil and neglected cultivation better than any other variety of oats. The heavy berries are encased in tough, firm chaff so that rust and blight, which so often play havoc with the oat crop, do not seem to affect it at all. The large, handsome, soft hulled white grain is the heaviest and meatiest ever produced by any oats, weighing from 42 to 50 pounds per measured bushel. Roosevelt Oats is famous for producing the largest yields of any oats in cultivation. Unlike most other grains yielding large crops, our Roosevelt Oats matures medium early. For Prices on our New Roosevelt Oats please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

NEW WHITE DANISH OATS.

A splendid all-around variety, originated by the Danish government and recommended as one of the best and heaviest yielding oats. We imported our original seed stock direct from Denmark, seven years ago, can safely say that, on an average, it will out-yield the so-called Swedish varieties, as it is not affected as easily by rust and blight as these.

On our seed farms here at Faribault, White Danish Oats yielded an average crop of 75 bushels per acre, for six years in succession.

The grain is very large, pure white, and heavy. The straw is medium in height, stiff and strong, withstanding unfavorable weather and soil conditions to the highest degree. The heads are much above the average, loaded with large heavy kernels, which have a thin hull. The plant is of strong vigorous growth, with broad, extended root system, remarkable for its great stooling capacity. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.**

VICTORY OATS. (Segerhafre.)

Ten years ago we imported the original stock of these seed oats directly from the Swedish Breeding Association of Swalof, Sweden, who certainly deserve credit for originating so many excellent new varieties of grain, especially of oats. We have replenished our stock of these oats four or five years ago, procuring a still better bred up strain than the original. The Victory Oat is a cluster oat, with somewhat short but rather dense, branching heads. The spikes are small and short, generally containing two kernels which are short, thick and heavy with very few beards or awns. The grain is white, sometimes running to a slight pinkish shade. It is a rather stiff strawed oats of medium height, maturing medium early—with such varieties as Silver Mine and American Banner. The Victory or Seger Oats has always done extremely well and is classed with the best yielders. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.**



New Victory Oats.

SILVER MINE OATS.

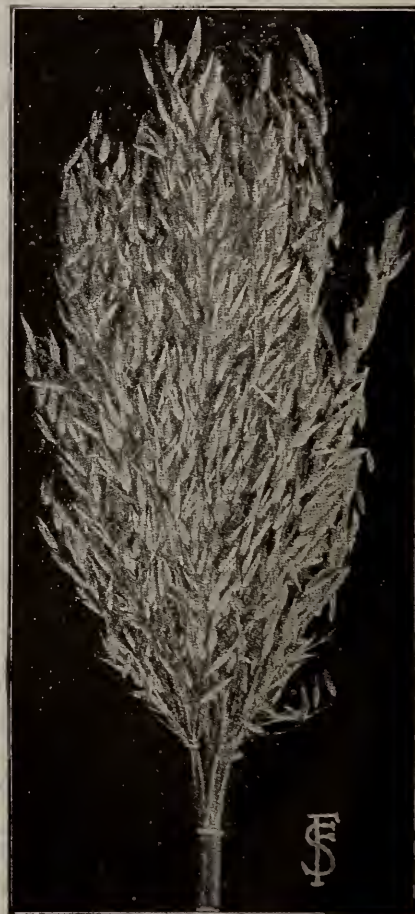
This is a very hardy and prolific variety with long but stiff straw, and grain of the clearest white color. It will grow and thrive under the most unfavorable conditions of soil and climate, and is always a sure cropper. The heads are very large and long, and are borne low down on the stalk, which prevents lodging. The grain is long, plump and heavy, and very meaty. Silver Mine Oats has always been one of our heaviest yielders, and is unusually exempt from diseases, such as rust and blight. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this Catalog.**

Am very well pleased with the condition and quality of the New Roosevelt Oats purchased of you last spring. I have not threshed yet so cannot tell you how much they will average to the acre, tho I expect a good big yield.

WARD J. MARK, Goodhue, Minnesota.

The Grain Seeds that we bought from you last spring were very good, they grew so nice and we got good crops.

MRS. JOSEPH LOEW, Maple Plain, Minnesota.



White Danish Oats.

EARLY CHAMPION OATS.

Early Champion Oats produced the largest yield per acre in a test at the Iowa Agricultural College, and is highly recommended. It has comparatively short straw, and matures a week or ten days earlier than other varieties, thus largely escaping the liability to rust. Its greatest value lies in its special adaptability as a nurse crop to sow with grass seed, as it does not stool as freely as some other sorts. It will not lodge, even on the richest kind of land, but always stands up like a bush. Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, says: "I would rather risk sowing grass seed with Early Champion Oats than with any other variety I know of."

The grain is always nice and white, very thin hulled, seldom discoloring, while the berry is small but meaty, usually weighing 38 pounds per measured bushel. Even in those seasons when most oats are a crop failure, the Early Champion always holds its own, both in yield and in quality, very seldom producing less than 50 bushels per acre. In normal seasons, its average yield is 70 to 75 bushels per acre. Early Champion Oats is offered by many dealers and seedsmen as White Kherson Oats. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for latest prices.

EARLY KHERSON or SIXTY DAY OATS.

One of the earliest oats in cultivation. It was introduced by the Experiment Station of Nebraska, and has proved a success in that state, being naturally adapted to sections that are subject to drought. It is a vigorous but not rank grower, producing shorter straw than other varieties, with branching heads and very broad leaves. The berries are light yellow in color, small, but numerous, and have a very thin hull. This oats usually weighs well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in productiveness, it is one of the best of the early varieties. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER OATS.

This favorite northern variety ripens early, maturing a week earlier than the Swedish Oats. The straw is stiff, of good length, and the grain white and large, with thin hull. It stools freely, throwing up a large number of stems, and can therefore be sown thinner than other largekerneled oats. It is as nearly rust-proof as any oats can be. Everyone who raises oats should try this variety. American Banner Oats will yield 65 to 80 bushels to the acre under average conditions, ripening uniformly, and is certainly worthy of general cultivation. Altho it is an old standard variety, its yield of 105 bushels per acre, in 1916, proves that its old time energy and vigor has by no means weakened. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog for prices.

IMPROVED WHITE RUSSIAN SIDE OATS.

Early Champion Oats.

producing sections. As its name indicates, the grain grows in long panicles instead of in round and branching heads, like all the varieties described on these pages. For this reason, the White Russian Oats is distinct from all other kinds. It produces long, stiff straw and heavy grain. The kernels are unusually long and heavy,

maturing at the same time as Blue Stem Wheat. It is sown extensively with this, for succotash. It matures a week later than Swedish Oats. It has been proven, that during seasons of extreme heat and blight, such as we had in 1916, the wheat yield can be doubled, by sowing the proper kind of oats with it. White Russian Oats is always a very heavy yielder. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices.

American Banner Oats.

The Golden Jewel Corn is maturing fine and the Bumper Crop Oats of which I got 2 bushels from you yielded very well. Garden seeds were just fine.
GEO. F. GRIMSEHL, LUVERNE, IOWA.

RUSSIAN GREEN OATS.

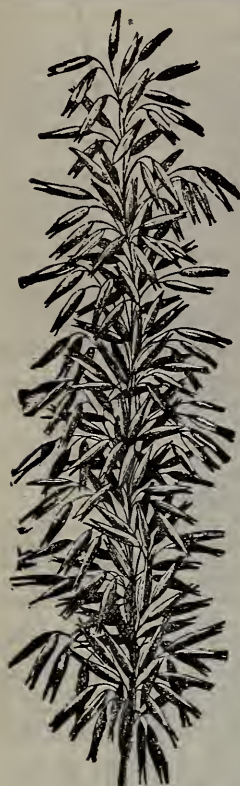
Altho this is also a Russian variety, it is of different character and type from the above. It is a branching, round head oats, maturing very early, about the same time as Early Champion. The grain is small, but heavy and thin-hulled. Russian Green Oats is sown extensively in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and in this state. Farmers realize that it will not go to pieces, like the heavy and plump Swedish sorts, because of heat and blight. The straw is rather stiff and of medium height. The grain is white, usually tinted a greenish yellow, hence its name. It is always an advantage to sow at least one quarter to one third of the oat acreage to early maturing oats, in order to extend the time of harvesting, also because of the uncertainty of the late sorts, as these are the ones that usually get hit by blight and rust. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

WHITE SHONEN OATS.

This is by far the handsomest white oats introduced. The kernels are always pure white, somewhat long and still heavy. In the past few years this has come to the front as a big yielder. Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says of it in Bulletin 16: "For productiveness, stiffness of straw, and thinness of hull, the White Shonen stands at the head of the list." We have raised these splendid oats here in Minnesota for a great many years, and have never seen it yield less than at least 80 bushels per acre, altho we have had years of severe drought; so that other oats did not yield more than half a crop, but White Shonen never failed. It surely pays to discard old, run-out and mixed oats and get an oat with new vigor and productiveness. We pay the greatest attention to our seed oats, and know what we offer is pure and genuine White Shonen. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices on Seed Oats.

The season was not very good for oats, and the very best farmers in this section did not average more than 50 bushels per acre. I had seeded 12 acres with your White Shonen Oats, which yielded 884 bushels, or an average of 73 3/4 bushels per acre. May you long sell your A. No. 1 Seeds.
W. B. KLEIN, SOMERSET, PA.

The seed I bought from you last spring was first rate. The Clover and Timothy came up fine. From 4 bushels of the New Danish Oats I threshed 84 sacks of grain which weighed from 120 to 125 pounds to the sack.
JOHN STOGBAUER, BIRNAMWOOD, WIS.



NEW BUMPER CROP OATS.

Bumper Crop Oats is a new American variety of greatest merit, maturing about a week earlier than Swedish Select Oats. Early maturity of grain often means a saving of 25 to 40% of the crop, which is lost by blight, rust, extreme heat, or the severe storms usually prevalent thruout the Northwest during July and August. **Bumper Crop Oats** produces its largest crops on heavy soil, but stands up remarkably well on rich, well manured ground, because of its stiff straw, which seldom crinkles down under the heavy burden of grain.

Bumper Crop Oats actually produces bumper crops of handsome heavy grain (40 to 45 pounds to the bushel). The berry is so thick and meaty that it almost breaks open, and is covered by a very thin hull. It outyields all common varieties, Bonanza, Lincoln, Twentieth Century, Golden Fleece, etc. Mr. C. Dettmer, of Napoleon, Ohio, the introducer of Bumper Crop Oats, reported a crop of 752 bushels from an 8 acre field, or 94 bushels per acre. One small plot, for seed stock, produced 125 bushels per acre. Mr. Walker, one of our growers, harvested 94 bushels per acre, while under exactly the same conditions, a common variety produced only 54 bushels per acre. This extra yield of 40 to 70 bushels per acre, at \$1.00 per bushel, means a clear gain of \$40.00 to \$70.00 per acre. At this rate, can any modern farmer afford not to sow Bumper Crop Oats? Such yields as this have been repeated all over the country, under all sorts of conditions. Bumper Crop Oats is so hardy and vigorous that blight and rust do not seem to affect it at all.

Bumper Crop Oats was originated in Ohio, and thru years of careful breeding here, has become so thoroughly acclimated and hardy that it is now the leading oats for the Northwest. **PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.**

KIRSCH'S ORIGINAL OATS.

The stiffest in straw, and the most productive of all American and European varieties.

We obtained the seed stock of this splendid new variety directly from the originator, Mr. A. Kirsche, a great oat specialist, several years ago. We have harvested a number of excellent crops from it, and from our own experience with it, we find that it ranks with the very best American and European varieties, and that it is one of the most profitable varieties in cultivation. According to official statistics of the different grain breeders' associations, Kirsche's Original Oats ranks the highest in every respect, of all the different varieties of foreign oats tested.

Its important features are: Vigorous and quick growth during the first stages of development. —It is shorter in straw than most heavy yielding varieties. —Stiffness of straw and great resistance against lodging on rich and well manured soil, and under unfavorable circumstances. —Strong and healthy development of straw and of its well branched heads. The strong and vigorous root system enables it to withstand drought as well as extreme moisture without much suffering. —It can always be depended upon to produce the largest crops. The grain is plump and heavy, seldom weighing less than forty pounds to the measured bushel.

In breeding this oats, it was the originator's aim to produce a short and stout strawed variety, yielding as much grain as possible. This has actually been accomplished, for Kirsche's Original Oats is at least 4 to 6 inches shorter in straw than all other large berried, extremely heavy varieties, and it ripens from 3 to 5 days earlier than any of these. In our experience, no sign of rust, smut, or blight were noticeable on the straw. The large plump grain is yellowish white in color, thin hulled and very meaty. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.**

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE NO. 1 OATS.

The Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 originated at the Wisconsin Experiment Station from a variety called Wisconsin Wonder or Improved Bonanza. About 100 other new varieties of oats were started at the same time. After fourteen years of careful breeding work, five pedigree varieties, which went by numbers, were given members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association in 1912 for trial. Pedigree No. 1 proved the best of all the pedigree varieties and gave splendid results in every section. This is a pure white oat, good sized, a little longer in grain than Swedish Select, with a somewhat shorter and stiffer straw and a little earlier in ripening. Prof. Moore makes quite a point of the stiffness of the straw. He says: "It is the best oat for medium rich soils thus far bred at the station farm. It will stand up on rich river bottom land and similar locations where Swedish Select usually lodges." This variety is considered the most valuable thing in the oat line ever introduced. The oats are heavy, good sized, with thin hull, outyield everything else, will grow on rich soils and stand up where other varieties go down. The wide range of adaptability of this magnificent oat has placed it in the fore ranks of agriculture all over the United States in an inconceivably short time. It thrives and flourishes, producing phenomenal crops in every section of the country. It is one of the most reliable croppers. **PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.**

WISCONSIN NO. 4 or SWEDISH SELECT OATS.

A splendid variety which was introduced into this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Wisconsin Experiment Station secured this oats from Washington, together with several other varieties, for trial. They were grown on the University plats for years, and during all that time, they were carefully tested and compared. Prof. Moore said of Swedish Select Oats: "We have found it the most satisfactory of all varieties tested. On the Experimental plats, the oats yielded exceptionally well, having a stiff straw, light hull, and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. This variety seems especially adapted to high, well drained land, and the best results are secured from clay-loam soils. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats, which enables the plant to resist drought better than any other sort tested."

We have grown Swedish Select Oats ever since it was originated and altho we have had some very unfavorable years for the production of oats, we can say that this variety has always yielded from 15 to 20 bushels more than the older and more common sorts, such as Lincoln, Bonanza, Big Four, etc. Its heads are large and branching, and are loaded with handsome, big, plump and thin hulled grain. **PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices.**

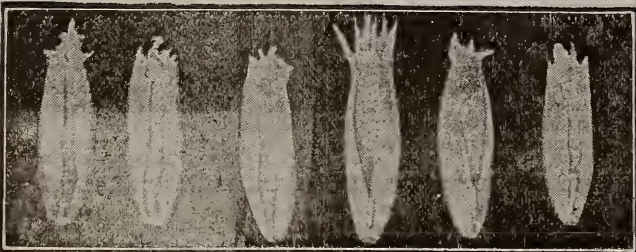
REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT OATS.

This is a cross breed of the old type Swedish Select Oats, and was first exhibited at the Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois State Fairs, and at the National Corn Show a few years ago. The introducers claim that it will yield 25% more than its parent, the Swedish Select or Wisconsin No. 4. It possesses all the good qualities of this variety in a still higher degree, stooling heavier, growing more vigorously, and yielding one-fourth more. The grain is short and plump, and very heavy.

The Regenerated Swedish Select Oats which we offer was raised from seed stock procured of the originators. Our seed is very choice, bright, clean, healthy and heavy, weighing 40 to 42 pounds to the measured bushel; it yielded 80 bushels per acre. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.**



White Swedish Oats



Photograph showing Kernels of Kirsche's Original Oats.

PRICES: Because of the unstable condition of the market we were unable to quote prices two months before this catalog was published, so please refer to our enclosed **BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST**, for our latest current prices on seed oats.

BARLEY.

Barley is a very profitable crop to grow in our northwestern states. Considering the high prices farmers received for this crop the past few years, barley yields a bigger net profit to the grower than wheat or oats. Our Minnesota grown seed barley will give highly satisfactory results, we have a splendid stock to offer this year. Sow about two bushels per acre, using a grain drill. Barley makes an excellent crop to follow corn that has been grown on clover sod.

ODERBRUCKER OR WISCONSIN NO. 55.

This great barley originated in Germany and was introduced by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and in that state is considered the best, and largest yielding variety. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Mandscheuri in season, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and is heavier. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any variety on test." It has a protein content of 15 per cent, or nearly double the amount of protein found in other varieties. This makes it an exceptionally valuable feeding barley, a very important point when it is considered that leading farmers and stockmen are appreciating more and more the value of barley as a feed for all kinds of stock, horses as well as cattle. It is also one of the most superior malting barleys. **PRICE:** Please see our Blue Figure Price List.

MANDSCHEURI.

A well known variety, which is, beyond doubt, one of the most valuable barleys ever introduced into this country, greatly outyielding the once justly renowned Mansbury Barley. It is an early six-rowed variety, maturing in 80 to 90 days from time of sowing, and is adapted to all kinds of soil and climate; is very strong strawed, stools well, and bears large and well filled heads of plump grain, which possesses malting qualities of the highest order. Another important factor is its nice and bright color, which will not turn dull and yellow when exposed to rainy weather, as most of the other varieties do, and on this account it will always be in good demand by the brewers and will command the highest market price. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS.

This is a new six-rowed barley, and as the name indicates, is almost entirely without beards, which is the most valuable improvement ever made on barley. It is a vigorous grower, producing strong, short straw and heavy, well filled heads. Its earliness is one of the most important features, as it can be cut and put out of the way before the wheat and oat crop is harvested. On good land it has produced 80 to 90 bushels per acre in favorable seasons. In regard to soil, it is not particular, as a good crop of Beardless Barley can be raised on land too poor to produce a crop of wheat or oats. It is a first-class malting barley and equally good for feeding stock, therefore always bringing the highest market price. It should not be mistaken for the Hullless Barley, which is described below and which is grown for feeding purposes only. Ever since this grand new barley was introduced, there has been such a demand for it that we are always short in supplying our trade, and we anticipate another great rush for it this year. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

UNIVERSITY NO. 105.

For several years the Minnesota Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of barley with the object in view of producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in productiveness. This undertaking has been crowned with success in the new 6-rowed variety offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests, covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, producing on the average 59 bushels per acre during the past three years. It supersedes the Mandscheuri Barley not only in productiveness, but also in quality, retaining its nice bright color even better than the latter. This barley is early, uniform in maturing and produces long ears, well filled with heavy, plump grain. As a malting barley it is simply unexcelled. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

WHITE HULLESS.

Also known as "Ideal" and "Giant White Hulless." It grows very large, has heavy, well filled heads without beards, and in the field resembles the "Beardless Barley" described above; the kernels, however, shell out without the hulls, like wheat, and are the prettiest, plump and oval-shaped white grain in cultivation. It is not a malting barley, but can be used for feeding only, having no equal as a fattening feed for hogs, and making sweeter meat and nicer lard than corn. It is a vigorous grower, and can be sown after all other grain is sown, and will then mature before wheat or oats. It can also be grown for hay, and if sown early enough can be cut twice, making two good crops of hay in one year. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

BLACK HULLESS.

How to produce the largest amount of grain, best adapted for feeding milch cows and for fattening stock, is the most important question with every farmer and dairyman. The Black Barley is best adapted for this purpose, for it is an extra heavy yielder, producing from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and is of the greatest feeding value at the same time. No other grain fed as ground feed is as nourishing and milk-producing as Black Barley, and for fattening hogs it is also invaluable. It should be grown on ordinary ground, but will also make large crops on thin and poor soil, where other varieties of grain fail entirely. It is not affected by prolonged droughts, and is therefore the best grain for drought-stricken sections. The grain is hullless, very plump and heavy. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

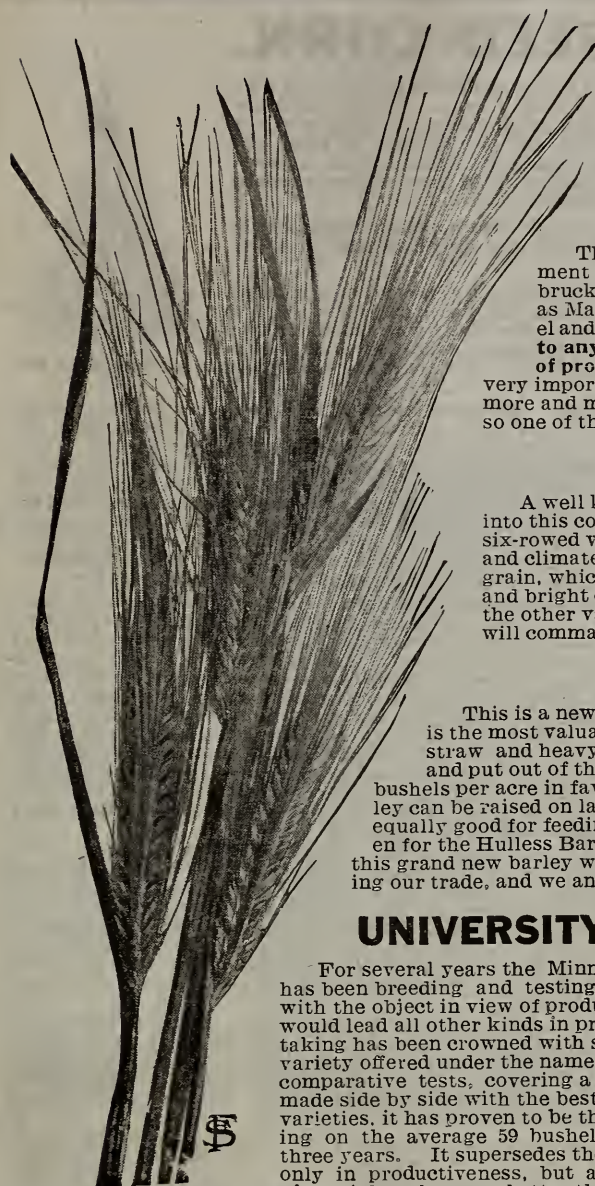
WE OFFER — FREE ONE FARMER'S RECORD BOOK OR ONE FARMER'S READY REFERENCE BOOK.

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THE FARMER'S RECORD BOOK contains: A simple explanation of the Income and War Tax Laws as they affect the farmer; an inventory of everything on the farm; pages for keeping an accurate account of receipts and expenditures for each of the twelve months; pages for hired help expense; insurance record for year; household expense pages for year; poultry record for year; egg record for year; milk, butter and cream record for year; and recapitulation for completion of the years record.

THE FARMER'S READY REFERENCE BOOK contains 128 pages and every page of vital interest to the farmer, gardener, ranchman, dairyman, etc. Chapters on all departments of farm life, and each chapter written by an expert in his particular line. Government and state experts wrote this book. Easily worth \$1.00 to anyone and will save many dollars in the course of a season. You cannot afford to be without it.

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University No. 105
Barley.



Beardless Barley.

PRICES:—On account of constant changes in the market, prices quoted in this catalog are subject to change without notice. We refer to our Blue Figure Price List for latest prices.

MINNESOTA GROWN SEED CORN.

Again we have experienced an excellent corn growing season. 1919 conditions have been very favorable from a standpoint of rain fall, temperature and the length of growing season. During the latter part of August, when the corn was filling, there was a slight shortage of rain, but the corn was not damaged materially. All the seed that we have seen thus far this season has ears just as large and filled out at the tip as they would be in a season of plenty of moisture during the filling period. Accordingly we take pleasure in advising our patrons that we will be in a position to fill their seed corn orders with the highest class quality seed that we have had in stock for years past.

This past season has proven to us, more than ever before, that central and southern Minnesota is certainly a coming corn growing section. We had a fairly early spring and up to the time that this portion of the catalog goes to press, we have not had a killing frost.

The great increase in business that we have experienced during late years, has forced us to enlarge our seed house and this year an addition 60 X 60, four stories high and full basement for storage of onion sets has been added. The top floor of this building is used for drying the corn by means of our kiln while the lower floors are for seed storage. We expect through our increased facilities to be able to

handle the valued orders which our customers favor us with, quicker than ever before and further that they will be better satisfied with the seed stock which they will receive from us.

In order to raise a profitable crop of corn it is necessary to plant the proper kind of seed. We do not mean by this, however, that we recommend any particular kind or variety, but corn that has been carefully bred up to a fixed type and standard, so that it has character, and the power of reproducing itself, for it is the inherent quality produced by years of scientific breeding, that places real value on seed corn. Up to

date live stock breeders will fully realize this, for the principles of improving and breeding up are the same with live stock as with corn. It is easy to select a few prize ears from most any field for the fairs and corn shows, but this does not indicate that such corn will reproduce itself or that it will produce ears of corn of the same type, for being cross-bred with all kinds of types in the same field, it will naturally produce the greatest conglomeration of types.

Scientific breeding of Seed Corn requires years of the most exact and painstaking work to accomplish results, and on this point we have spared neither time nor money. We are the largest growers of Seed Corn in the Northwest; send your orders direct to us—to headquarters, and you can depend upon receiving strictly Northern Grown Corn of highest purity and germination. Our thirty-one years' experience as corn growers and seedsmen enables us to know definitely what our farmers in the Northwest need and want in seed corn. We are in excellent position to supply strictly MINNESOTA grown seed corn, well selected and graded, and of good strong germination. We do not offer such seed corn in competition with corn cured simply for good vitality, for it requires more than high germination to make good seed corn.

Besides the seed it is necessary to have the soil in shape. Corn land is plowed in order to loosen it and enable water to enter in greater quantity, be absorbed to greater depth, and remain longer in the soil. In some localities it is best to plow in the fall in order to enable the soil to store a sufficient amount of water to produce a corn crop. If plowing is done in the spring shortly before planting time, it is necessary that the soil be in proper condition to pulverize readily, while spring plowed land should be harrowed the same day it is plowed.

The secret of a prize-winning corn crop consists in having the proper stand of stalks, each one of which yields well. This can be best accomplished by the heavy planting of good seed and thinning out the poorest plants. The primary reason for cultivating corn is

to maintain the proper proportion of air and moisture in the soil, not to kill the weeds, altho the latter is very important, but should be accomplished before planting and between the time of planting and when the corn comes up.

When the plants become a foot high the roots have reached across the spaces between rows and cultivation should not be deeper than two or three inches, depending upon the depth that the roots have gone. A shallow cultivation is profitable after heavy rains. In a dry year corn roots will penetrate to a great depth in search of moisture, while in a wet year they will stay near the surface in search of oxygen.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's

Golden Jewel Corn.

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

GOLDEN JEWEL is our own origination, and has now had eleven years of most careful breeding. It was produced by cross breeding Murdock Golden Dent with Early Mastadon, two varieties very similar in handsome form and type, the Mastadon being a deeper type, however, and later in maturing than Murdock. The combination of these two distinguished and similar types produced **GOLDEN JEWEL**, a handsome, compact, and well moulded corn, well rounded out over the tip of the ear, with deep square kernels set closely upon the cob. **GOLDEN JEWEL** is 16 to 20 rowed, while the ears average from 8 to 9 inches in length. The stalks are strong and stout, and of medium height only, averaging 7 to 8 feet, with the heavy drooping ears set about 3½ ft. from the ground.

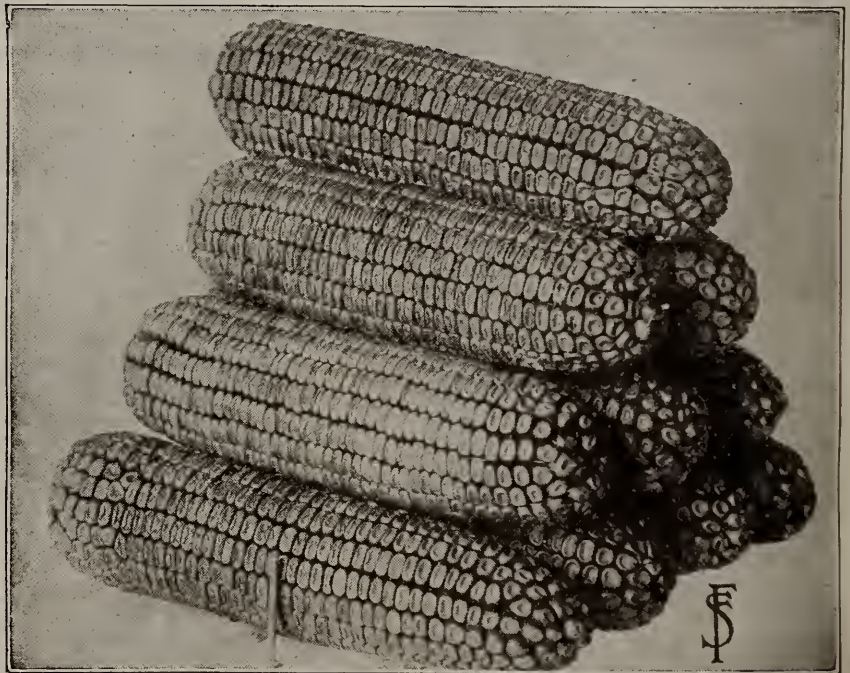
Thru the most painstaking methods, barrenness is entirely eliminated from this corn, so if every kernel produces a stalk, every stalk will also produce a good sized ear. By careful selection for earliness, without sacrificing the good sized ears and extreme productiveness, and by years of careful breeding, we have produced the best and most profitable corn for the Northwest. Golden Jewel matures a trifle later than Minnesota Number Thirteen and ripens with Wisconsin Number Seven. It is not a new and untried variety as it has now been successfully grown for eleven years. During this time, it has carried off most of the prizes at the corn shows and fairs, including the Minnesota State Fair.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

PRICES: For prices on all varieties of Dent, Flint, and Fodder Corn, see our Blue Figure Price List.

I bought 1 bushel from you last year of the Golden Jewel seed corn, my boy used some of said Corn for his acre plot in the boys corn contest and raised 93 bushels. He received second prize at the Goodhue County Fair. He is going in next year's corn contest and expects to raise over one hundred bushels on his acre. Please send me the pure Golden Jewel Corn, so that he may win out—we have the soil. Please find Check enclosed to cover my order for seed corn.

BENNETT I. MELIN, Red Wing, Minn.



F. S. & N. Co's Golden Jewel.

For 3 or 4 years we have grown Golden Jewel Corn that we got from you, and like it very well. We would like to get new seed so it will be pure.

CYRILL PARADIS, Marshall, Minn.

Had some dandy corn of you which we ordered a year ago. It matured fine.

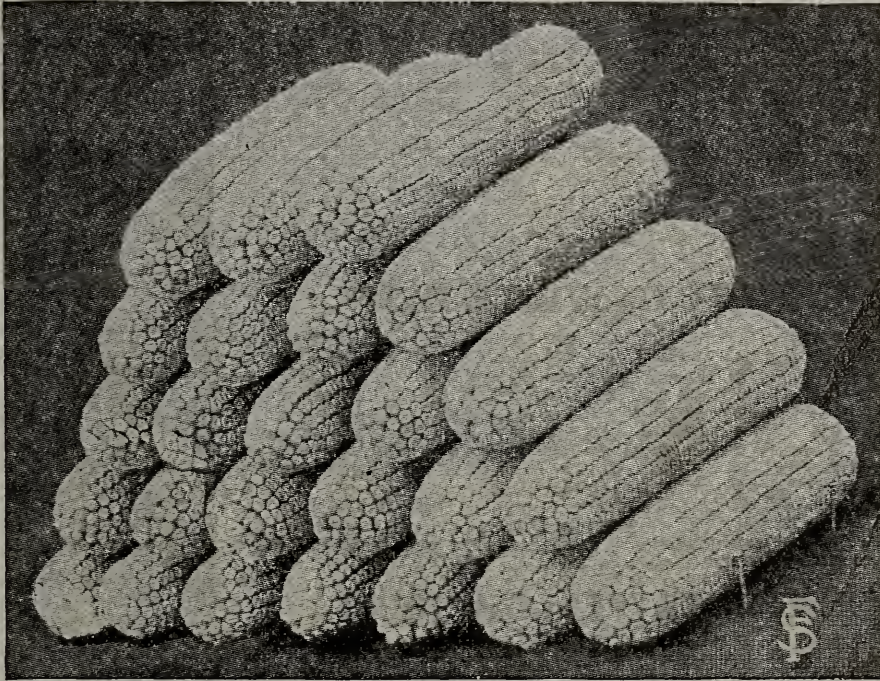
Mrs. JOHN KLOTZ, Elmwood, Wis.

FARMER SEED &
NURSERY CO'S*Silver Jewel* Corn.

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office.)

BEST WHITE DENT CORN FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Our Silver Jewel Corn is the largest eared, deep kernalled, early, pure white dent corn offered, maturing in 90 to 95 days. It might be called the white sister of our Golden Jewel, as it possesses the same perfection of type and the same characteristics as this. One of the best qualities of this corn is its vigor and resistance against cold ground and moisture from the day it is planted until it has matured a good and sound ear. For this reason it is so well adapted for land that is naturally cold and not well suited for corn otherwise. The ears are large, of handsome, uniform shape, tapering to a point at once, and are closely filled with deep, white, well-formed kernels, seldom leaving the tip exposed. The ears average about ten inches in length and are sixteen rowed, while the stalks are thick and short, growing about 7 to 8 feet in height. It is a very productive variety and the best white corn in the Northwest. It has to be grown to be appreciated. We furnish the very best type of high germinating seed corn of this splendid variety. Send your order direct to us, and you can rely upon receiving the genuine F. S. & N. Co's Silver Jewel Corn; our registered trade mark protects you. **PRICE:** We refer you to our Blue Figure Price List which is inclosed in this catalog.



F. S. & N. Co's Silver Jewel.

MINNESOTA NUMBER THIRTEEN.

This is a good all-around variety of yellow dent corn, maturing in 85 to 95 days and is favorably known thruout the Northwest as a 90 day corn. With favorable soil and weather conditions, however, it will mature from five to ten days earlier.

The Minnesota No. 13 was originated about 16 years ago by the Minnesota Experiment Station, under Prof. W. M. Hayes, now assistant secretary of agriculture. We have grown this corn ever since it was originated, and by most careful selection of seed stock and scientific breeding, we have improved this variety very much, so that it has a more fixed type than the original, and we are convinced that it will please the most critical corn growers. The Minnesota No. 13 that we offer, on account of being carefully bred up, is of a larger type and the kernels are larger and deeper and not as wedge shaped as the ordinary Minnesota No. 13 that has had no special breeding. We can say, however, that by breeding towards a larger type, we have not sacrificed earliness. The ears of our Minnesota No. 13 average from 8 to 9 inches in length and are closely packed with good sized kernels of a golden yellow color. The surface of a large percentage of the ears is inclined to be somewhat rough and sharp, an indication of good breeding to a deeper type. The stalks are of medium height and average from 6 to 7½ feet, while the ears set from 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. An average yield of the Minnesota No. 13 under favorable conditions, is about 75 bushels per acre, altho some of our growers have harvested as high as 85 to 90 bushels on clover sod. Its earliness, productiveness and its ready adaptability to a great variety of soils and adverse climatic conditions recommend it to all northern planters. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

MINNESOTA IDEAL.

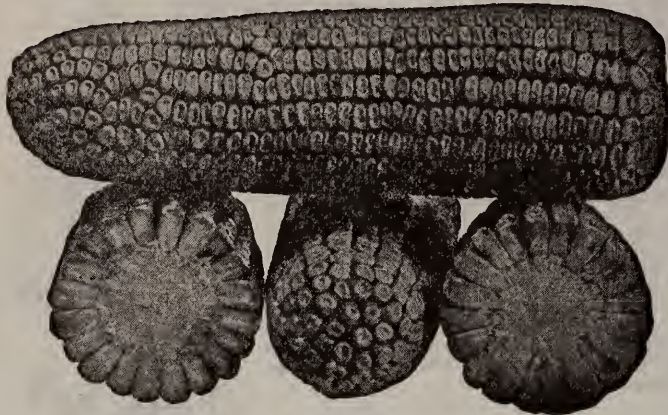
This is a variety having some very good features that many others do not possess, such as a strong and vigorous root system and stalks that grow thick and heavy close to the ground, so that it will stand up well in spite of wind and storms, which is of very great importance when it comes to corn harvesting. It is very leafy, producing at least one-third more fodder than most other kinds. The smooth large ears measure from 8 to 12 inches and even larger. The famous \$1000.00 ear presented to Jas. J. Hill was of this variety and measured fourteen inches in length. In spite of the large sized ears, it matures as early as the Minnesota No. 13, and on account of its vigorous and strong roots, it produces more corn on poor soil and under unfavorable conditions than any other kinds. It is 14 rowed and of a pale to deep yellow color. The length of the kernels compares well with the ordinary type of Minnesota No. 13. It will ripen wherever the Minnesota No. 13 matures and belongs to the ninety day class. We originated the Minnesota Ideal and introduced it 16 years ago. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.



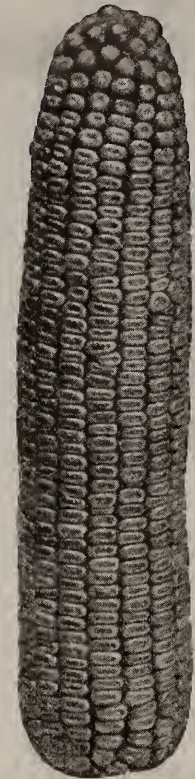
Minnesota Number Thirteen.

We got three bushels of your Silver King corn and it was the best we purchased. It grew in spite of cold and wet weather and I have never harvested as big a crop of real perfect corn before. It was the first Silver King corn I ever raised and thought that deep kernalled corn could not be grown here but am now sure it can.

E. G. CARLSON, Windom, Minn.



Early Murdock Golden Dent.

Minnesota
Yellow Dent.

MINNESOTA WHITE DENT.

An extra early white dent corn, maturing with the Pride of the North, but yielding almost again as much as this on the open prairie and giving better results than the yellow corn on these poorer type soils and fully as early. It produces very good sized ears, with fairly deep kernels growing very compactly around the cob. This is the best pure white dent corn adapted for a northern climate like that of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. We have grown it here in Minnesota now for many years, and it has always produced sure and good crops, yielding considerably more and being earlier than most so called 90 day varieties. It is a vigorous grower, and the stalks average about 7 to 8 feet in height, with ears of good size, usually 8 inches long; the kernels are long and deep, with a small space between them. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

MINNESOTA YELLOW DENT.

Altho the Minnesota Yellow Dent does not have as definite a type as our more highly developed varieties, it is a good yellow corn for general planting, yielding 70 to 80 bushels per acre. It has been grown for a succession of years under these climatic conditions which insures one of ripe corn when the Minnesota Yellow Dent is planted. It produces good average crops even under unfavorable circumstances. The stalks grow 8 to 9 feet high and are very leafy, producing great quantities of fodder. The ears are eight to ten inches long, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. It ripens in 90 to 95 days, and is one of the best all around kinds, always producing good results. A splendid corn for silo purposes. This corn has been grown for at least ten to twelve years in the southern half of Minnesota. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

Rustler
White Dent.

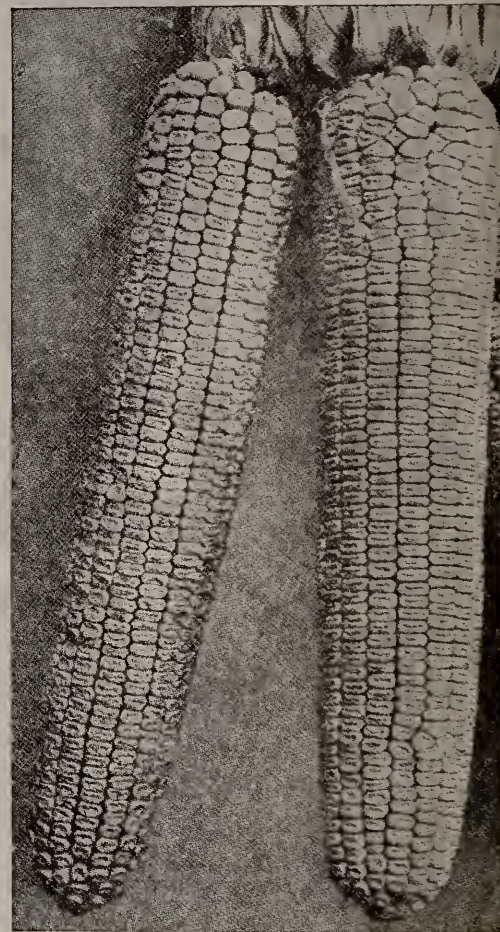
EARLY MURDOCK GOLDEN DENT.

Also called Golden Glow or Wisconsin Number 12.

The Murdock Golden Dent Corn has been awarded sweep-stakes prizes twice for the northern zone, comprising the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Michigan, at the National Corn Expositions. It is a heavy yielding golden dent corn, outyielding most other sorts, having produced over 100 bushels per acre with good culture. Altho it is such a heavy yielder, it matures early enough to make it well adapted for our northern states. The ears which are large, with 16 to 20 rows of deep kernels, run very uniform and are of a very distinct and handsome type. The Murdock is earlier by several weeks than the Iowa Silver Mine, Leaming and Reid's Yellow Dent, maturing only about a week later than the Minnesota No. 13. On account of being a larger type than the Minnesota No. 13, it requires stronger and richer soil than this to produce the best results. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

SILVER KING or WISCONSIN NO. 7.

One of the best varieties of white dent corn for the southern part of Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota, also for Iowa and Illinois. Prof. R. A. Moore, agriculturist of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, estimates that one-fifth of all the corn grown in Wisconsin last year was of the Silver King variety. This kind yielded on the Wisconsin Experiment Farm an average of 93 bushels per acre on a field of 22 acres. As its name indicates it is a pure white dent corn, producing large and solid ears which are from 16 to 20 rowed, well formed and completely filled out clear to the tips with kernels of good length. It is a strong grower and resists cold weather to a remarkable degree. Many stalks produce two good ears, which accounts for its large yield records. In the fall of 1910 the Iowa Experiment Station under direction of Prof. Hughes took up the work of selecting, developing and distributing a corn for northern Iowa. They worked with standard varieties such as Reid's Yellow Dent, Legal Tender, Silver Mine, and Boone Co. White, but found that all of these were too late in maturing and so the Silver King with its yields of from 75 to 100 bushels of well matured corn per acre took the lead over all other varieties for this section. It can be grown to advantage in Southern Minnesota on account of its early maturity and combined with heavy yields. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.



Silver King.

Our Seed is unexcelled.

The Minnesota Ideal seed corn purchased from you has been received in good condition and I tested it at once. Not a single kernel was missing, being 100 per cent strong. I was certainly well pleased with it.

WALTER POWERS.
New London, Minn.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT.

This early white dent corn originated in Dakota and is well acclimated to the Northwest. For early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. The average height of the stalk is eight feet; average distance base of ears from ground is three feet six inches. The ears are large, closely filled with large, deep kernels. Those wishing a first-class white dent corn will find in the Rustler a corn that is hard to beat. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

MINNESOTA KING.

We regard this as the most valuable early corn for the Northwest, and it is certainly the kind to plant in the northern part of Minnesota, Wisconsin and in North and South Dakota, instead of the smaller yielding flint varieties. The stalks grow only to a medium height and are well rooted and firm so that they withstand extreme drought and the strongest winds better than most any other variety. In appearance the Minnesota King Corn is remarkably distinct, it being a half dent and half flint corn. The kernels are very large, broad and of a rich golden color. The ears are of medium size, and always well filled to the tip. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

WISCONSIN NO. 8 YELLOW DENT.

This is an improved strain of the Minnesota No. 13, which you will find described on another page. The No. 13 has always been renowned for earliness and productiveness, but not so much for perfectness of type. The latter has now been more permanently established by Prof. Moore, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. By scientific breeding, the kernels of this variety have been materially lengthened and the ears considerably enlarged without sacrificing earliness. The ears average from 7 to 9 inches in length, with good sized kernels; are very uniform in type and color, with well filled tips. It grows a medium sized stalk with a good leaf development. It is a splendid corn for the Northwest. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

NORTHWESTERN DENT CORN.

Northwestern Dent Corn is a class by itself, both as to appearance and earliness. It is a cross between a red flint corn and yellow dent corn, and has red kernels with yellowish and white cap and shadings. To some, this red color is objectionable, but its extreme earliness and productiveness more than offset this. In 1915, the most unfavorable corn growing year we have ever experienced, Northwestern Dent yielded almost a full crop. No other variety is as extensively grown in North Dakota, and in the northern sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as Northwestern Dent. It is the only variety which may be depended upon to ripen in Canada. Under ordinary conditions, Northwestern Dent will mature in 85 to 90 days, and under more favorable weather and soil conditions, and cultivation, it has matured in 75 days. It yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. The ears are of good size, 7 to 10 inches long, bearing 10 to 14 rows of corn. The stalks average 7 to 8 feet in height, bearing the ears about 3½ feet from the ground, admitting the use of a corn harvester. As a silo corn this Northwestern Dent Corn is almost unsurpassed, for it is very leafy and produces the largest amount of good fodder. We filled a 14 by 30 feet silo with six acres of drill corn last fall. We strongly recommend Northwestern Dent Corn for northern sections and for late planting, where an extremely early, heavy yielding corn is desired. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List in this catalog.

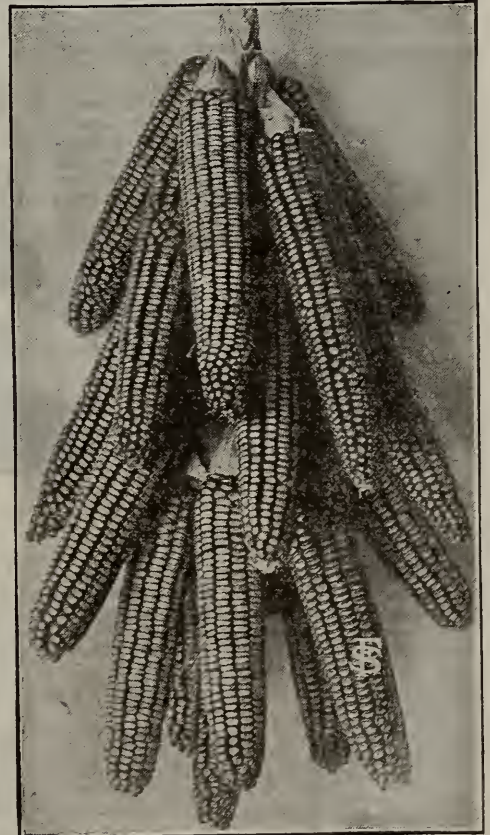
Showing Methods of Drying Ear Corn in our Corn Drying Rooms.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.

This standard variety has been grown in the Northwest for over 25 years and is unexcelled as an early maturing dent corn by any other kind, whether it is of the yellow or white variety. It will mature in 80 days and consequently is unbeatable as a yellow corn for northern corn growers. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with small cob and very long and deep kernels which are of a very uniform bright orange color. Seventy pounds of ears will make 60 pounds of shelled corn. The stalks grow to a height of about 7½ feet, and are short jointed and leafy; average distance base of ear from ground is 3 feet. Two well developed ears are frequently found on a single stalk. Pride of the North is a valuable and prolific variety for northern sections; it is grown quite extensively by stockmen, to feed from the bundle. For this purpose it is exceptionally good because of its stocky growth and habit of sending out a large number of leaves, also it has the ability of shelling out a heavy per cent of corn which is of a big advantage to the stockman in that he will not have to husk but still there is plenty of hard corn in the bundle. When the exceptionally short growing seasons are with us, it is too late to think of the 80 day corn for that season. Every farmer and stockman should plant at least part of his corn ground to Pride of the North. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT or MINN. NO. 23.

This variety has been grown in the Northwest for a number of years. It is a white capped yellow dent corn that has been developed at the University Farm in St. Anthony Park and is strongly recommended by them. An early dent corn, ripening in about 95 days, also a great yielder. The ears are of good size, closely crowded with 16 rows of kernels which are of white color at the tip ends, the sides being of yellowish color. It is a heavy yielder of both corn and fodder. The stalks grow about 7 to 8 feet high, are strong and very deep rooted. Of greatest value on account of its resistance to unfavorable conditions of weather and soil. Even in the most unfavorable seasons a good crop can be depended upon. It produces from one to three good ears on every stalk and is sure to mature early. The demand for this corn increases every year. The Farmers Institute Annual No. 23 writes as follows: "The Northeastern Experimental Farm, in co-operation with Prof. C. P. Bull has conducted experimental work with different varieties of corn with a view of determining their ability and yield. Minnesota No. 23 has given the most satisfactory results, and has been selected as a standard variety for northeastern Minnesota. During the season of 1910 Minnesota No. 23 yielded at the rate of 36 bushels shelled corn per acre under field conditions. Of this 80 per cent was quite well matured. It was planted May 25th and stricken with frost September 8th, giving it only 96 days growth. The stalks grow about six feet high and the ear is borne from 2 to 2½ feet above the ground. It may be easily harvested with a binder. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.



Northwestern Dent.



Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent.

FLINT CORN VARIETIES.

PRICES: Please refer to our enclosed Blue Figure Price List for prices on all Flint Corns.

Dent Corn has proven itself to be a poor maturer in off years and since this is true every farmer and dairyman should have a small acreage of flint corn. Flint Corn is fully matured when the heavier yielding Dent varieties are not even dented, and will then be of greatest feeding value. When fed early, its objectionable quality of being hard and flinty will not be noticed at all. Some varieties of flint corn yield just as much and even more than the extremely early dent varieties. By the first of August when the old corn crop is generally pretty well fed up, a field of flint corn will be of the greatest value for finishing off hogs. It is not even necessary to husk it for hogs, but let them do it themselves. The hogging off method has been found practical; whoever has tried it would certainly not get along without it any more. For northern sections, and for localities with short seasons, Flint corn is the earliest corn, and will be found more profitable than small grain. As a silage corn, it certainly has no equal.

FLINT CORN FOR HOGGING DOWN PURPOSES.

Hogging down corn has been found to be a successful and efficient method of gathering the corn crop. Many farmers in the Northwest have successfully carried out this practice for some years past. The saving of labor is too apparent to need any detailed discussion. Hogs can be turned into the corn field when it is beginning to mature thus relieving the alfalfa or sweet clover early in the fall so it can have an opportunity to get a growth to protect itself throughout the winter.

It is necessary to have some supplement feed for the hogs. Rape for instance, makes a very good crop to grow between the corn rows and balance the ration. Through our experimenting we have found that the early maturing varieties of corn, especially the Flint Corns for this section are most profitable. A field of the early maturing Flint Corn and a field of the later maturing Dent variety planted from our high testing, specially selected seed corn will make money for you. For hogging off purposes, try one of the following varieties—we will recommend especially our Minnesota White Flint, North Dakota White Flint, Squaw Flint or the Gehu.

IMPROVED KING PHILIP.

Extra Early Red Flint Corn. This is a very early eight-rowed flint corn, and is one of the most reliable and productive varieties for the Northwest. The ears grow very long, a large percentage of them over 13 inches, with eight straight rows of broad kernels, which are of shiny red color, shading to gold on the outside edge. Many stalks produce two and sometimes three good large ears. The corn is not nearly as hard as ordinary flint corn, on which account it is of the greatest value for feeding stock. The stalk grows about 7 feet in height, and is very leafy, therefore more valuable for fodder than any dent corn. This variety matures in 80 to 85 days. Very hardy and one of the most reliable early varieties.

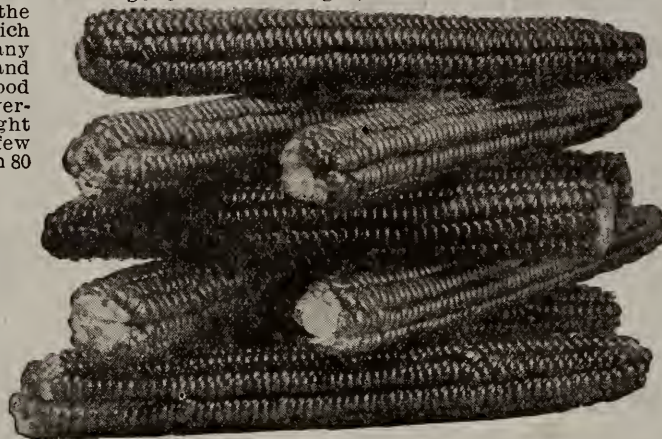
EARLY MERCER.

Extra Early Yellow Flint Corn. This corn is very prolific, and is claimed to have yielded over 100 bushels per acre. Has been grown in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota for 15 years with utmost success and complete satisfaction. The ears average ten inches in length, are twelve to fourteen rowed,

well filled out to the tips, and are of a rich dark yellow color. Many stalks produce two and sometimes three good ears. The stalks average five feet in height and produce very few suckers. Matures in 80 to 85 days.

The Seed Corn which I purchased from you last spring gave very good satisfaction and I have a fine field of corn which will be ready to crib in a couple weeks.

W. B. COONEY,
Balaton, Minn.



King Phillip.



Sanford's White Flint.

The Flint Corn I got of you is excellent. big yielder and has large and big ears, fine fodder for cows. I planted 5 lots and drilled it in and am sure I will have feed for two cows all winter. wish I had planted more as it is a quick ripener. The Millet is a great hay producer, grows higher than my horse's back, yields large seed heads and made several tons to the acre.

C. FISHER, Dumont, Iowa.

SANFORD'S WHITE FLINT.

The handsomest flint corn and especially recommended for Minnesota and South Dakota. The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. If an ear be broken, you wonder that it is possible for so small a cob to hold and nourish so much grain. The ears are 12 to 15 inches long, smooth and symmetrical. Sanford's White Flint makes a very sturdy and vigorous growth with a great abundance of broad succulent leaves, and is of great value for fodder and silage as well as grain. Matures in 85 to 90 days.

COMPTON'S EARLY.

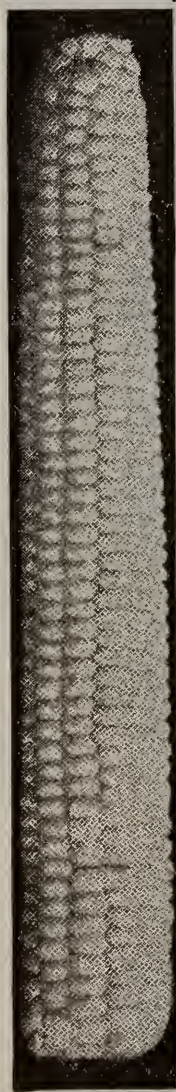
One of the best yellow varieties for northern latitudes, because of the great length of ears. They measure 12 to 16 inches in length, with 8 broad rows of kernels, making a most attractive appearance. The stalks grow to medium size, and many of them bear two to three ears. To this variety we give the credit of being an exceptionally heavy yielder of forage, the stalks grow to a good height which enables them to produce an abundance of leaves. These are long, broad and very tender which adds greatly to the production of bulk and the palatability of the crop.

MINNESOTA WHITE FLINT.

This is an exceptionally early strain of white flint producing matured corn in 70 to 80 days after planting. It makes a quick, vigorous growth, producing an abundance of large succulent leaves which makes it exceptionally valuable as a variety for use in filling the Silo in combination with a dent corn. It is the bulk and succulence along with the earliness in maturing that makes it so popular in Minnesota and the Dakotas. From the fodder standpoint it is considered one of the best flint corns because it produces such an abundance of large succulent leaves. With this variety as with all others great care should be exercised in purchasing seed corn of high vitality and with years of careful breeding behind it; which is a special advantage in the production of exceptionally heavy yields. We are in a position to supply you with just such seed; let us have your order.

MINNESOTA KING.

We regard this as the most valuable early corn for the Northwest, and it is certainly the kind to plant in the northern part of Minnesota, Wisconsin and in North and South Dakota, instead of the smaller yielding flint varieties. The stalks grow only to a medium height and are well rooted and firm so that they withstand extreme drought and the strongest winds better than most any other variety. In appearance the Minnesota King Corn is remarkably distinct, it being a half dent and half flint corn. The kernels are very large, broad and of a rich golden color. The ears are of medium size, and always well filled to the tip. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.



Minnesota
White
Flint

FLINT CORN—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT.

This is a pearly white flint corn, the result of many years careful selection from the original squaw corn, the ears have from 8 to 10 rows, length of ear from 6 to 10 inches, sometimes longer; slender white cob, kernels broad. A large number of ears are borne to the hill which is a mass of leaves and fine stalks. Ears from 2 to 4 ft. from the ground, depending on the season, the stalks grow from 3½ to 5 ft. in height. This corn stands more hardship such as scold, frost, heat and poor cultivation than any other variety.

LONGFELLOW.

This is a yellow variety of flint corn of very handsome, rich and glossy appearance. The ears are 12 to 16 inches long, and are filled with large, broad kernels. It is not at all unusual to find three full sized ears growing on one stalk and fields that yield as high as 75 bu. per acre under good conditions. The ears are borne well up from the ground. It is well known as a heavy producer of fodder as well as of ears. The average height of the stalk is 7½ feet, while the ears are set about 3 feet from the ground. Matures in an average corn year in from 70 to 75 days. This variety will mature a good crop anywhere where 2½ months of growing weather are assured.

CANADA SMUT NOSE.

Altho this corn matures in 80 days it is certainly the most profitable flint variety, for its yields generally average about 75 bushels per acre of well matured corn. The stalks, which average 7 feet in height, often bear two to three ears, 10 to 15 inches long, very compact, and rich golden yellow, blazed with red towards the tip end. The ears set about three feet from the ground. As the Smut Nose is not as hard and flinty as most flint varieties it is planted in many sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin in preference to dent corn.

SQUAW FLINT.

This is an exceptionally early variety of Flint and of very dwarf habit. We can still supply you with this early corn and can recommend it for the northern section where short seasons are in evidence. For this section and further north we cannot recommend this variety in preference to some of our heavier yielding kinds such as the Minn. White Flint, Longfellow and Dakota White Flint.

GEHU FLINT.

Gehu is a hybrid from the Dakota and Mercer Flint varieties. The color of the ears being a rich, light golden yellow, cross between the white and yellow Flints. The height of the stalk varies according to the type of soil from 4 to 7 ft. and the ears are produced well up from the ground. This is a variety which will mature a crop of corn anywhere if given about 2 months of growing weather. The yields vary from 35 to 75 bu. per acre in the different localities. Only 60 to 70 days to mature a crop.

Last spring you sent with our seed order a surprise package of Corn. We want to thank you again and will also send to you by parcel post some seed ears. We did not plant on ideal corn ground and our efforts were given to our main crops so the corn was somewhat neglected; however, judge the results. Such remarks as these were not uncommon "Finest corn I've seen" "Best in the Valley—Gallatin" "Finest I've seen in Mont".

H. C. BLACK,

Bozeman Montana.

Canada Smut Nose

Longfellow

FODDER OR ENSILAGE CORN.

PRICES: On account of the unsettled conditions and the earliness at which this page goes to press, we wish to refer you to our Blue Figure Price List for prices on Corn, which will be issued from time to time.

With the dairy farmers and stockmen of today, the silo is an indispensable part of every successful farm. In the past, many of our best farmers would not take to the idea of feeding silage because it was something new and years of trial by their neighbors were necessary in order to convince them. Our farms have gone thru the same stage and now would not be without the use of the silo. We have spent a large amount of money and time selecting and perfecting varieties which would be best suited to silo filling. Bulk, early maturity and succulence are the three prime requisites for the best silage Corn.

The varieties offered by us have been carefully selected for the above qualities and we wish to assure you that you will make no mistake by giving our high testing seed corn a trial.

Fodder Corn is just as necessary on stock farms for many reasons, as the silage Corn. Early maturing varieties are planted by farmers, same to be fed as bundle Corn during the fall and winter. By doing so, they handle considerable less bulk, such as coarse stalks and a large amount of moisture, and provide a very nourishing and milk producing feed in a more condensed form and above all, nothing goes to waste. That it is an advantage to plant earlier maturing varieties of Fodder Corn is now generally acknowledged.

SWEET FODDER CORN.

EVERGREEN—We consider this one of the most valuable fodder plants in existence, and every stock farmer should devote some land to it. The stalks are sweet, juicy, rich, tender and very nutritious. The leaves, which are very numerous, are large, broad, succulent and greatly relished by all kinds of stock, being far superior in every respect to all other kinds of corn. On strong soil it will grow 9 to 10 feet high and produce an almost incredible amount of fodder, which, when well cured, is equal to the best hay. Sweet Fodder Corn increases production of milk and cream wonderfully.

FLINT FODDER CORN.

SMUT NOSE FLINT FODDER CORN—This offers many advantages over the later maturing dent corn and should not only be planted by farmers in the extreme Northwest but by every dairy farmer and live stock raiser, no matter where located, because with a small acreage planted to this, one can readily obviate scarcity of feed in case of pastures giving out and the hay crop being cut short on account of extreme drought.

WHITE FLINT FODDER CORN—This is one of the tallest and most productive Flint varieties producing an enormous lot of valuable fodder as well as of corn which is one of the greatest assets of fodder corn. The stalks are tall but short jointed and very leafy. This variety is too late in sections far north; we advise that our earlier varieties of flint corn be sown north.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE FOR EARLY FLINT VARIETIES.



SWEET FODDER CORN

FODDER OR ENSILAGE CORN.

PRICES: On account of the unsettled conditions and the earliness at which this page goes to press, we wish to refer you to our Blue Figure Price List for prices on Corn.

NORTHERN GROWN EARLY FODDER CORN VARIETIES.

F. S. & N. Co's Ideal Silo Corn.

The best fodder corn for the northern states. For feeding green, for silo purposes and also for curing in shocks, to be stacked up for feeding in the bundle, it is unexcelled. It is a great yielder of fodder and also matures large sized ears in 90 to 95 days, ripening at the same time as the well known Minnesota No. 13 Field Corn. The stalks do not grow as thick and coarse as the southern varieties of fodder corn, and can easily be harvested with the corn binder. The stalks are strong and stiff, withstanding the wind well; they grow about 8 to 9 feet high, with an abundance of leaves for fodder. This corn will fill a silo 12x35 from 8 acres of ground while it takes from 12 to 15 acres of common corn. The roots go deep into the soil, withstanding drought well. The Ideal Silo Corn is especially well adapted to poorer soils, on which most other varieties would make but a small crop; you can depend on the Ideal Silo Corn to bring big returns on such soils. It will also grow well on cold low ground. It is of quick growth and will mature perfectly in this latitude. For this section and Iowa, as well as for northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas, no better corn for fodder purposes can be found. The Experimental Stations now advise our farmers of the Northwest to plant early maturing varieties of fodder corn because it produces more tons of splendid feed per acre than any other grain or forage plant.

Early Minnesota Yellow Dent Fodder Corn.

A standard early variety that has given our customers very good satisfaction for many years. It is a heavy yielder of fodder and may be used for feeding green from the field, as well as for silo filling and for curing in shocks, to be fed later in the bundle. Will mature perfectly in this latitude and also north of here. The stalks grow about 8½ ft. high and are very leafy, the ears are of good size and will mature in about 90 days.

Yellow Jumbo Fodder Corn.

One of the best varieties of medium early Fodder Corn for the silo as well as for feeding green. It is wonderfully productive, without growing over-large like some of the Southern varieties of Fodder Corn, and also grows and matures fair sized ears, several of them often growing on a single stalk. The average height of this corn is 8 ft. but the stalks do not grow thick and coarse, and can be harvested quite easily with the corn binder.

Extra Early White Dent Fodder Corn.

Tho not absolutely typical as a field corn, this is a good commercial grade of dent corn maturing perfectly as far north as the center of this state. We recommend this variety in particular for cold and moist soil. It produces a heavy yield of excellent fodder and adapts itself more readily to different soils and conditions than any other corn.

TALL GROWING SOUTHERN DENT CORN.

Red Cob Fodder or Ensilage Corn.

A well known variety of Fodder Corn good either to feed green right from the field, to put up for the silo or to cure and stack away. It is a pure white corn, cropping as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre, which is sweet, tender and juicy, and furnishes great quantities of nourishment. The stalks have short joints, therefore producing an abundance of leaves, and grow to a good height. This Fodder Corn is adapted to every section of the country, altho it will not ripen in our Northern States.

Giant Fodder Corn.

This grows very tall and leafy, and yields an immense quantity of fodder of excellent quality. Other varieties of Fodder Corn grow just as tall and often throw out leaves that are just as large but the great productiveness of the Giant Fodder Corn arises from the closeness of the joints, and as leaves are thrown out at every joint, the result is an increased yield of fodder over every other variety.

SUNFLOWERS FOR SILAGE AND FODDER.

The same acreage of sunflower as corn will keep twice as many cattle or sheep according to the experiments completed by Professor G. H. Hutton, of the agricultural and Animal Industry Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The great advantage in this crop is its yield. Corn produced under identical conditions will yield only ½ the crop produced by sunflower. In the above mentioned experiment the sunflower yielded 34.6 tons per acre or 6 tons of dry matter, the corn yielded 14 tons per acre or two and four-fifth tons of dry matter per acre. The feeding value of sunflower silage is equal to that of corn for dairy cattle while it is far superior to corn or oats in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep. We are offering for silage purposes our specially southern grown high test seed. The crop produced from such seed is sure to yield an abundance of forage. Some years ago little was known in regard to this plant except that it could be used for bird seed and covering purposes. It is no surprise that during this age when so many great changes are being made both in machinery and crops that this wonderfully tall growing southern plant should be found to be more useful than any other known crop for silage purposes.

Altho we are one of the first to recommend the use of this crop for silage and forage purposes we wish to take a step further and will say that undoubtedly the sunflower crop will effect a revolution in the live stock industry in the Northwest.

The Silo Corn I purchased of you was so good that a neighbor wants to get some from you next year for his silo.

LOUIS WOLFRAM.
Grey Eagle, Minn.



Few acres required to feed this Registered Holstein Herd with Ideal Silo Corn yielding ten to twelve tons of the very best Silage per acre.

MINNESOTA GROWN SEED POTATOES.

A very severe potato shortage, equal to that of the spring of 1917, will be here again next spring if present indications count for anything. Our stocks are good, however, in fact, we have not carried such a heavy supply of good seed potatoes for several years and we will see that the orders which are sent to us are filled carefully and as soon in the spring as it is possible for us to ship.

The past growing season has been very unfavorable and wherever large pieces of ground have been planted to potatoes, only comparatively small yields have been received. On the other hand, only a small quantity was planted last spring in comparison to other years on account of the heavy carry over and the low prices of seed potatoes at planting time.

It is a great satisfaction to us to know that we can offer to our customers the hardy northern grown seed stock for planting this coming season. There is certainly no other crop where change of seed stock is so essential as in seed potatoes. For this reason, we select the best type of seed, cull them out thoroughly, treat for scab and plant with the object of growing exceptional seed for our customers.

Another important feature which we consider of the utmost value to our customers is, that should we discover the least sign of scab, the ground in question will under no circumstances be used for potatoes again until every vestige of disease has disappeared, because experience has proven that potato scab will live over in the soil as well as on the seed stock.

Our hardy, northern seed insures a vigorous growth, early maturity, the largest crops of the finest quality, and the best flavored potatoes that can be grown. Every year, there are many new varieties introduced and sold at high prices, yet there are not to exceed ten or twelve well-known sorts that are on the market today. Among these are the Improved Extra Early Ohio, Early Six Weeks, Rural New York-

er, and Carman No. 3. In purchasing stock from us the grower is taking no chances. We use every precaution before sending out seed to our customers. We ship out our potatoes in the spring as soon as the danger of freezing is over, so that they will arrive in due time for planting. All our orders for potatoes are acknowledged as soon as received and forwarded as soon as possible. Our customers can select one barrel of potatoes and we will pack in this one barrel 1, 2, or 3 varieties, just as their choice demands, at the single barrel price. Our barrels are of standard size and hold three bushels net weight. We agree to fill all orders for seed potatoes at catalog prices as long as our supply lasts, subject, however, to being sold out.

Should your order reach us later in the season, so that we would be obliged to procure stock from other seed potato growers at higher prices, then we reserve the right to send you your money's worth of seed potatoes, or we will write you before we fill your order. We have a limited stock of exceptionally fine quality, and we ask that our customers order as soon as possible, so that we may fill their orders to their entire satisfaction.

PRICES:—As our catalogs are printed in the months of November and December, it is impossible for us to tell at that time, future prices on seed potatoes. For this reason, we refer you to the Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog. We can supply only the potatoes offered on this list. Prices quoted are subject to market changes. Our customers who do not order immediately upon receipt of this catalog should write for our latest Blue Figure Price List.

IT IS ADVISABLE TO SHIP 1 BUSHEL AND 1½ BUSHEL LOTS OF POTATOES IN BASKETS TO INSURE SAFE ARRIVAL. THIS WE DO NOT DEMAND, BUT ADVISE THAT THIS BE DONE, SO THAT THE STOCKS WILL BE AS GOOD WHEN YOU RECEIVE THEM AS WHEN THEY LEAVE OUR WAREHOUSE. WE HAVE 1 BUSHEL BASKETS, 1½ BUSHEL BOXES AND 3 BUSHEL BARRELS.

EXTRA EARLY OHIO.

The Good Old Reliable.

This variety is without a doubt the most popular early potato in the country. Our customers order more of this kind than any other of the early types. Every one knows what it is, and knows that it can be relied upon for an early market type in almost every locality. A large percentage of the stock sold as Ohios throughout the country are more or less mixed with other kinds. We have often found it sold as the Extra Early Six Weeks.

The Early Ohio is by far the best all around potato for all sections. In the South, if the Early Ohio is the first seed planted, it will be the first crop to be harvested, while in the North, the Ohio makes potatoes before any other variety will. Many people are under the impression that the Early Ohio is for early eating only, because of its maturing so extremely early. Some claim that the Ohio will not keep nearly as long as most other varieties. This is not true—it will keep in good shape and just as long as most of the late varieties if it is kept in the proper storage. It has been proven that this variety will remain firm and sound until June if properly stored.

Early Ohio is of a nice oval form, very smooth, with eyes flush with the surface. The color varies a great deal, depending on the conditions of the soil, and ranges from light flesh color to a deep shade of red. The tubers are of medium to large size, very firm, with fine grained white meat. Early Ohio is an old standard potato, producing from 155 to 250 bushels per acre. It is very seldom affected by blight. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

We can supply with Sweet Potato plants for shipment in season. Refer to Page 37 for Prices.

A Planet Jr. No. 82 for use in the Potatoes will pay for itself over and again the first season. You will find this tool and other Planet Jr.'s on Page 126. For Standard Garden Tools refer to Page 125.

EARLY IRISH COBBLER.

Extra Early Ohio.

Some claim that the Cobbler is the earliest potato grown. While there is no doubt about its being very early, we find that it comes in about the same time as the Early Ohio. It is one of the most reliable of the first early sorts and for this reason, is unquestionably one of the most prominent types in America. It ripens very evenly, every hill seeming to ripen at one time. It is a very heavy yielder for a first early sort, excelling in this respect many of the late general crop varieties. It is grown as far north in Minnesota as the Canadian boundary which supplies the seed from that section with a strong constitutional vigor, giving it an invaluable asset for seed purposes.

In shape, the Cobbler is round with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh pure pearly white. Eyes are very few and shallow. Its cooking qualities and flavor are first class. Tubers are of good size, no small ones, and very smooth and free from scab.

Its strong growth, earliness, productiveness, fine eating quality and handsome appearance will always cause a good demand for the Early Irish Cobbler. It is a very profitable variety to grow and one of which it will pay anyone to plant liberally.

It certainly is to your advantage to give our Cobblers a trial. We have the most carefully selected seed stock, every good quality being bred up to its highest standard. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

A word to you about the Irish Cobbler and Carman Potatoes I bought of you. They proved out to be first class potatoes for our locality, yielded well and produced fine large specimens. Had an exhibit at our County Fair and won first prize on both, with a large entry in both classes to show against.

CARL F. GEHRES, Wren, Ohio.



Early Irish Cobbler.

EXTRA EARLY BLISS TRIUMPH.

On account of its extreme earliness, this is a standard market variety in all the Southern States and as the seed for this variety for the entire South is grown each season in the North, the demand is always heavy for it for seed purposes and consequently higher priced than most other varieties. It is at least a week or ten days earlier than the Early Rose and Early Ohio. The tubers are of very handsome appearance, being round and most uniform in shape and size, slightly depressed eyes, which are mostly on the end. The skin is of a pretty, light red color, while the flesh is of the purest white, both raw and when cooked. Its beautiful appearance, wonderful productiveness and superior table qualities, make this Potato a favorite for the early market wherever introduced. It produces enormous yields of from five to six hundred bushels per acre and it is not uncommon to take out from twelve to fifteen good marketable Potatoes from one hill. It is the standard first early Potato in the South for shipping to Northern markets early, and can be shipped before it is fully ripe as the skin shows bruises very little. It is freer from scab than most Potatoes.

The stock which we are offering is of especially fine quality, strictly northern grown and this season especially, on account of the tendency toward a Potato famine, we recommend that every one should plant at least a small quantity of these for their first early Potatoes.

PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.



Extra Early Bliss Triumph.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED.



Growing new sorts from the seed-ball seed is a very interesting employment for old and young. There is the widest range of difference in color, shape and general characteristics between the different seedlings; every one is more or less unlike all the others. It is from this seed that new varieties are originated. The result is often extremely profitable. Directions for planting, cultivating, etc., on each packet. Price: Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, postpaid.

RUSSET BURBANK.

Better Known as Scab Proof.

As its name indicates, this variety was originated by Luther Burbank, the famous plant breeder, who certainly deserves due credit for originating so many splendid varieties of vegetables. The Burbank potato, altho introduced so many years ago is still a great favorite with all first class hotels, restaurants, dining cars, and wherever a first class potato is appreciated. On account of its long smooth and handsome form the Burbank is one of the best potatoes for baking, as it bakes thru more thoroly and in considerably less time than other varieties. Furthermore, being large, long and very smooth, with eyes flushing with the surface it peels easily and with least waste, a feature that certainly should be considered. On account of such valuable qualities it is one of the best sellers on the market. This potato has but very few and shallow eyes, while the skin is of a transparent yellowish white color, never getting rough or scabby. In maturing the Burbank is medium late, two weeks earlier than Carman. We offer an improved and bred-up strain of the Burbank, which should not be compared with the long and spindly, run-out kind generally offered. PRICE: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

A word to you about your great Faribault Mammoth Prize Potatoes of which I bought a peck from you this spring. I raised 8 full bushels of fine large potatoes from this one peck. I can recommend them to anybody. Will send you another order soon.

R. A. BRUMMOND, Buffalo Lake, Minn.

The three bushels of Faribault Mammoth Prize Potatoes I bought of you last May, brought me 120 bushels, the best yield I ever had on potatoes. I am very much pleased with them.

A. W. CARPENTER, Chamberlain, S. D.



Russet Burbank.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.

Wonderful Yields.

This is one of the most reliable of the late sorts. It is continually increasing in popularity wherever known and in fact, in many sections it has now superseded most other main crop varieties. It thrives in all Potato soils and in most all localities, yielding big crops of large, smooth, white skinned tubers of oblong form, somewhat flattened. On good soils, the Potatoes are all good size, entirely free of small tubers. Eyes are few and well distributed. The flesh is white, solid, fine grained and cooks white, dry and mealy; it has a very fine flavor. It seems to be almost entirely free of diseases, scab, etc.

We can recommend this variety as being one of the heaviest cropping varieties known, in fact it seems that all the diseases which cause a decrease in yield never effect the Green Mountain. Altho the tubers grow exceptionally large they have neither hollow hearts nor dark parts, as is generally found in the larger coarse growing varieties. It is the most perfect keeper, and will keep until late in the spring without sprouting, under favorable conditions.

This is one of the varieties of Potatoes to tie to, owing to the fact of its ability to overcome in its sturdy, vigorous growth, poor soil, climatic conditions and many other things that enter into and make the growing a failure. It always makes a crop; rain or shine, drought or wet, it seems always to deliver the Potatoes in fall and you can plow up bushel after bushel in ordinary soil. The vines are large, spreading, bright green, and grow very vigorously.

PRICE: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.



Green Mountain.

KING POTATO.**Hardy Northern Grown Stock.**

This potato may rightly be called the King of the potato family on account of its many superior qualities. It is a handsome shaped medium late potato, maturing about two weeks earlier than Rural New Yorker and other varieties of the common class. As it always comes to full maturity, no matter how unfavorable the seasons are, it possesses the greatest keeping qualities and will stay nice and firm until new potatoes come into the market again. The tubers are uniformly large and oblong, very smooth and handsome, the skin being light pink to flesh color. It is not apt to become scabby, even if the ground is heavily manured. The potatoes are very firm, fine grained, with pure white flesh when cooked. It is very white and mealy, and does not boil to pieces easily, like so many mealy varieties. The King is also splendid for baking. The King is the hardiest of all potatoes, and suffers less from blight, ravages of potato bugs, etc., than other kinds, as it is of such vigorous growth and produces such strong vines. In 1916, King yielded 200 to 300 bushels per acre. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

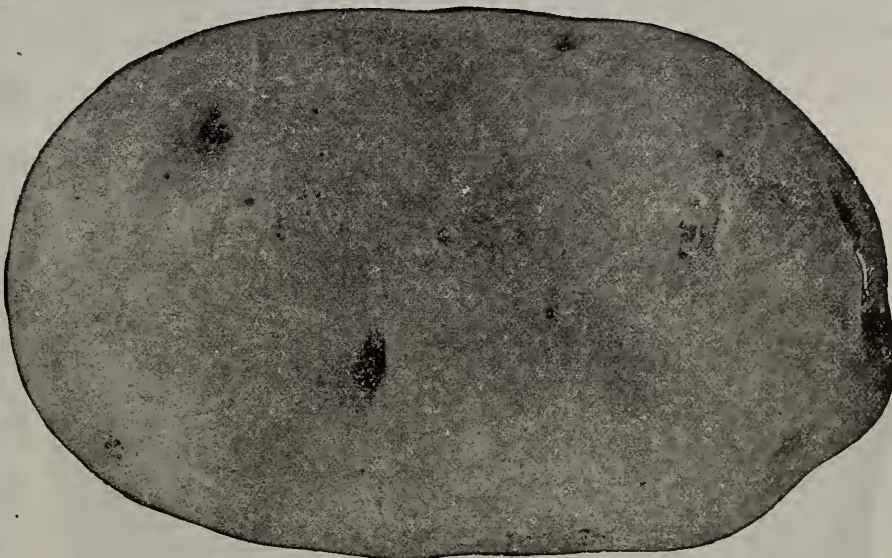
Our seeds grew fine and you could never wish for a nicer looking patch of Potatoes.
WILL GRUHLKE, Chatfield, Minn.

The garden seeds we received from you were fine and they all grew well. My Potatoes were also fine, I was more than satisfied with them. I will need some more this spring.
D. H. SPAULDING, Sedan, Minn.

Carman No. 3. Showing Seed End Only.

CARMAN NO. 3.**A Main Crop Potato Of Exceptional Quality.**

For a main crop and late market potato the Carman No. 3 cannot be recommended too highly. It combines all the good qualities required of such a potato. Like Carman No. 1, it is a seedling from seedlings, and resembles this kind in having few and shallow eyes. This potato is the heaviest cropper ever introduced. It seems as tho blight, drought and the ravages of potato bugs have no effect upon it at all. The tubers grow large to very large, and are of a regular oblong form, with few and shallow eyes, creamy white color, and its flesh is of extreme whiteness, both raw and when cooked. It boils nice and floury, like the Snowflake and Freeman and in flavor it ranks almost as high as any of these. Altho the tubers grow very large, they have neither hollow hearts nor dark parts, as generally found in large and coarse-growing varieties, but will boil nice and mealy all thru. It is the most perfect keeper, and will keep until late in the spring without sprouting. The tubers set while the vines are small, but do not ripen until late. This giving it such a long season, it has the advantage of developing such large tubers and yielding such heavy crops. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.



King.

PEARL OF CANNON VALLEY.

We have received so many letters of approval from our customers on account of the superior quality of this great potato, that we see our trouble and expense, always connected with originating new varieties, well rewarded. The tubers grow large, run very uniform in size as well as in shape, and are of an attractive oval form, with smooth, somewhat netted skin on the seed end; eyes are few and shallow and the skin is of a creamy white color. The very type of this potato expresses the choicest table quality, the flesh is white, both raw and when cooked, fine grained and of excellent flavor. It is not only remarkable on account of its superior quality, but it is unsurpassed in great productiveness. Yields of 300 to 400 bushels per acre are not unusual. The Pearl of Cannon Valley is a medium late variety, maturing about a week earlier than Carman No. 1. A splendid market potato of finest quality, which always sell well. **PRICES:** Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

SNOWFLAKE.

No other potato ever introduced drew so much attention and was so favorably known as the old Snowflake Potato, introduced years and years ago. The Snowflake was also introduced by a prominent eastern seed firm by the name of Freeman.

In comparing potatoes as to quality, the Snowflake was always, and is still, referred to as standard or as a gauge to judge the quality of other potatoes by and rightly so, for no other potato has been originated that approaches the great old Snowflake in choice table quality. In the wrangle and rush for new varieties and something better and larger yielders, the grand old Snowflake was almost lost sight of during the last eight or ten years, but we were fortunate enough to perpetuate this splendid variety thru one of our growers in the northern part of the state and have kept it up in its original purity, vigor, productiveness and incomparable table qualities. We are confident it will take the lead once more and become the favorite with all potato growers and all lovers of potatoes.

The tubers of this variety are always of good uniform size, white color and finely netted skin; the meat is always pure white, and when cooked or baked, is like snowflakes and of the most delicious flavor.

Another important feature is that our Snowflake yields just as much as in olden times and takes the lead also in this respect. We had a very poor potato season last year, many farmers barely got their seed back and in many sections, 50 to 75 bushels was considered a very good yield. Our Snowflake, however, produced at the rate of 125 to 160 bushels per acre with no small ones that were not marketable. We are confident you will be more than pleased with these potatoes after you have given them a trial, and that you will just wonder how it has been possible to get along without them. **PRICE:** Please see our Blue Figure Price List.



Snowflake.

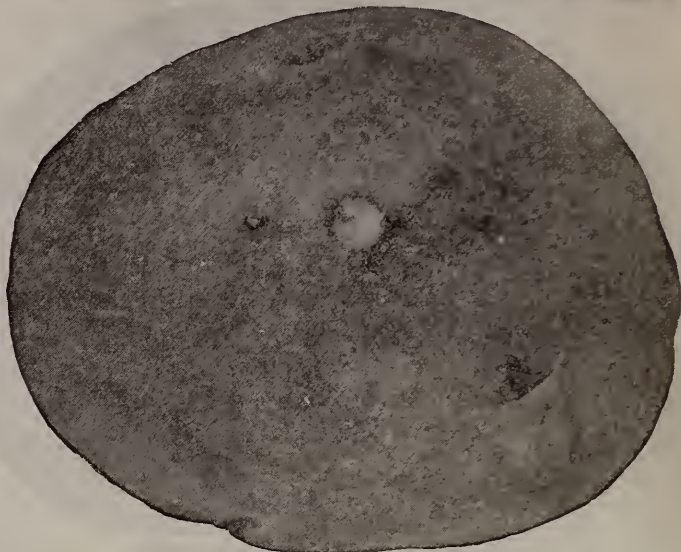
FARIBAULT MAMMOTH PRIZE.

We consider this great Potato the most valuable of all our introductions, for it excels all other main crop varieties in great productiveness and in choice table quality. It has distinguished itself as a perfect disease-resisting variety, never getting scabby, and on account of being of such a strong and vigorous growth, it is but little affected by the ravages of potato bugs. The Faribault Mammoth Prize is, beyond doubt, the largest choice eating potato in cultivation. It is of an oblong, almost oval form, as shown in the illustration below and is of a yellowish-white color; is perfectly white fleshed and a grand cooker, retaining its floury whiteness even when cold. The potato is late in maturing and ripens with the Carman. Growers for the market will not find another variety that is as productive and as profitable to produce as the Faribault Mammoth Prize. **PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.**

RURAL NEW YORKER.

The Rural New Yorker is the largest yielding and most popular main crop variety in cultivation today. It is preferred by large buyers because it is large and usually smooth with few and shallow eyes, skin white as is also the flesh which is of good quality. This type does best, as a rule, on the heavier clay and black soil and in fact, it is the universal potato for all soils. It will probably stand more and do better under unfavorable conditions than any other standard variety. The Rural is exceptionally hardy and will not under the most adverse conditions get scabby or spotted, which makes it very popular with the farmers and potato growers near the large cities. It is easily grown, a very good keeper and always yields very heavy, averaging from two to four hundred bushels per acre.

PRICES: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List for present prices.



Petoskey Golden Russet.

PETOSKEY GOLDEN RUSSET.

The Petoskey Golden Russet originated in the vicinity of Cadillac Michigan, and developed on land formerly the home of Old Chief Petoskey. Nature has blessed this land to the limit and it is easily realized why the Indians chose this section. The valuable predominating qualities of the Petoskey Golden Russet are—first, that it continually carries a uniform, even size—second, its golden dusky color which does not show bruise in shipping—third, its superior quality, shallow eyes and thin tough skin, making it uniformly economical in peeling and very desirable for baking.

It is in reality a development of the Dusty Rural or Russet Rural, which thru seed selection for several years has developed a type superior to the original, even to such an extent that thousands of bushels will be supplied other sections this season, the superior characteristics of growth and quality having been noted by commercial growers, who are buying liberally for seed purposes.

The crowning merits of this great potato are its immense yield, beautiful attractive appearance and scab proof habit. Each of these virtues is sufficient in itself to commend this variety for general and wide-spread culture.

It has a vigorous constitution and has repeatedly proven this by satisfying the most exacting requirements as to climate and soil. It has behind it a reputation for big crops and dependability, and it has time and again demonstrated its fitness as a money maker. It is wonderfully uniform in shape and medium late in ripening period. It is unexcelled for table quality, the flesh being mealy, floury and delightful in flavor.

For market purposes its golden russet skin, free from scabs, brings attractive prices. As a shipper and long keeper, it is a superior type. Do not fail to include this superb variety when making up your potato orders.

PRICE: One pound 25c, 3 pounds 60c, prepaid. For larger quantities see our latest Blue Figure Price List.



New Itasca.

THE NEW ITASCA.

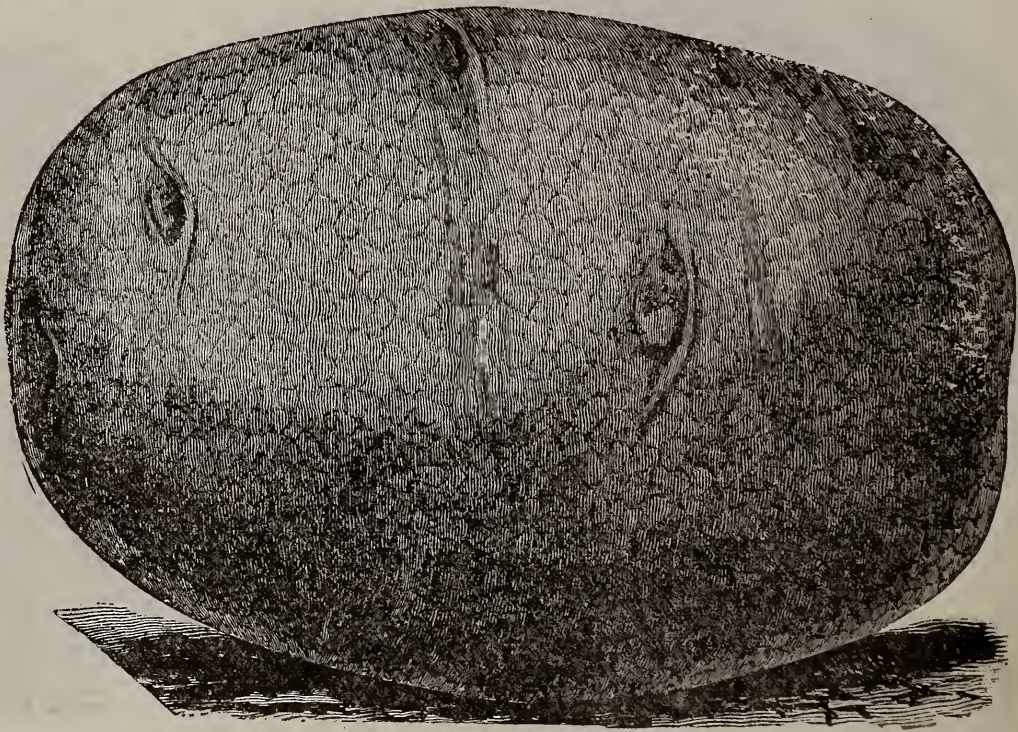
The King of Potatoes.

It is very seldom that new varieties of Potatoes are originated that are really worth while, for which reason we have always been slow in introducing something new in the Potato line. Year before last, our attention was drawn to the Itasca Potato by the Superintendent of a branch of our Minnesota Experiment Station.

The Itasca was originated by Mr. Kremer of Itasca County who named it "Itasca" in honor to his county. A great many seedlings have been produced of the Green Mountain Potato but the Itasca is the only one that excels its parent in every respect—in hardiness, yield, productiveness and choice table qualities. The Itasca is not quite as elongated as the Green Mountain but compact and will therefore keep its shape better than this under adverse conditions. Eyes are few and shallow and mostly on the seed end; its color is creamy white with finely netted skin. The tubers grow large to very large with hardly any small ones. This was our first trial of the Itasca, and of the different varieties produced this was the heaviest yielder. It is medium late in maturing and is a splendid keeper, while in choice table qualities, it ranks with the very best.

We have only a small supply of the Itasca Potato and are offering them in limited quantities only.

PRICES: Prepaid by mail, lb. 30c, 3 lbs. 75c.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 75c, ½ pk. \$1.25, ½ bu. \$2.25, 1 bu. \$4.00.



Faribault Mammoth Prize.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.



Northern Grown Hardy Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, and Perennial Plants.

OUR Nursery Stock is sold direct to the planters, thru our catalogs only. We employ no salesmen, but **save** our customers at least **thirty to fifty per cent on the cost** of their Nursery Stock. When you buy Nursery Stock of an agent, you pay not only for the Trees and Plants, but also the agent's commission, his traveling expenses, besides the extra cost of handling the stock several times. When you buy of us, you buy direct from the growers, and pay for the Nursery Stock only, plus one small profit, instead of the cost of the trees, plus two or three profits. It is not difference in quality that causes difference in price, but difference in selling system.

We grow our Nursery Stock in our own nurseries, here at Faribault, in the richest farming section of America. Soil, climate, and all other conditions are most favorable to the growing of Nursery stock, producing solid healthy growth, a splendid root system with plenty of fibre roots, so necessary to successful transplanting and future growth of trees and plants. Our extreme Minnesota climate, with the thermometer often as low as 40 degrees below zero during the long winters, and with its intensely hot dry summers, is the severest test of the hardiness and growing qualities of trees and plants. Our Nursery Stock cannot help but be hardy and vigorous, and can be depended on to produce maximum results even under unfavorable circumstances. All our stock is rigidly graded, and we send out nothing but first class healthy stock. **Certificate of Inspection**, from the Minnesota State Entomologist, accompanies each shipment.

The high quality, our constant endeavor to please, and our minimum prices, should merit your patronage.

OUR GUARANTEE. — We guarantee our Nursery Stock to reach our patrons in good growing condition. Shipments lost or damaged in transit will be refilled without charge. We also guarantee all stock to be exactly as described in our catalog; if however, thru some error, stock is not as represented, we will refill the order, or refund the amount paid. **All complaints must be made within ten days of receipt of stock.** It is mutually agreed that we are in no case liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the stock.

We agree to replace all trees and plants which fail to grow, with proper care, at **one-half price**. Such failures must be reported before September first of the same year planting was done. This contract does not apply to Evergreen or Forest Tree Seedlings and small Forest Trees sold by the hundred or thousand, nor to Blackberries, Black Raspberries, and Strawberry plants.

NOTICE. — The packing of a very small order, with postage added, often amounts to more than the price paid for the plants. therefore, we cannot accept orders for trees, shrubs, or plants, amounting to less than fifty cents.

ORDER EARLY. — As our orders are filled in the rotation they are received, and as we cannot delay orders received first for orders coming in later, we advise placing orders early. Please use the special order sheet for Trees and Plants.

PREMIUMS ON NURSERY ORDERS RECEIVED EARLY. — It is of such vital importance that we receive orders for Nursery Stock as early as possible, so that we can handle them properly, that we make the following special inducements:

With orders received for Nursery Stock before March 1st, amounting to \$5.00 and more, you may select 5% of the amount of your order extra in Nursery stock from our catalog — for instance — With an order for Nursery Stock amounting to \$5.00, you may order Nursery stock extra to the value of 25 cents; with an order of \$6.00—30 cents; with an order of \$15.00—75 cents worth extra, etc. All Nursery Collections, however, are to be excluded from such special offers and from such orders.

The above offer is good only until March 1st, after which date no discount will be allowed, unless larger quantities are wanted. when we shall be pleased to quote special prices.

FILLING ORDERS is done by experienced men, in the most careful manner. All stock is carefully packed or boxed, so it reaches destination in a good fresh condition, no matter what the distance is. We do not charge extra for packing or boxing.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON usually opens about April first, and continues thru May. On account of our excellent shipping and packing facilities, and our large cellars and packing sheds, we are in position to fill Southern orders at the proper time for planting.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK cannot be shipped together. While seeds can be shipped almost any time, Nursery Stock must be shipped when danger of heavy frost is over, to insure success. **Strawberry Plants** are usually shipped separately, by parcels post.

ALL TRANSPORTATION CHARGES are paid by the purchaser, except as quoted in our catalog.

NURSERY STOCK BY PARCELS POST. — For the convenience of some of our customers who live far from railroad stations, we quote special prices on small sized shrubs and seedlings, by mail, prepaid. This stock is strong and healthy, and with proper care, and longer waiting, will give as good results as larger plants will. Shipments not exceeding twenty pounds in weight, nor seventy-two inches in length and girth, may be sent by parcels post, the purchaser to pay the postage, insurance, and fee for return of money, if sent C. O. D. In nearly all cases, however, express shipment is cheaper than parcel post.

Nursery Stock cannot be shipped into Canada by mail. All shipments to Canada and other foreign countries are made at purchaser's risk only, without liability on our part as to safe delivery.

QUESTIONS regarding the handling, planting, and taking care of Nursery Stock will gladly be answered, and any information from our patrons about their success with our stock will always be appreciated.

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL. — As soon as trees and plants arrive, they should be unpacked and planted; if it is impossible to do so at once, they should be heeled in moist earth in some sheltered location.

HOW TO FIND THE NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE.

A square acre is 209 feet on a side. The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. Divide this amount by the number of square feet required for each plant. Thus, to find how many Currants are required for an acre planted 4 feet by 6 feet. 6 times 4 equals 24; 43,560 divided by 24 equals 1,815, the number required for an acre.

In our Northwestern states, fruit trees do not grow to be as large as in the Southern and Eastern states, and can therefore be planted closer. We have adopted the distances here given, the same as used by the Minnesota Horticultural Society, but in southern localities, it will be best to plant farther apart.

Apples, 20 by 22 feet.....	100	Currants, 4 by 6 feet.....	1,815
Cherries, 15 by 16 feet.....	170	Gooseberries, 4 by 6 feet.....	1,815
Plums, 16 by 16 feet.....	170	Grapes, 3 by 3 feet.....	608
Peaches, 16 by 16 feet.....	170	Juneberries, 4 by 6 feet.....	1,815
Pears, 16 by 16 feet.....	170	Strawberries, 1 by 4 feet.....	10,890
Blackberries, 4 by 6 feet.....	1,815	Asparagus, 1 by 2½ feet.....	17,424
Dewberries, 3 by 6 feet.....	2,420	Rhubarb, 3 by 6 feet.....	2,420

HOW TO PLANT NURSERY STOCK.

READ CAREFULLY.

Any soil on which a good crop of corn, wheat, or potatoes can be grown, is satisfactory for growing trees, small fruit plants, shrubs, roses, etc. Fertilizing is not usually necessary, and may be done after planting is completed. Never let roots come in direct contact with manure or other fertilizer.

If Nursery Stock is frozen when received, bury the package, unopened, in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If it should appear dry or shriveled when received, thru delay in transit, or from any cause, take it from the package and plunge into a tub of water, and then bury the whole tree in the ground; after covering with earth it should be thoroly soaked with water and let remain for a week at least, then it will regain its fresh, plump appearance, at which time it should be set out and will grow strongly.

Dig the holes large enough so the trees or plants can be set in without cramping or bending the roots. Trim off all broken roots, with a sharp knife, so the cut surface comes in contact with the soil. Throw a few shovelfuls of surface soil in the hole, and set the tree in, at least two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row. This is easily determined by the ring of dirt around the stem. Cover the roots with pulverized soil, working it in carefully between the roots, and fill up the hole about three-quarters full of earth. Then, if the ground is very dry, pour in about a pail full of water, and let it soak in thoroly. This is always necessary in planting evergreens. Pack the soil very firmly around the tree or plant, so that no air can penetrate. Keep the roots well protected, with burlap or straw, from the wind, sun, and air, while planting. Exposure to wind and air, and carelessness in planting, causes more failures with nursery stock than any other condition.

Do not allow grass or weeds to grow about young nursery stock. Cultivate the ground for at least a foot around it, about once in 10 days, until July, and keep it clean and loose for 3 years after planting, for best results.

When circumstances are such that it is impossible to give the nursery stock proper care after planting, that is, hoeing or cultivating, to keep up a dust mulch, then the ground around it should have a mulching of manure or litter, three or four inches deep. This fertilizes the ground and keeps it from cracking or baking.

In trimming trees, it is usually best not to trim the leader or central stem, as a forked tree may result. Hardwood trees, like oak, maple and birch, should not have their central stem trimmed. All broken or bruised branches, and about half of the previous year's growth, should be cut off. In pruning apple and other fruit trees, trim so as to obtain a low crown. This makes it easier to pick the fruit when they come into bearing, and lets in the sunlight to ripen the fruit. Cherry trees require very little pruning. In trimming hedge plants and shrubs, cut off about two-thirds of the tops, the more the better for the hedge. Severe trimming causes a thick growth from the roots, and makes hedges and shrubs strong and bushy. Never trim them in the fall, but early in spring, right after planting. Summer clipping on hedges may be done in June or July, to let the wood harden before winter sets in.

If the tree is large or in an especially exposed place where winds may loosen it, support it with wires and provide some protection where the wires come in contact with the tree trunk. A piece of burlap, with a few sticks, prevents wires chafing the tree where they come in contact with it.

It is a good plan to protect hedges, for the first two years, especially if they are next the street or sidewalk, with a low wire fence.

CULTURE OF ROSES.—See page 118.

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberry plants may be set out either in fall or in spring. In this section, spring planting is preferable, as the plants are usually dormant, and are not harmed by transplanting. If planted in fall, winter often sets in before they have had a chance to become established. In the spring the ground should be plowed up and harrowed until the soil and manure are well mixed, and pulverized. The rows for the plants may be marked with a corn planter, or with a spade, if the field is a small one. A spade or a dibble may be used for setting the plants. Set the plants into deep narrow holes, 5 or 6 inches deep, and pack the earth well around the plants. It is very important to set the plants at just the right depth.

If they are set too deep, sand and mud wash into the crowns, causing the plants to rot. If they are set too shallow, the roots are exposed to air, and the plants dry out. Be sure to have the earth packed well around the roots and the lower part of the crown. Just before setting out Strawberry plants, remove all the foliage except the growing point and one leaf, the smallest and last one produced by the plant. So many people set out their plants without cutting them back, and then wonder why the plants die. Cut back the roots about one-third, with a sharp knife. Then place them in a bucket with a little water at the bottom, until the bed is ready for them. Ordinary soil may be used for Strawberry plants, but a larger crop of Strawberries will be obtained if the ground is fertilized. The best time to apply manure is in winter.

In standard varieties, a crop of fruit is not expected the first season they are set out. They form many new runner plants, upon which next season's crop of fruit depends. All blooms and buds should be picked from the plants the first season, so all the strength goes to the formation of the runner plants. The blooms should be picked from Everbearing varieties the first part of the season, if you want runner plants to form. Blooms formed in July may be left, and a crop of berries matured the first fall after the plants are set out.

HOED CROPS OR SMALL FRUITS GROWN IN YOUNG ORCHARDS FOR THE FIRST FOUR OR SIX YEARS.

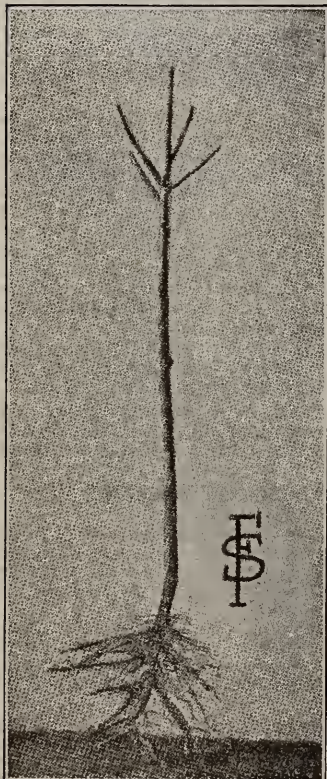
Many people, not familiar with raising fruit, dislike to sacrifice an acre or two from their farm land for orchard purposes, their main objection being that it takes so long before the orchard bears fruit and they begin to get returns from the land. Instead, this land requires considerable extra care. It certainly would be a waste of land, if it could not be used for any other purpose. However, the entire space between the young trees may be planted to vegetables or small fruit. The proper cultivation and fertilizing of these will benefit the fruit trees also, and stimulate their growth. Unless hoed crops or small fruits are planted in an orchard, the trees are generally neglected. Grapes, currants, gooseberries, and, best of all, strawberries, may be planted between the rows of apple trees. From two to three hundred dollars an acre can be cleared from land planted to several varieties of fruits, such as currants, gooseberries and strawberries.

A young orchard should not be seeded down for at least five years after setting out, as the ground must be cultivated and fertilized to stimulate the growth of the trees.

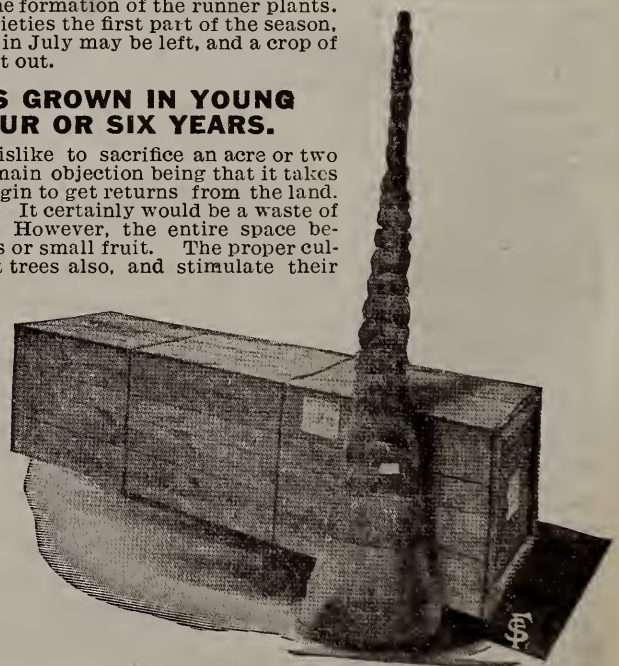
Other information in regard to the planting and care of trees, plants, and shrubs, will be found in our Instruction Book for Transplanting and Managing of Nursery Stock, etc., a copy of which will be sent free with all orders for nursery stock, upon request. Other valuable books on fruit growing, landscape gardening, rose growing, etc., are listed on page 83 of this catalog.



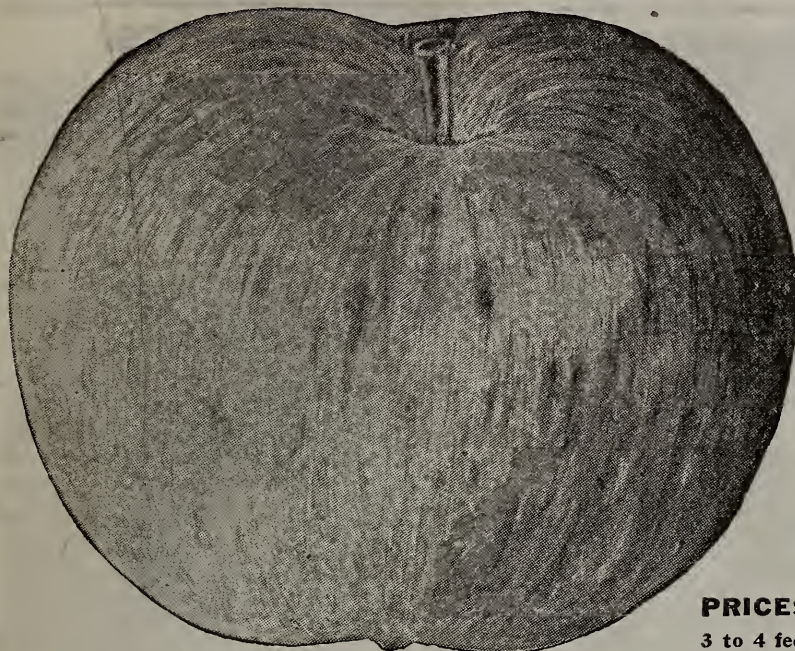
Gooseberries and Raspberries grown between rows of Apple Trees.



Correct Way to Prune Trees For Planting.



APPLE TREES.



Duchess of Oldenburg.

Our apple trees are grafted onto hardy crab apple roots. We use a much longer scion than most nurserymen use, and by planting the root grafts deep, the scions also take root, so we may say that we grow apple trees on their own roots. The trees grown by this method are the hardiest obtainable, and the only kind that will thrive and bear in every climate. They have very strong root systems with masses of fibrous roots, which insure vigorous growth and big crops of apples several years sooner than when ordinary apple trees are planted. In apple trees, as well as in all other lines of nursery stock, we have purposely eliminated all those varieties that are not absolutely hardy for the Northwest. Besides the varieties listed below, we can also furnish many other kinds, in the large sizes, which are not as hardy, but are the standard and well known varieties planted in the Southwest and Middle West. If you want apple trees in varieties not listed in this catalog, write us, for we may be able to supply them.

We list the 3 to 4 feet apple trees, altho they are not as satisfactory for orchard planting. We advise that this size be used only where a few trees are to be put out, in which case they will give good results in a few years with extra care. It takes at least six years before such trees come into bearing, which is too long for the orchard man to wait before he begins to harvest a crop of apples. We are offering 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet apple trees this year, as they produce quickest results and are the very best value for the money. Our 4 to 5 feet trees are strong, well branched two year old trees, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in calliper. Our 5 to 6 feet apple trees are extra fine three year old stock.

PRICES OF ALL APPLE TREES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 25	Per 100
3 to 4 feet, 1 year old.....	25c	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet, 2 years old, branched.....	50c	5.50	10.00	37.00
5 to 6 feet, 3 years old, extra fine.....	75c	8.00	15.50	60.00

Below each variety you find specified the sizes we can supply of it. If in the market for larger quantities of Apple Trees and other nursery stock, please write us, as we can furnish car load quantities. Special prices will be quoted by return mail.

SUMMER APPLES.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Season August. This well known Russian variety is the hardiest of the old list and is a young and abundant bearer. Tree is dwarf and can be planted profitably as a filler. A handsome, large fruit, oblate, greenish yellow, almost wholly covered with stripes and splashes of bright crimson. Flesh is white, sprightly acid, tender, juicy and pleasant. The fruit ripens in succession so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. This apple can be used when about half grown, and makes equally as good sauce or pie at that time as when thoroly ripe, making the season probably the longest of any of the summer varieties, and fit for use earlier than any of the others. A kitchen apple of the finest quality and also highly esteemed for dessert. A good shipper for an early apple. Should be found in every orchard in the Northwest. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.

ESTALINE—Season September. A seedling of Duchess, originated by O. F. Brand. This is one of the hardiest varieties grown, found doing well in many parts of North Dakota. Tree is a fast spreading grower. Limbs heavily shouldered, enabling the tree to carry its immense crops of fruit. Apple medium in size and of a dark purplish red when fully ripe. Flavor excellent. Bears generally second year and annually thereafter. The best variety known for planting on sandy soils. The original tree of this variety bore 31 bushels in one year. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY—Season August to September. A valuable Russian variety, medium to large fruit of a beautiful clear waxen-white color, marbled crimson; flesh stained with red, extra good flavor, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Tree extremely hardy and succeeds well everywhere, bears young, blooms late and is blight resistant. Liveland Raspberry is one of the best quality and most profitable summer apples, especially for the Northwestern States. This is one of the varieties of an early apple that we can safely recommend to our customers as a valuable early season kind of special quality and an exceptional yielder. 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.

TETOFISKY—A slow, stiff, upright grower with few branches; very hardy and an early and annual bearer. Fruit medium size, somewhat conical, surface smooth, yellow, striped and splashed with bright red, marbled and mixed on sunny side, overlaid with heavy, whitish bloom. A splendid looking fruit with white, juicy and crisp flesh of finest dessert quality. This is the earliest ripening apple worthy of cultivation in our latitude. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Season August. A very hardy Russian sort. Tree bears very young and annually. Fruit large and showy, pale yellow; flesh tender, sub-acid, extra good quality. Very early. Succeeds well in the East, also far North. Does well on light soils. 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

AUTUMN APPLES.

LONGFIELD—Season October to December. Origin, Russia. A strong, spreading grower. Very hardy. An early, annual and heavy bearer, inclined to overbear; fruit medium sized, roundish conical; skin smooth, polished, clear waxen yellow, with a lively red blush. Flesh white, sub-acid, tender, juicy and of pleasant aromatic flavor. Especially recommended for Iowa, Minnesota and other northern states. 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.

MC MAHON WHITE—Season December. Origin, Richland County, Wisconsin, about 1860. It is doing well in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. A very strong, spreading grower, very hardy and a good bearer. Fruit large, to very large, roundish conical and of light yellow color with delicate blush, becoming almost clear white when fully ripe. Skin rather tender and consequently does not stand tight packing; a good table apple in season, splendid cooker, as it has the proper firmness. The tree is a strong grower and moderately productive. Has been grown extensively for several decades. A beautiful fruit. Flesh white, coarse grained, crisp, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. This variety we wish to recommend as one of our best table apples in season and is unexcelled as a cooker. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

OKABENA—Season September to October. Originated in Minnesota and is one of the best apples for the Northwest. Tree very hardy and productive, bears young, and is free from blight. Fruit medium to large, slightly flattened, yellow, striped and splashed with red. Flesh yellowish white, fine grained, crisp and juicy, unexcelled in quality. Valuable for all purposes, fine market sort. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

PETER—Season October to March. Originated in Minnesota. Resembles Wealthy in size and color of fruit, but tree is considered harder, less affected by blight and more productive. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.

WEALTHY—Season October to February. Originated by the late Peter M. Gidion. A vigorous, spreading grower, very productive and hardy. Fruit above medium to large, oblate, very regular, smooth, light yellow, almost wholly covered with bright red splashes and stripes. A beautiful fruit. Flesh white, often stained with red, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid, very good for table use and cooking. A splendid and profitable market sort, the demand always being greater than the supply. The Wealthy should be in every orchard. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

WOLF RIVER—Season October to December. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin; very hardy, succeeds well North or South. A great show apple, being the largest apple known and of a beautiful bright red color. Quality is fair; flesh white, very mild and tender. Highly advertised as an excellent cooking apple and ranks first among the autumn apples as a keeper. 5 to 6 feet.



Wealthy.



Patten's Greening

tall, spreading, a rapid grower. Fruit medium in size and of excellent flavor, the flavor overlaid with bright dark red, making it a red apple. Young trees rapid growers, absolutely hardy. Winter before last was an unusually hard and trying winter for apple trees in Minnesota. There was no moisture in the ground when we went into winter quarters. Then came the severe cold weather of early December with practically no snow on the ground. The temperature dropped to twenty below zero and stood there several days with the wind blowing a gale from the Northwest. The result was that when spring came old orchards in many parts of the state were killed out and entire blocks of apple trees in the nursery rows were so badly injured as to be almost worthless. With other nurserymen we received severe injury to many of our apple trees, but our Mc Lean's Winter Trees came through uninjured, showing them hardier even than such varieties as Peerless, Duchess, and Hibernial. Commences to bear young and is a continuous bearer. The original tree on the farm of D. A. Mc Lean, four miles east of Faribault, is twenty feet high and twenty five to thirty feet thru the spread of the limbs. This single tree bore twenty one bushels in 1913, thirty one bushels in 1915, and twenty bushels in 1917. These apples sold right on the place for \$1.00 per bushel, making \$72.00 taken from a single tree in three years. Price 3 to 4 feet, 50c, \$5.00 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00, \$10.00 per doz. and 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Season December to March. Originated in Waupaca County, Wisconsin. A strong, vigorous tree, very hardy, bears young and yields big crops of fine apples. Fruit large to very large, oblong; transparent yellowish green. Flesh firm, juicy, sub-acid and good. A long keeper and splendid market and table sort. It is claimed this tree has withstood a temperature of 50 degrees below zero without damage. One of the leading winter apples for the northwestern states. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

PEERLESS—Season October to January. Fine, vigorous, upright trees; very hardy, blight proof. Fruit medium to large, of a greenish color, thinly striped with dull red, juicy and of fine quality. A splendid apple but rather a shy bearer. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

SALOME—Season January to May. Does remarkably well in the Northwest. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, bears young and very abundantly. Its hardiness, good quality and uniform size recommend it. Fruit round, of medium size. Skin pale yellow, shaded and splashed with red. The flesh is whitish yellow, tender and juicy. A long keeper. 5 to 6 feet.

UNIVERSITY—Season November to December. A hardy, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, clear yellow; flesh fine quality, white, pleasant sub-acid flavor. This is really a late autumn apple, but owing to its commercial value, we consider it as good as most winter apples. 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

CRAB AND HYBRID APPLES.

EARLY STRAWBERRY (Crab)—Season August. Tree hardy, spreading, very productive and the earliest of all to ripen; the fruits are of medium size, greenish yellow with carmine stripes and splashes and of a mild, sweet flavor; one of the best crabs for eating. An old time favorite in the Northwest. 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

FARIBAULT (Hybrid)—Season October and November. A large, handsome hybrid, red over greenish yellow ground. Tree upright, vigorous, hardy; very free from blight. A splendid variety, which originated here at Faribault, and has given the northwestern planter the utmost satisfaction. This kind has proven itself thru continued trials here in the north to be the most hardy of any variety of crabs which we have to offer. We can safely recommend the Faribault Crab to grow and do well on all types of soil, which includes the sandy, rocky kind, without fertility. It will also withstand the coldest of weather. Should be in every home orchard. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 ft.

FLORENCE (Crab)—Season August to September. Hardy Minnesota variety. Tree of dwarfish habit, wonderfully productive. Fruit medium size, of rich carmine red when ripe; flesh yellowish, acid. A fine jelly crab. Excellent for cooking and for cider, a good early market sort. Florence is considered by many the best of all crabs, the youngest and most prolific bearer; when in full fruit the tree is exquisitely beautiful. It is one variety which bears every year after coming into bearing. This, of course, means, that when there are no other crabs to be had, the Florence tree is sure to produce an abundance of fruit for which there is more than an ordinary demand. Does well and bears well everywhere. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.

HYSLOP (Crab)—Season October to December. Undoubtedly one of the best all around crabs for the Northwest. A very hardy and strong grower, generally coming into bearing the second or third year after planting, very productive annually. Fruit large, of beautiful crimson color; flesh yellow shaded red; good for cider and culinary purposes. Fruit is borne in clusters which makes the tree very ornamental. Tree has proven very satisfactory here in the Northwest and the western states, especially in Colorado. 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

MINNESOTA (Hybrid)—Season October to January. A hardy, spreading grower, productive. Fruit large, yellow splashed with bluish; fine grained, juicy, of fine flavor; a good keeper. Delicious eating apple and very desirable for culinary purposes. 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.

TRANSCENDENT (Crab)—Season September. Very hardy, a vigorous grower, an early bearer and immensely productive. Does well in the extreme north, where it is extensively planted. Fruit medium to large, bright red; flesh yellow, crisp, very juicy, acid and fine grained, of pleasant and agreeable flavor. Valuable for all purposes, fine for jelly. 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

WHITNEY NO. 20 (Hybrid)—Season Aug. to Sept. A beautiful, upright growing tree. A young and annual bearer and very hardy. Fruit of large size, conical, yellow striped with red and covered with a whitish bloom. Flesh yellowish white. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

WINTER APPLES.

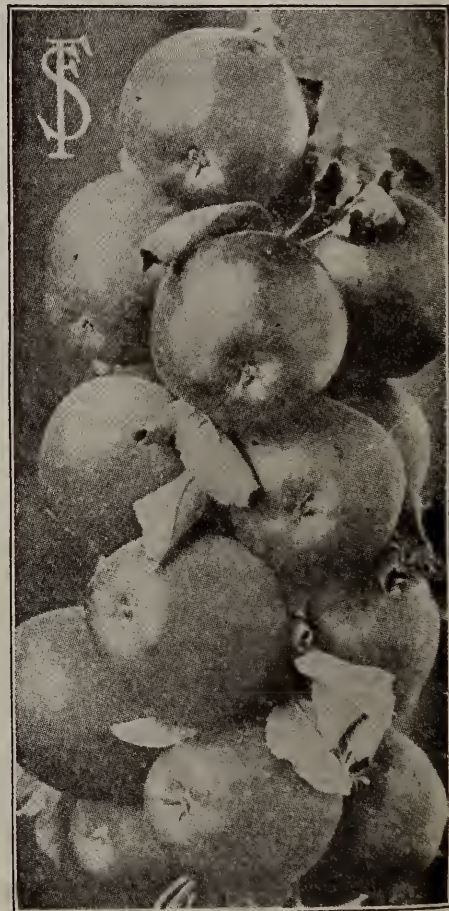
ANISIM—Season November to January. The trees are of fine form, upright, but spreading with age, have exceedingly strong shoulders and are very hardy and strong growers. They commence to bear when very young and regularly bear enormous crops of beautiful fruit. The apples are of medium size, roundish conical, and of a dark red color, overlaid with a blue bloom, and starred with minute white dots. The flesh is white with green streaks, fine grained, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. One of the best and most profitable kinds for the Northwest. A splendid commercial apple on account of its rich color and good quality. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

DELICIOUS—Season December to April. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower with sturdy limbs, bears young and annually, seldom blights. The fruit is large, distinctive in shape, conical, beautiful in color, brilliant dark red blending to yellow at blossom end. Flavor is sweet, slightly acid, with a delightfully fragrant aroma. Tree reported perfectly hardy in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, etc., having withstood a temperature of 35 to 40 below zero. 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft.

HIBERNAL—Season November to December. Origin, Russia. Very valuable in the extreme North; it will succeed in localities where no other apple lives. Tree vigorous, very productive. Fruit large, irregular, oblate, greenish yellow with a dull bronze, mixed red on sunny side, and a large patch of russet radiating out irregularly over nearly the entire base. This is a marked characteristic by which it is easily distinguished from similar varieties. Flesh yellowish green, medium fine, sour, juicy and excellent for cooking, also fine for table use when fully ripe. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

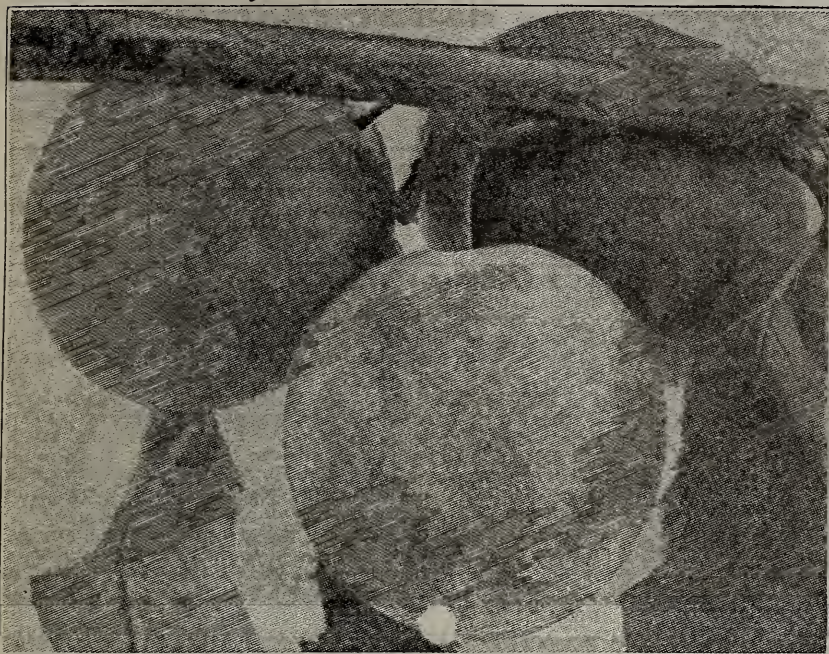
MC LEAN'S—This is a remarkable apple, that originated four miles east of Faribault, Minnesota, over thirty years ago; the original tree still stands on the open prairie east of the city and is as round as a dollar. Tree being similar to that of the Jonathan. Color light green, fruit large, oblate, mixed red on sunny side, and a large patch of russet radiating out irregularly over nearly the entire base. This is a marked characteristic by which it is easily distinguished from similar varieties. Flesh yellowish green, medium fine, sour, juicy and excellent for cooking, also fine for table use when fully ripe. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Season November to January. A seedling of Duchess, very productive, an early and regular bearer; of stronger growth than its parent with strongly shouldered limbs, and green glossy bark. Fruit large, oblate; skin yellowish green with dull bronze blush and minute greenish dots. Flesh white, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good for table and excellent for cooking. Proved to be very profitable in the home orchard, also for the market and deserves the fullest confidence of the planter. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.



Hyslop Crab Apple.

PLUMS—AMERICAN VARIETIES.



Jewell Plum.

TERRY OR FREE SILVER—Splendid new sort, with very large fruit of bright red color and fine quality. One of the largest and most handsome hardy plums yet produced, which deserves extensive planting. Fruit ripens evenly and is a good keeper.

WOLF—A very popular plum in the Northwest; a rapid grower which comes into bearing early and is very prolific. Tree is hardy in Canada and a good bearer. An excellent market sort. Fruit large, orange, overlaid with red; freestone. The flesh is yellow, of good quality and flavor. Ripens about September first.

WYANT—A very large, reliable sort. Tree is extremely hardy and a good bearer, producing a heavy crop annually. Tree is of spreading growth. Fruit is medium sized, purplish red, oval; flesh yellow, of rich flavor and quality. A good variety for home and market. Ripens with Wolf.

THE HARDIEST BLUE PLUM.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—This is the only European variety known to be hardy here in Minnesota, but it is not recommended for the extreme North, where only native plums can be grown. Fruit is very large, round, deep bluish purple; the flesh is very sweet and juicy, firm and of good quality, splendid for canning. It is an excellent market sort and ships well. It ripens in September. Price: 4 to 5 feet, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00.

PROF. HANSEN'S NEW HYBRID PLUMS.

These Hansen Plums are becoming more popular each year, and will probably soon take the place of the common, or American varieties. Hansen Plums combine all the qualities of the European and Japanese varieties, their size, delicious flavor, and tropical appearance, with the hardiness, fragrance, and small pits of the wild Sand Cherry. Hansen Plums are a cross between the Sand Cherry, which grows wild in the Dakotas and Montana, and the Japanese varieties grown in California. Many of them, like the Sapa and Opata, are larger than the American Plums, and as the trees grow older, the fruit increases in size. The trees are all rapid growers and come into bearing when only two or three years old. When in bloom, they are masses of exquisitely fragrant white flowers.



Hanska Plum.

The productiveness of the native plums is unequalled by any outside or southern varieties. The fact is, our local varieties have a strong tendency to overproduce unless they are severely pruned before the fruit has come to maturity.

Plums succeed best in rather rich moist soil. The trees need very little care, and may be planted much closer than apple trees. The most perfect fruit is produced when two or more varieties are planted together. Plums come into bearing very early, often the first year after planting, and yield abundantly the second year.

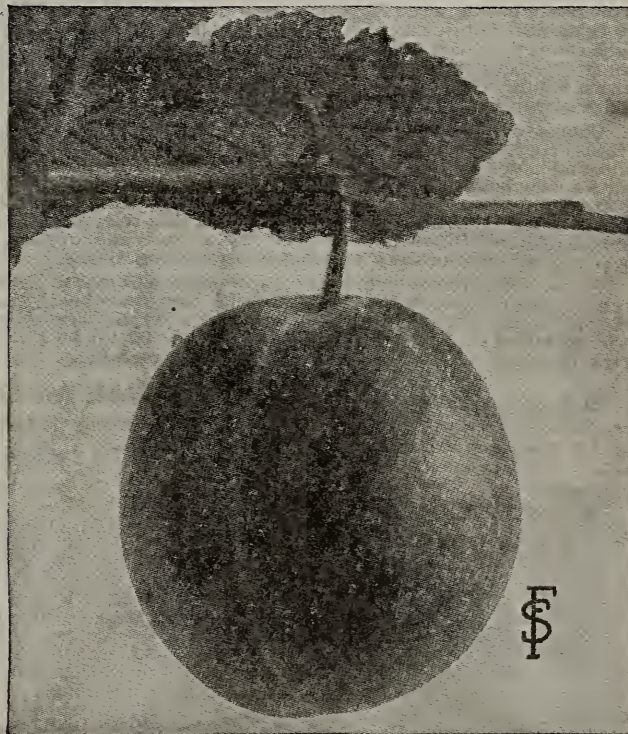
PRICES ON ALL AMERICAN PLUMS AS FOLLOWS;
3 to 4 feet trees, each 50c, 12 for \$5.50.—4 to 5 feet, each 75c, 12 for \$8.50.—5 to 6 feet, each \$1.00, 12 for \$11.50.

JEWELL—The coming plum of the Northwest. The tree is healthy and vigorous in its growth. Fruit is the largest of any American Plum that has yet been introduced and proved worthy. Flesh firm but juicy, and of excellent quality. Its firmness makes it a good shipper. Color a rich purplish red. Average specimens run 5 inches in circumference. Hangs to tree well, this being a valuable feature.

DE SOTO—The most popular of all American Plums. Tree is very hardy and productive, inclined to overbear. Extensively planted in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Fruit is of medium size, fine quality and flavor, bright red, with firm, yellow flesh. One of the best for home and market use.

FOREST GARDEN—A good early kind. The tree is strong, upright, a splendid bearer. Fruit is large, round, deep purplish red, mottled with a thin bloom. Flesh deep orange yellow, very sweet, firm, and of pleasant flavor.

SURPRISE—One of the best and hardiest plums for the North; originated at Sleepy Eye, Minn. Tree is beautifully symmetrical, and an excellent bearer. Fruit is very large, bright red, with many light spots, has small pit. The flesh is meaty, pale yellow and of fine flavor.



Surprise Plum.

HANSKA—Sioux Indian word meaning tall. Tree is very hardy and of rapid growth, very symmetrical. Hanska was produced from a wild American plum and the Chinese apricot plum, *Prunus Simoni*. The fruit is large, beautiful red with heavy blue bloom; flesh is firm, of finest quality and flavor, similar to the apricot. Hanska is especially fine for canning and preserving.

OPATA—A vigorous grower and bearer, fruit buds forming on one year shoots in the nursery. Fruit of medium size, a cross of the Sand Cherry and the rich Luther Burbank Gold Plum. Dark purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh of fine flavor, rich, sweet and juicy. Fruit remains on tree a long time and does not rot. Opata took first prize as a seedling plum at Minn. State Fair. Season very early.

SAPA—An extremely early, vigorous bearer. Fruit medium, glossy black; flesh deep reddish purple, of excellent flavor; skin very tender. Fine for eating fresh and makes good preserves and jellies. Sapa plums raised at Brookings, S. D. were 1½ inches in diameter and weighed ½ ounce, from 1 year trees set out the preceding year.

WANETA—A comparatively new variety that has proven its merit. Waneta was produced from Terry, a large American plum, and the Apple Plum, a Japanese variety originated by Luther Burbank. A plum of this variety was exhibited at Brookings, S. Dak., weighing two ounces, and two inches in diameter. The fruit is red, with thin skin free from acidity, and the flavor is delicious. Waneta is the largest of the Hansen Plums produced so far, and should become a very popular sort for the home garden and market.

Price on above varieties: 2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.50.—3 to 4 feet, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00.—4 to 5 feet, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00.



Early Richmond.

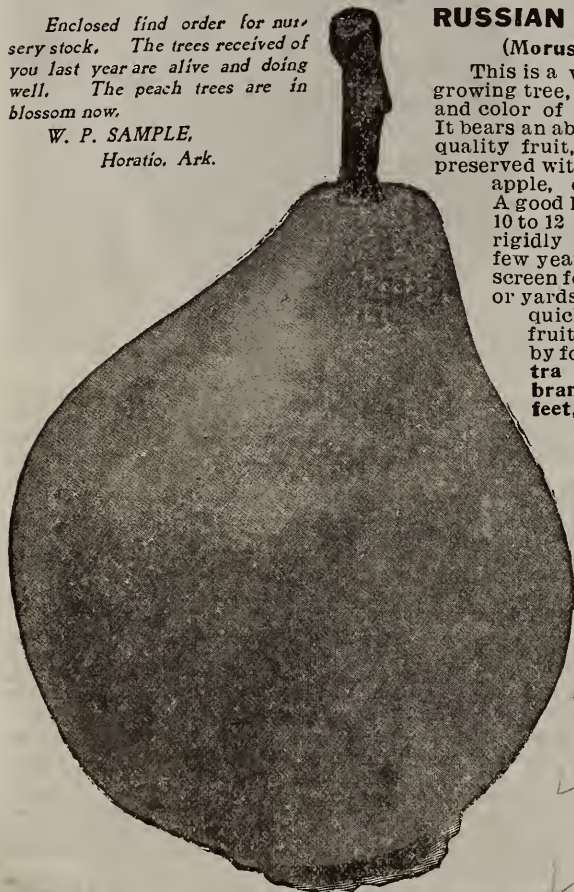
COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—The hardest variety in cultivation. Compass Cherry Plum will withstand a winter temperature of 60 degrees below freezing, and bear a full crop of fruit the next season. It is perfectly hardy in the Northwest and in western Canada. This cherry was originated at Springfield, Minn., and is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and the American Plum. It is larger than the Richmond Cherry, and is about the same bright red color. In quality it is good, with a different flavor from any cherry or plum. It is fine for canning and preserving.

Compass Cherry Plum ripens in July, before any of the Hansen Plums are ripe. It comes into bearing when only two years old, as a rule, and never fails to bear an enormous crop of fruit. The tree presents a very beautiful appearance when the fruit is ripe, as the branches are simply masses of bright red fruit. The fruit brings a good market price, and there has never been enough of it to supply the demand. Compass Cherry Plum should be in every garden and orchard, for it is as valuable as any of the standard plums and Cherries.

So far, we have not been able to grow enough Compass Cherry Plum trees to supply the demand for them, and each year the demand increases. We advise placing your orders early, to avoid being disappointed. Price as follows: 3 to 4 feet trees, each 50c, 12 for \$5.50.—4 to 5 feet trees, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00.—5 to 6 feet trees, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00.

Enclosed find order for nursery stock. The trees received of you last year are alive and doing well. The peach trees are in blossom now.

W. P. SAMPLE,
Horatio, Ark.



Flemish Beauty

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

(Morus Tatarica.)

This is a very hardy rapid growing tree, variable in size and color of fruit and leaves. It bears an abundance of good quality fruit, which may be preserved with rhubarb, pineapple, or gooseberries. A good hedge, if planted 10 to 12 inches apart and rigidly pruned the first few years. Also a good screen for poultry houses or yards, on account of its quick growth and its fruit, which is relished by fowls. Price: Extra strong well branched trees, 3 to 4 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50.—4 to 5 ft. each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.—5 to 6 ft. each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.



Compass Cherry Plum.

CHERRIES. HARDY VARIETIES.

Cherries do best on sandy or gravelly, well drained soils and southern slopes, but will do very well in almost any situation, except a wet and exposed one. They are desirable for planting near dwellings, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for.

Prices of all varieties (except
Compass and Rocky Mountain):

Extra select trees, 3 to 4 feet, each 65c, 12 for \$7.00, 25 for \$14.00.—4 to 5 feet trees, each 90c, 12 for \$9.50, 25 for \$19.00.

EARLY RICHMOND (English Pie Cherry)—A well known old standard variety. Tree is hardy, healthy, a free grower, very productive and regular in bearing. Fruit clear bright red, of medium size, acid, rich and one of the best for canning and for pies. The most popular of the true Kentish cherries. Ripens in June.

HOMER—Very hardy and profuse bearing variety. Fruit of medium size, with very small pit, dark red; flesh juicy, rich, of excellent quality, similar to Early Richmond. An all around good variety for the Northwest, and should be extensively planted. The Homer Cherry has attracted much attention of late among the Minnesota growers on account of its extreme hardiness. Ripens in July.

MONTMORENCY—A beautiful, large, red cherry, larger and finer than Early Richmond, but fully ten days later. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be highly recommended. Valuable for canning and preserving.

WRAGG—Originated in Iowa. Tree very hardy, dwarf, not subject to disease, a regular bearer. Fruit large, dark red, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, rich, slightly acid. The hardest and longest lived of the Morello type cherries. Splendid market sort. Ripens in July.

ENGLISH MORELLO—The hardest of the black, heart-shaped cherries. The tree is dwarf and slender. Fruit is large, dark red, nearly black, and of very rich flavor, juicy and tender, sub-acid. Ripens in July.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY (Sand Cherry)—A reliable, hardy, dwarf cherry, very productive. This cherry is generally grown in bush form like currants; it is hardly ever troubled with insect pests or fungus diseases. The fruit is of a beautiful rich crimson color when ripe, of fair size, good flavor, excellent for jelly and preserves. To be recommended for exposed locations where the other cherries will not thrive. Tree is very ornamental and deserves a place in every yard. Price for bushy plants: 2 to 3 feet trees, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 25 for \$5.00.—3 to 4 feet trees, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50, 25 for \$7.00.

PEARS.

Price: 4 to 5 feet extra select trees, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00.

These are not considered hardy here, but should be planted for trial in sheltered and favorable locations as far north as southern Minnesota. Pears are one of the very best fruits that we have and for which we always find a good market with high prices. Don't overlook to place your order with us at reasonable prices for this delicious fruit. The following three varieties are the hardest and most reliable.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Fruit large, beautiful, very sweet, rich and melting, pale yellow, almost covered with light russet, turning reddish brown when ripe. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Succeeds well in most parts of the country, especially recommended for the north and for Montana. Season September to October.

KIEFFER—Very profitable market sort on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities. A favorite for canning and preserving. Fruit large, rich golden yellow. Tree is a vigorous grower, an early and prolific bearer, resisting blight to a very large degree. Most planted of any variety in the Northwest; does well in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Season October to November.

VERMONT BEAUTY—A most desirable pear. Fruit medium size, very handsome, yellow with bright carmine cheek; flesh rich, juicy, aromatic, of best quality. Tree hardy and a vigorous grower. Season September to October.

HARDY GRAPE VINES.



Beta.

BETA—Black. This splendid variety was introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station, and is the hardiest of all grapes, withstanding our severe northern winters without protection. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and bears fruit abundantly. The bunches are long, with small shoulder; berries of medium size, jet black, of peculiar aromatic flavor. Splendid for wine, jellies, etc. Ripens about first of September. Most desirable of all grapes for covering arbors, often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in one season. Everyone in the northern states should plant a few Beta Grape vines as they can be grown anywhere with practically no care whatever. Price: Strong 1 year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, not prepaid.

DAKOTA—Black. This is very much like the Sulter, being a cross between the Concord and the wild grape and halfway between the Beta and Concord in size. Bunches are open and grapes of this variety are larger than those of Sulter. This kind is very hardy. Price: Strong one year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, 25 for \$6.00, not prepaid.

MONITOR—Black. This variety belongs to the hardy, northern grown type and for this reason has proven to be one of our most popular kinds. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, making in favorable seasons from 15 to 20 feet. The fruit is borne in long bunches and very abundantly. The berries are of medium size, jet-black and have that peculiar aromatic flavor. The ripening period is about the first of September and considering that the Monitor has proven very satisfactory in the making of wines and jellies and inasmuch as practically no care is required, for bringing it thru the winter, we consider this variety as one of the most profitable for customers to set out. Price: Best 1 year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, 25 for \$6.00, not prepaid.

MOORE'S EARLY—Black with heavy blue bloom. This variety we recommend especially to our northwestern orchardists and farmers. It is considered the best market variety in the grape growing districts of Minnesota, always yielding well and fruit selling at top prices. The bunches are of medium size, rarely shouldered. Berries large, round, of excellent quality. Desirable for market on account of its earliness. Berries larger than Concord, very much like it in flavor, and of the same good quality. Vine a moderate grower, very healthy and hardy; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens so early as to be nearly out of market before Concord is ripe. Well suited to Canada and northern portions of the United States by its hardiness. Price: Best 2 year old plants, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, 25 for \$12.00, not prepaid.

NIAGARA—White. Home and market growers seem to agree that this is the most valuable of all white grapes. Its clusters are large and handsome, compactly filled with large berries, having thin but tough skin. When fully ripe they are a fine pale yellow, with a thin white bloom. The flesh is slightly pulpy, tender, sweet and delightful, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and agreeable to most tastes. Foliage thick and leathery. Price: Best 2 year old plants, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, 25 for \$12.00, not prepaid.

SULTER—Black. This is a cross between the Concord and White Grape which makes it very hardy, more so than any other variety known. It is not necessary to give protection in the winter because the vines can be left on the trellises and need no care. The berries are practically the same in size as those of the Beta and have proven to be practically as strong a bearer as the above variety and is a much higher quality grape than the Dakota. We can safely recommend to our customers the Sulter as being one of our best black grapes, and are positive that those who have tried this variety have been entirely satisfied. Price: Best 1 year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, 25 for \$6.00, not prepaid.

WORDEN—Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large, skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster and ripens five or ten days earlier. It fully equals Concord in vigor, health and productiveness. In berry it is about the size of Moore's Early but of better quality, more vigorous and productive, and ripens but little later. This variety has in many instances taken the place of the older variety, the Concord. Price: Best 2 year old plants each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, 25 for \$12.00, not prepaid.

The varieties listed are the hardiest and most reliable in cultivation. Our grape vines are carefully grown stock with splendid roots. A grape vine plantation is easily taken care of and in a commercial way no fruit crop shows greater returns on the investment.

The grape is one of the best and healthiest fruits we have. Grows in most any kind of soil that is not wet, any side hill will do for a vineyard. Those who have only a lot or two or a small garden can plant them alongside a building or fence. They will take up very little room, and if properly taken care of, will bear an abundance of fruit almost every year. They make a splendid screen for unsightly buildings, or can be trained over walls and fences, repaying many times over with healthful and refreshing fruit, their small cost and care. If the vines are put down on the ground in the fall and covered with a few shovelful of earth they will stand a severe climate.

The plants should be set in a slanting position to facilitate winter covering. Plant in rows eight feet apart each way. Prune the plants in the fall, cutting back the laterals to two or three eyes, this will give enough wood for the new fruiting growth to come from.

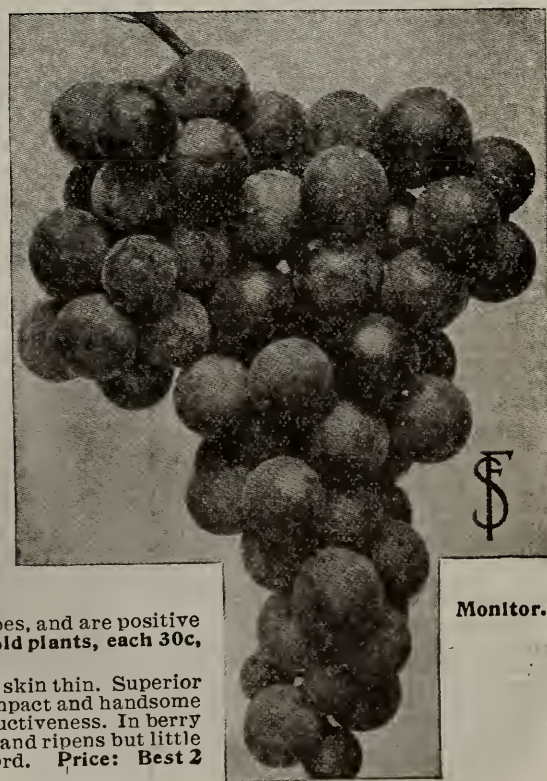
The grape requires severe annual pruning in order to produce the best fruit and responds quickly to cultivation and care; however, no other tree or vine can produce such good fruit in spite of unfavorable conditions or neglect, and for this reason they are the surest money-makers and most widely grown of all commercial fruits, as well as the best fruit for planting in the small fruit garden and the back yard—no matter how small a place or in what part of the country, it should have a row or arbor of grape vines.

For covering arbors and porches the new Beta and Hungarian grapes can be especially recommended.

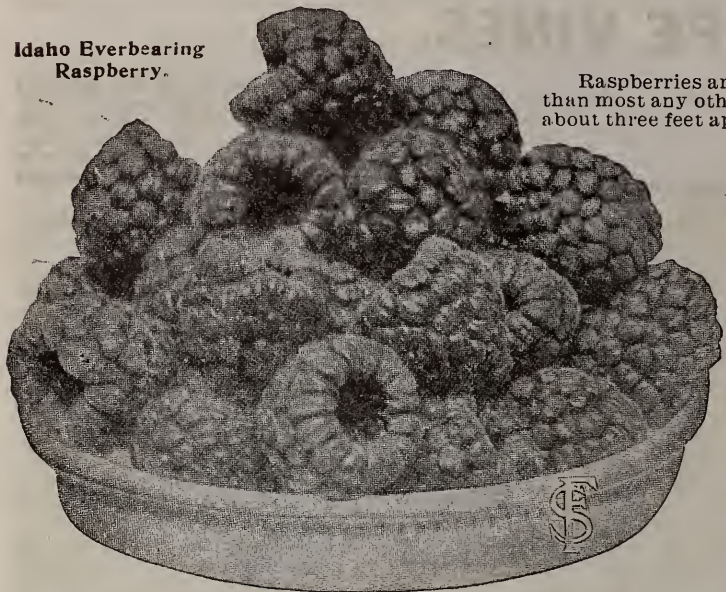
Sulter.

BRIGHTON—Red. Bunches and berries large, dark red in color, fine rich flavor, juicy and sugary. Almost seedless pulp, quality very fine. Extremely hardy, bears abundantly and stands the heat of summer well. Ripens extra early. Price: Best 2 year plants, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, 25 for \$12.00, not prepaid.

CONCORD—Black. The well known fine old market sort, which is so largely planted in all sections; decidedly the most popular grape in America. Large, handsome bunches of large, luscious berries, covered with a rich bloom. Skin tender but firm, making it a good shipper; flesh juicy, sweet and tender. Vine a strong, healthy grower, very hardy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable variety, succeeding well over a great extent of our country. Price: Best 2 year old plants, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50, 25 for \$7.00, not prepaid.



Monitor.

Idaho Everbearing
Raspberry.

The originator of this new and wonderful variety gives the following description: "You plant 'St. Regis', the highest in grade, in size, in brilliancy of color, in firmness and in flavor. Its iron-clad hardness is certainly a wonder and its foliage never suffers by sunburn or scald. The fruit is large, of a beautiful rich crimson color when ripe, rich in sugar, and will stand shipping better than any other variety we know of. It is the earliest raspberry to ripen, and gives a crop of berries all summer and autumn. It succeeds well on all soils." Price: 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.90, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 60c, 12 for \$2.15, postpaid.

RELIABLE STANDARD RED SORTS.

Price of the following varieties, transplanted stock: 3 for 25c, 12 for 65c, 25 for \$1.25, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 35c, 12 for 90c, 25 for \$1.75, postpaid.

F. S. & N. CO'S KING—This variety was introduced a few years ago and is now considered by nearly all the large fruit growers of the Northwest one of the best all around red raspberries. The plant is a strong grower, with clean, healthy foliage. Early and productive. The fruits are large, firm, of a rich color and fine quality. A very reliable variety. It is very hardy, standing cold and heat where many others fail.

MILLER—A thoroly reliable variety, very hardy, thrifty and productive; an early, firm and bright red berry that is a favorite in many sections as a commercial sort. Will often produce a heavy crop on light soil, where other varieties fail.

PROF. HANSEN'S NEW RED—THE OHTA.

Another new, valuable variety, originated by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. Like all of his varieties, the Ohta is extremely hardy; in fact, it is as hardy as the wild raspberry, without winter protection. The fruit is of large size, firm, and of splendid quality and flavor. It bears very early, and produces big crops each season. The canes are of strong vigorous growth, with very thick foliage. Ohta is not affected by blight, mildew, or sunscald. Price: Strong transplants, 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.75, not prepaid.—By mail: Each 25c, dozen \$2.10, postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN—THE YELLOW RASPBERRY.

An interesting addition to the home garden. This raspberry, as its name indicates, is a pure golden yellow. The berry is very beautiful, fully as large as the best red variety, and of excellent flavor. However, it cannot be used for canning purposes, as it loses its color when cooked. Golden Queen is a good grower, and the best yellow variety ever produced. It yields heavily and has a very long bearing season. Price: 12 for 75c, 25 for \$1.35, 100 for \$4.50, not prepaid.—By mail: 12 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, postpaid.

PURPLE VARIETIES.

One year old tips have quite tender roots, and the transplanted plants have strong woody roots. We offer splendid strong transplants at very reasonable prices, and our customers will find them satisfactory in every respect.—Write for prices on rooted tips.

Price of following varieties, strong transplanted stock: 3 for 25c, 12 for 65c, 25 for \$1.40, 100 for \$6.00, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 30c, 12 for 90c, 25 for \$1.75, postpaid.

CARDINAL—Purple—Strong canes with red bark and very hardy wood. Extremely hardy and exceedingly productive. Berries are of a purplish red color, very firm, with a pure, rich flavor. Season somewhat late and they hold on well.

COLUMBIAN—Purple—Known as a very hardy and productive variety. The fruit is purple, very large, firm, juicy and of delicious flavor. The fruiting season extends from July 10th to August 15th.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are easily cared for, the fruit is always in demand and brings higher prices than most any other crop. Will do well in any good soil. Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart and about three feet apart in the row. Cultivate well and keep weeds out.

We plant a block of Raspberries every year on new soil: this enables us to keep our plants clean, healthy and free from insects and fungi diseases. For the extreme North we recommend **Herbert** and **Sunbeam**.

We cannot accept orders for less than three Raspberry plants of a kind, except where noted. Six plants may be ordered at the dozen rate, fifty at the hundred rate.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES.

THE "IDAHO"—The "Idaho" is one of the hardiest of all red raspberries, and we consider it the best of the Everbearing varieties suitable for culture in the Northwest. The plant is a strong grower, making stocky, upright canes. The fruit is very large, some berries attaining over one inch in diameter, of a deep rich color, very attractive. It is very fine flavored. The plants are enormously productive, fruiting thru the longest season of any red raspberries. For home use and near markets no better raspberry could be found. Price: 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.90, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 60c, 12 for \$2.15, prepaid.

"ST. REGIS"—Also called "Early till Late". The only raspberry known that will yield a crop of fruit the first season planted. Awarded a certificate of merit by the American Institute of New York. Yields fine fruits for four months in succession. Fruit of finest quality, large size and brilliant crimson color. Our stock is extra fine this year and will please you.

"Raspberries for four months", that is what you get when you plant "St. Regis", the highest in grade, in size, in brilliancy of color, in firmness and in flavor. Its iron-clad hardness is certainly a wonder and its foliage never suffers by sunburn or scald. The fruit is large, of a beautiful rich crimson color when ripe, rich in sugar, and will stand shipping better than any other variety we know of. It is the earliest raspberry to ripen, and gives a crop of berries all summer and autumn. It succeeds well on all soils." Price: 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.90, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 60c, 12 for \$2.15, postpaid.

NEW VARIETIES OF MERIT.

"HERBERT"—The hardy Canadian Raspberry. A very large red raspberry, extremely hardy and enormously productive. A chance seedling, originated at Ottawa, Canada. The fruits are of the largest size, obtusely conical, bright to rather deep red, firm, sweet and sub-acid, sprightly juicy and of fine flavor. Does especially well on heavy soil and in localities where other varieties fail. Price for transplanted plants: 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.90, 25 for \$3.80, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 60c, 12 for \$2.15, 25 for \$4.30, postpaid.

F. S. & N. CO'S SUNBEAM—A valuable variety for the Northwest. Originated by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. The plant is very hardy and productive and has distinct, heavy foliage. Fruit medium size, bright red, and of excellent quality. Long bearing season. This berry should be planted extensively in the prairie states. Of the Sunbeam we have only sucker plants to offer this season. Price: 3 for 35c, 12 for 90c, 25 for \$1.85, 100 for \$6.75, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 40c, 12 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.25, postpaid.

MINNESOTA No. 4—This new red raspberry comes to us from the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm and is rapidly forcing to the front as the best red raspberry in cultivation today. Prof. Haroldson has spent a great deal of time in producing new varieties of raspberries and this is the best of several thousand sorts fruited by him. A good plant maker of strong heavy canes, well provided with fruiting surfaces, it produces immense crops of fine flavored berries of the largest size. Being a very firm berry and of good color, it is being rapidly taken up by professional raspberry growers as one of the best sorts for shipping and for market. Withal the best new red raspberry introduced in many years. Price same as for Herbert.



Herbert Raspberry.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and 4 feet apart in the rows. To keep the bed in good productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, and in spring the weakest suckers should also be removed, leaving only 4 to 5 strong ones in each hill.

NEW HARDY TARTARIAN—Of special value in the North, on account of its extreme hardness. Berries are immense, brilliant black, produced in large clusters. Fruit is of fine quality, sweet and melting, with practically no core. The canes are strong, with healthy foliage, free from rust. A heavy bearer. The bearing season is so long that Tartarian Blackberries may be called everlasting blackberries. Splendid for market and home use, good for preserving. Price: Strong transplanted plants, each 25c, 12 for \$2.25, by mail, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 12 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.75.

Price of the following varieties: Strong, transplanted plants, 12 for 75c, 25 for \$1.40, 100 for \$5.00, not prepaid.—By mail, 3 for 30c, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

We furnish 5 plants at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

ANCIENT BRITON—One of the hardiest. A reliable market variety of medium size and of the best quality. Berries large and sweet. Sells well on the market and is a very profitable variety. It is one of the best known and most planted varieties in the North Central States.

SNYDER—This is one of the best blackberries for market in the North, and very hardy. The canes are vigorous and annually productive. Berries are medium in size, very sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. It also lacks the hard core found in many of the other varieties. A berry of good shipping qualities.

STONE'S HARDY—For the northern sections of Minnesota and similar latitudes this variety is especially adapted. Canes upright, very vigorous and exceptionally hardy. Berries of medium size, juicy, sweet, and of fine flavor and good quality. For market as well as for home use, it is a dependable sort.

DEWBERRY—LUCRETIA—In quality and size, this low growing or trailing blackberry fully equals any of the upright sorts. Wherever known it is preferred to common blackberries, on account of the superior flavor, immense size and fine quality of its fruit. Very prolific, robust, and does not sunburn. Vines should be covered with straw during winter in cold climates. Price: Strong transplants, 12 for 75c, 25 for \$1.40, 100 for \$5.00, not prepaid.—By mail, 3 for 30c, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

DWARF JUNE BERRY. (Amelanchier Botryapium.)

The berry for the extreme North and South. Very hardy, enduring the coldest winters and the hottest

summers without injury. Bushy

plant, with leaves and flower

stalks whitish woolly when young, white flowers in racemes. Berries

of good flavor, reddish purple, changing to black when ripe. Splend-

id for canning and making pies. Very prolific, often producing a

quart of fruit from a young bush. Every garden should contain some

of this remarkable fruit. Price: Extra strong transplants, 2 to 3

feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 25 for \$4.50, not prepaid.—By mail, for

smaller plants, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, postpaid.

F. S. & N. Co's
Carrie Gooseberry.

STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY.

This Strawberry Raspberry is a cross between the strawberry and raspberry, resembling both in many points. In size and color it is like the strawberry, growing on dwarf bushes very much like raspberry bushes. It is quite hardy and should be grown on rather moist soil. It produces an abundance of fruit on the young shoots, which is fine for jelly, jam, etc. Fruit should not be picked until thoroughly ripe. Price: By mail, each 10c, 6 for 55c, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

GOOSEBERRIES.

QUARANTINE ON GOOSEBERRIES.

We cannot accept orders for Gooseberries to be shipped west of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, because of the prevalence of White Pine Blister Rust in the East. The certificate of inspection of our nursery from the State Entomologist proves that our nursery stock is entirely free from fungus diseases.

NEW AND VALUABLE VARIETIES.

Strong, selected 2 year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, 24 for \$5.50, not prepaid.—By mail, strong 1 year old plants, each 20c, 3 for 55c, 12 for \$2.00, postpaid.

F. S. & N. CO'S CARRIE—Considered the hardiest, healthiest, most productive and best all around gooseberry grown. The plant is a very strong grower, the branches being almost thornless, and this advantage alone is bringing the Carrie Gooseberry into popular favor. The berries are of medium size, light red in color, of fine flavor and excellent quality. A most profitable variety for the North.

JOSSELYN or RED JACKET—A large, beautiful, bright red berry of most delicious flavor. A vigorous grower, clean, healthy and mildew proof. Has proven everywhere thoroughly hardy and enormously productive.

PEARL—A very prolific and vigorous variety, free from mildew. The fruit is large, pale green, and of best quality.

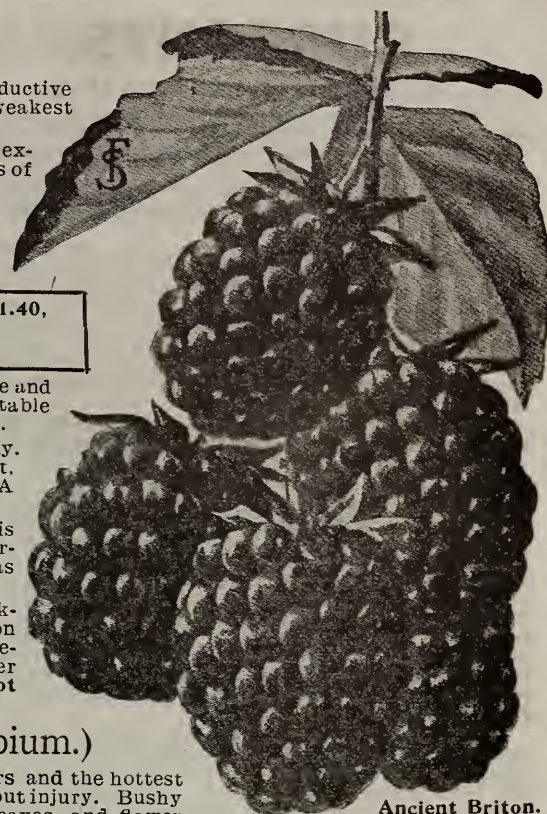
STANDARD VARIETIES.

Strong, selected 2 year old plants, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 25 for \$4.25, not prepaid.—By mail, strong 1 year old plants, each 20c, 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.85, postpaid.

MOUNTAIN SEEDLING—Very hardy; fruit is of medium size, light red; the bush is a very prolific bearer.

DOWNING—An excellent variety for both home and market use; bush is a vigorous and upright grower, with stiff, strong shoots and heavy foliage; fruit medium sized, of pale green color.

HOUGHTON—Fruit medium sized, roundish oval, pale red, sweet and tender. Plants are of spreading habit, slender, productive, hardy.



Ancient Briton.



IMPROVED
JUNE BERRY.

CURRANTS.

QUARANTINE ON CURRANTS.

We cannot accept orders for currants or gooseberries to be shipped west of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, because of the prevalence of White Pine Blister Rust in the East. The certificate of inspection of our nursery from the State Entomologist proves that our nursery stock is entirely free from fungus diseases.

Currants are very hardy and easily cultivated, do well on almost any kind of soil, and will stand more neglect than any other fruit. They can be planted to advantage between apple trees, to "fill in" in the orchard. Currants ripen between the Strawberry and Raspberry season, and are profitable to grow for market, as the demand for Currants is always greater than the supply. They are the most popular fruit for jellies and preserves, and should be in every garden.

We offer only the hardest varieties for the Northwest, and furnish 6 plants at doz. rate, 50 at 100 rate.

NORWAY—Originated at Vardal, Norway. It is the hardest variety we know, and is valuable for planting in the extreme North, where ordinary currants fail to make pollen and set fruit. It withstands drought extremely well, and should be planted in the prairie states. Norway is a vigorous grower and an exceedingly heavy bearer. The bush resembles the long bunch Holland, but the fruit is larger than that of any American variety. The berries are bright, translucent red, borne in large clusters on long stems, making picking easy. It has a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Price: Extra strong 2 year old plants, not prepaid, each 30c, 12 for \$3.25, 25 for \$6.00. Price by mail, strong 1 year old plants, each 20c, 12 for \$2.25, prepaid.

PERFECTION—This splendid variety was originated by Charles Hooker, of Rochester, by crossing Fay's Prolific with the White Grape Currant, and combines the size and color of the Fay with the productiveness and fine quality of the White Grape. The berry is bright red and large, even at the end of the bunch. The clusters are much longer than Fay, and the stem is very long, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. The berries are of rich mild flavor, sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and few seeds. In quality Perfection is the best currant on the market just now, the best of the large varieties. Price: Extra strong 2 year old plants, not prepaid, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, 25 for \$5.75. By mail, strong 1 year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, prepaid.

HARDY, RELIABLE CURRANTS IN STANDARD VARIETIES.

Price of the following seven varieties: Strong 2 year old plants, not prepaid, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 25 for \$4.75, 100 for \$8.25. By mail, strong 1 year old plants, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, 25 for \$2.75, postpaid.

Red Varieties.

CHERRY—Bush is vigorous, stocky and compact, and must have good cultivation to do well. Berries are very large, with thin skin, juicy and of fine flavor. One of the most productive.

LONDON MARKET—Bush is vigorous, and upright growing, very productive, a popular sort in the Michigan fruit growing sections. The fruit is of good size, dark red in color, with sprightly acid flavor. Good market variety.

F. S. & N. CO'S IMPROVED LONG BUNCH HOLLAND—This variety is one of the most important of the Red Currants, it being a late fruit, ripening when all other varieties are gone. The bush is very vigorous and a hardy grower. This has proved to be the most productive variety, yielding long and full clusters of fruit. The berry is medium to large in size, of a bright red color and excellent in flavor.

RED DUTCH—An old and well known standard variety. Bush is very hardy, a strong upright grower, and will succeed on any soil. Berries of medium size, bright red, and of good quality.

RED CROSS—A good commercial variety that should be included in every collection. Introduced by the veteran horticulturist, Jacob Moore, who counted it one of his greatest achievements. The quality is good and size of berries uniform. The clusters are large, making it very easy to pick. Makes abundant wood growth. Good for market or home.

PRESIDENT WILDER—One of the strongest growers and exceedingly productive. Clusters and berries very large; of attractive bright red color, even when dead ripe. Quality excellent, with mild sub-acid flavor. Ripens early and remains bright and firm until quite late. Good market sort. Bush grows upright and vigorous. Few varieties equal the President Wilder.

White Variety.

WHITE GRAPE—Bush is vigorous and rather spreading, producing immense crops of fruit. Bunches are very large and full, with large sweet berries, beautifully translucent white. The flavor is mildly acid, and in quality, White Grape is superior to most red varieties. The best of all currants for table use.

The Holland Tree Currant.

A new, large fruited currant, growing in tree form, with well branched crown, of dwarf habit. They are the most prolific of all currants, each branch being loaded with clusters of immense bright red berries, of excellent flavor and quality. A very rapid and thrifty grower, bearing early and abundantly each year. The fruit is long stemmed and easy to pick. Price: Strong 2 to 3 feet trees, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, not prepaid.



Perfection Currant.



F. S. & N. Co's Improved Long Bunch Holland.

STRAWBERRIES.



Minnesota No. 3.

We ship strawberry plants by express or mail only, and we pay the charges and guarantee safe arrival.

The Strawberry is the favorite fruit of every home, and may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. For field culture plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 18 inches apart in the rows; for garden culture 18 inches apart each way, leaving a pathway every third row. After the ground is frozen in fall cover lightly with leaves or straw. Remove covering early in spring when plants begin to grow. Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

Spring is generally considered the best time to plant strawberries. In the North, summer and fall planting has not been as successful as in some other parts of the country. If the plants are secured from a nursery, it is best to plant them as early as possible in order to have a good growth during the summer months. This means that for Minnesota and similar locations the middle of April or forepart of May is the best time to plant.

In small gardens, it is a good way to plant them in hills 18 inches apart. Cut off the stems, leaving one or two of the smallest leaves, and cut off the roots, leaving about four inches; this should be done in the cellar or in a cool, shady place. This care will show results after a month's growth. Note the rootlets starting from ends of roots, which demonstrate the importance of trimming off the roots before planting, as the rootlets will not start promptly unless this is done. Have a pail or box of rather thick mud, then mud the roots, placing them in a shallow box, tops out. If it is a dry, windy time, set them in the cellar and wait until just before a rain for planting, or at the close of the day. Set them firmly. Spread the roots well, so as to bring them all in contact with the soil. Water thoroly.

After the plants have been set out they will begin to throw runners mainly after the blossoming season. If these are cut off the plant nutriment will be forced into the fruit and a much heavier yield obtained. On the other hand, if the runners are allowed to grow, the amount and size of the fruit will be smaller. Usually the plants will continue to bear for four or five years, but the first and second crops are generally the best. It is therefore the custom to plow up beds after they have borne two or three crops. In market gardening areas and in some of the very best strawberry regions the plants are allowed to fruit but

once. It is customary with farmers in certain sections to allow the runners to grow. The plants will be set in rows about four feet apart and after two years the old plants are cultivated out and the plants between the original rows are depended upon for the fruit.

Strawberries are usually mulched in the fall in order to protect them in the winter and early spring and to prevent the soil from heaving. In some cases the mulch is allowed to remain on the plants rather late in the spring in order to retard the blooming season.

The varieties marked "P" have perfect flowers, and will produce fruit abundantly without being mixed with other varieties.

For detailed planting instructions write to us for our page on strawberry culture.

MINNESOTA NO. 3-P—(Early)—This wonderful new strawberry originated at the Minnesota Experiment Station, and has been given a thoro trial by the largest growers in Minnesota. It is destined to become one of the leading strawberries for the Northern and Western states, as it is superior to the standard Senator Dunlap in earliness and flavor. There is no variety which equals the Minnesota No. 3 in earliness, and in our judgement this feature alone will place the new berry ahead of all other types. Our experience in producing the No. 3 is that it is a heavy yielder, producing an abundance of fruit, altho the season is not as long as some other kinds. Price: 25 for 60c, 100 for \$1.75, 500 for \$7.00, 1000 for \$12.00, prepaid. Not less than 25 plants furnished of this variety.

SENATOR DUNLAP—P—A well tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant everywhere, and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants; fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality, one of the best. Ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drought or neglect. Price: 25 for 50c, 100 for \$1.50, 500 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$10.00, prepaid. Not less than 25 plants furnished of this variety.



Senator Dunlap.

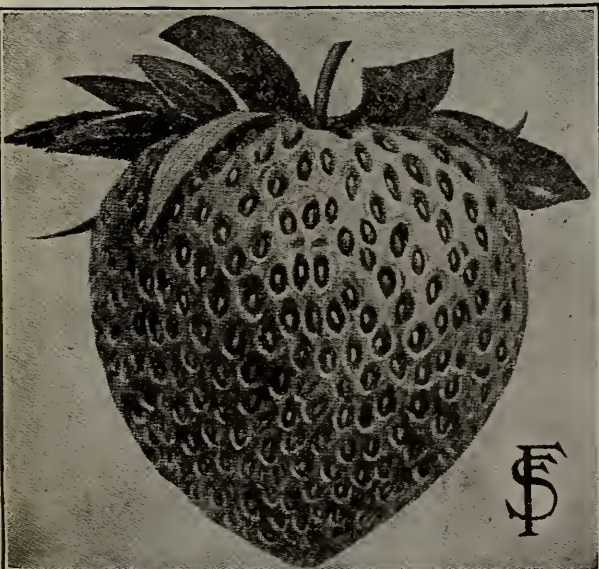
STRAWBERRIES—Everbearing or Fall Bearing Varieties.

People have been skeptical about Everbearing Strawberries, and it did seem as if too much were claimed for them, but everyone who has planted and tried them knows their good qualities cannot be exaggerated. They are most profitable to plant, both for the home garden and for market. Last fall, Everbearing Strawberries sold for fifty cents a quart. There is an unlimited market for them, which cannot be supplied for several years. Everbearing Strawberries grow on the same kind of soil, under the same conditions, with the same cultivation, as the standard sorts. The plants are hardier and stronger than standard varieties, and resist rust and drought better. They form few runners in the summer and fall, because at that time they are spending all their energy into forming the fruit. In the early spring is the only time that we can secure runners to any large extent from these Everbearing plants.

If Everbearing Strawberry plants are set out in spring, they bear fruit in August the same year. Fruiting is sometimes checked by intensely hot weather, but the first heavy rain brings out new blossoms and berries. If frost kills the blossoms in fall, the plants send out new ones and continue to bear until covered with snow. From our field of Everbearing Strawberries, we had berries the middle of October, picking about twice a week. South of Minnesota, they produce berries until November. Their quality is fully equal to that of common strawberries. The berries are firm, ship well, and are sweeter than most standard sorts. For preserving, they surpass other kinds, as they do not get spongy when cooked. We have thoroly tried out Everbearing Strawberries, and recommend **Superb** in particular, because of its excellent berries and long season.

PROGRESSIVE—P—Strong, perfect blossoms; good plant maker, and fruits continuously. Extra good about fruiting heavily on new runners the first summer and fall. Berry rather long shaped; fine, dark color and good quality. Its extra firmness makes it a good shipper. This variety has well been called the Dunlap of the Everbearers. It is certainly a good variety and worthy of a place in every garden because of its long bearing season and reputation as a producer of exceptional fruit. Price: 12 for 50c, 100 for \$3.00, 500 for \$10.00, 1000 for \$18.00, prepaid.

SUPERB—P—Considered one of the best varieties; a good plant maker, and yields well. The plants are strong and hardy. Berries large, glossy, deep red, nearly round, firm, and of excellent flavor. Superb will produce as fine berries in the fall as any spring-ripening strawberries. As a June cropper it is hard to beat, and if the summer season is not too dry, will yield heavily in fall. Price: 12 for 50c, 100 for \$3.00, 500 for \$10.00, 1000 for \$18.00, prepaid.



Superb Strawberry.

We acknowledge all orders soon as received. We will forward fresh-dug plants, direct from our nursery, by mail or express, at the proper time for planting.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Our list of trees contains only hardy varieties, which are adapted for the Northwest, and all trees have been grown in our nursery near Faribault. They are well pruned, have good bodies and tops, all have been transplanted and have good fibrous roots.

Prices for all Trees are F. O. B. Faribault. 6 at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

NOTICE: On all orders for only 1 or 2 trees 25c extra must be added to cover cost of Packing. On larger orders for nursery stock all packing and boxing is free of charge.

ASH, AMERICAN WHITE (*Fraxinus Americana*)—Valuable, hardy native trees of rapid growth, forming straight trunks, broad and oval shaped heads. Desirable for ornamental purposes, also for timber planting. Splendid tree for the Northwest, of very quick growth while young, resisting drought and severe cold well. Of great value for our prairie states, and should be planted more generally. 4 to 5 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, 100 for \$12.00. 5 to 6 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50. 6 to 8 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

BIRCH, CUT LEAF WEeping (*Betula Alba* var. *Pendula Laciniata*)—This is decidedly the best of all weeping trees hardy enough for the Northwest. It is tall and slender, but of vigorous growth, with gracefull drooping branches and delicately cut foliage thru which silvery white bark shimmers as it is stirred by the wind. It is without question the most beautiful tree for lawn and landscape planting. 5 to 6 feet, each \$1.25. 6 to 8 feet, each \$1.50.

BOX ELDER, ASH LEAF OR MANITOBA MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*)—A durable tree, growing rapidly and producing considerable shade in a very short time; mostly used in the West and Northwest, as it withstands both drought and extreme cold. 5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 100 for \$23.00. 6 to 8 feet, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

CATALPA SPECIOSA (*Hardy Catalpa*)—A very rapid growing lawn and park tree. Leaves are very large, heart-shaped; the flowers, appearing in June, in large panicles are white, sweet scented, very conspicuous and pretty; they are followed by 10 to 12 inches long, slender pods, which are of brownish color and hang on the tree all winter. 4 to 5 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50. 5 to 6 feet, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.

COTTONWOOD (*Populus Deltoides*)—Has long been a popular tree in western states, particularly in the prairie sections. It is probably the best known and most planted of all poplars. Its greatest value is in its extreme hardiness and rapid growth, the latter characteristic making it one of our most popular varieties for wood production in devastated areas. 5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—8 to 10 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

ELM, AMERICAN (*Ulmus*)—The elm has always been the favorite shade tree in the northern states, and is the best street and park tree for general planting in this section. It is also one of the hardiest trees for prairie planting and will withstand a greater extreme of temperature and moisture than any other of our shade trees. Of very large size with open, spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. 5 to 6 ft. each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 ft. each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—8 to 10 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*)—White flowering. A fine large tree of compact outline, dense dark green foliage. In June the tree bears in greatest profusion large panicles of white flowers, tinged with red. Very pretty for street or lawn. Does splendidly in this section of the Northwest. 4 to 5 feet, each 75c.—5 to 6 feet, each 90c. 6 to 8 feet, each \$1.25.

LINDEN, AMERICAN (*Basswood*)—Perfectly hardy everywhere; vigorous in growth, with large, clean, handsome foliage and fragrant flowers. One of the best shade trees for all shade and ornamental purposes. 4 to 5 feet, each 75c, 12 for \$7.50.—5 to 6 feet, each 85c, 12 for \$8.50.



American White Ash.

LOCUST, BLACK (*Robinia*)—A rapid growing, fine large tree that is desirable on account of its pretty foliage and fragrant flowers. As a grove tree, for fuel or for fence posts it is one of the very best; grows as rapidly as the willow, and wood is very hard and durable. Because of its dense growth and rather thorny branches, it makes a most attractive hedge tree for planting along driveways, roads, etc. 3 to 4 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.25, 100 for \$9.00.—4 to 5 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.25.—5 to 6 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer Platanoides*)—Resembles the Sugar Maple in general appearance, but is easily distinguished from it, as the leaves remain green longer than any other maples, and turn a bright yellow in autumn. A very hardy tree of symmetrical growth, with large, round heads and handsome foliage, which is used extensively in this locality for park and street planting. 5 to 6 feet, each 75c.—6 to 8 feet, each 90c.

MAPLE, SILVER OR SOFT (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—A North American species of rapid growth, large size and irregular, rounded form; foliage is bright green above and silvery white beneath. Very attractive and should be planted alternately with the slower growing but more permanent Sugar or Norway Maples and cut out when the latter have attained a good size. Where immediate shade is required, it is one of the most useful; also a favorite street and park tree. 4 to 5 feet, each 20c, 12 for \$2.00, 100 for \$12.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

MAPLE, SCHWEDLERII (*Hardy Purple Leaf Maple*)—A very beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. A very hardy and choice ornamental tree. Of especially fine appearance in in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In autumn the foliage turns golden yellow. This is one of the very best trees for lawn and street planting. It is of even growth, symmetrical shape, with foliage of great beauty. 5 to 6 feet, each \$2.00.—6 to 8 feet, each \$3.00.

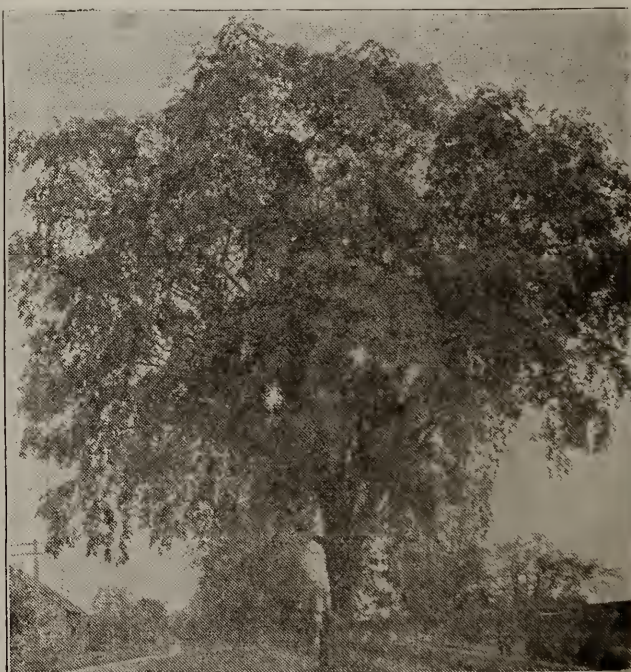
MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)—A fine ornamental tree for the lawn, forming, almost without pruning, a magnificent, fairly dense, well shaped head, which is covered from midsummer till winter with large clusters of beautiful scarlet berries, giving a brilliant color to the landscape. The foliage is very handsome. 4 to 5 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—5 to 6 feet, each 60c, 12 for \$6.50.



Horse Chestnut.



Poplar, Silver.



American Elm.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued.



American Linden.

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*Populus Carolinensis*)—Also called Russian Poplar. One of the most rapid growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; specially adapted to cities, where it makes unusually fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal in form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. Makes a splendid windbreak or screen. 2 to 3 feet, 100 for \$3.00.—5 to 6 feet, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—8 to 10 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.



Lombardy Poplar.



Schwedlerii Maple.

POPLAR, NORWAY. Sudden Saw Log (*Populus*)—This is a very distinct tree in habit of growth, forming a straight, upright, somewhat pyramidal head. The foliage is large, thickly borne, bright and glossy. Grows rapidly in almost every soil, and yet it possesses strength and durability which most of the poplars lack. For city planting it is superior to most of the other poplars, as it withstands the effects of dust and smoke better. A superior tree for planting in the shelter of forest plantations. It is claimed that this tree will mature a log two feet in diameter in 16 years. 2 to 3 feet, 100 for \$3.00.—5 to 6 feet, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—8 to 10 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

WILLOW, GOLDEN WEEPING NIOBE (*Salix Vitellina* var. *Pendula Nova*)—A lovely tree, of graceful, drooping habit, with long, slender, golden branches. Its fresh, bright tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive. This tree is especially beautiful for planting along the water, and for landscape gardening, for its yellow bark and graceful drooping branches contrast well with the deep green of the formal evergreens. 5 to 6 feet, each 65c.

The last trees you sent me are the best ever seen here, and we thank you for the square deal. HENRY JANNUSCH, Sumter, Minn.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN (*Morus Tartarica*)—This is a very hardy, rapid growing tree, variable in size and color of fruit and leaves. It bears an abundance of good quality fruit, which may be preserved with rhubarb, pineapple, or gooseberries. A good hedge if planted 10 to 12 inches apart and rigidly pruned for the first few years. Also a good screen for poultry houses or yards, on account of its quick growth and its fruit, which is relished by fowls. Price: Extra strong well branched trees, not prepaid, 3 to 4 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50.—4 to 5 feet, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

POPLAR, CANADIAN (*Populus Canadense*)—An extremely hardy variety, resembling the Cottonwood in habit of growth. This tree is especially adapted to severe and exposed localities and is more desirable than Cottonwood, because it does not shed cotton. 4 to 5 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50.—5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.



Black Locust.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus Nigra Italica*)—One of the most striking and picturesque trees grown. A tall, narrow, columnar tree, growing sixty to a hundred feet straight up. The tall spire-shaped tops are landmarks in almost every populated region from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian frontier to the Mexican boundary. Longer lived than the Carolina Poplar. Bright, glossy green leaves. Used as a windbreak, as it does not spread out, also extensively planted to prevent blowing of sand in the western country. It is of special value in landscape work, where it is planted to relieve monotonous sky lines and increase the apparent height of hills. 5 to 7 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.

POPLAR, SILVER (*Populus Alba*)—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide-spreading habit, with large leaves which are glossy green above and white as snow beneath; it flourishes everywhere. The large leaves are easily stirred by the wind, when the white underside is shown to fine effect. 5 to 6 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

Those Plum Trees arrived here in fine shape, they are better trees than I ever saw before, and I have ordered from many nurseries. G. HILLJE, Waelder, Texas.

Tree
Protec-
tors
on
Page
109.



Norway Maple.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued.

WILLOWS. (Salix.)

We grow willows in enormous quantities and offer the three best and hardiest varieties for the Northwest. Willows are more popular for windbreaks than any other tree, because they grow so rapidly, and are thick and dense from the ground up. They are as hardy as Cottonwood and Poplars, but much prettier and more ornamental. They require very little attention after they are planted, and will thrive on any soil. The past season has been the best we have had in many years for the growing of willows, and we have an exceptionally fine stock for the spring trade.

WILLOW, GOLDEN RUSSIAN—A very hardy variety of rapid growth. Trees are beautiful, round topped, medium sized, conspicuous because of their yellow bark. In spring they bear pretty yellow catkins. Golden Russian Willow is valuable for variety in landscape gardening, and one of the best for windbreaks.

WILLOW, SIBERIAN—The hardiest of all willows. Siberian Willow is especially suitable for windbreaks in exposed situations. In form and habit of growth it is similar to the Golden Russian Willow, but is hardier. It can be planted to advantage in the Dakotas and prairie sections.

WILLOW, LAUREL LEAF or BAY LEAF—Perfectly hardy, even in Manitoba, and a very rapid grower. This tree has beautiful dark green, glossy foliage, and light green bark, similar to Bay Tree. As an ornamental tree, it is very valuable in the North, because it can be clipped to any desired form, like a Bay Tree. It is also good for windbreaks, hedges, and for lawn planting, and thrives on any soil. The Laurel Leaf Willow is most effective when planted near the water.

Prices on Willows are as follows: 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.—3 to 4 feet, \$4.50 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000.—4 to 5 feet, \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000.

We can also supply 5 to 6 feet trees, select stock, for ornamental planting, in any of the above varieties, at 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

NUT BEARING TREES.

AMERICAN FILBERT or HAZELNUT—A popular low bush, growing 6 to 8 feet high, very hardy, succeeding on almost any soil. A profitable variety to grow, as the nuts are produced abundantly, in peculiar bunches, and always find a ready market. Nuts are round, medium sized, and of good flavor for candies and cakes. One of the best native nuts, and a splendid shrub for screens and backgrounds. Price; 2 to 3 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—3 to 4 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—Mailing size, 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.50, postpaid.

SHAGBARK HICKORY—For many years we have been fruiting the regular Shagbark Hickory, here at Faribault, and find it absolutely hardy in this latitude. It is a handsome, very ornamental tree, the stout branches forming a rather broad head. The nuts are one to two inches long, with thin shell which is easily cracked, and kernels of excellent quality. Mailing size trees, from native grown nuts. 2 for 50c, \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

BUTTERNUT or WHITE WALNUT—One of the finest native trees, with lofty spreading branches and beautiful foliage. It is valuable for its beautiful wood as well as for the nuts, which are large, long, oily and rich, and of delicate flavor. 2 to 3 feet, each 20c, dozen \$2.00.—3 to 4 feet, each 30c, dozen \$3.00.—4 to 5 feet, each 40c, dozen \$3.75.—Mailing size, 3 for 50c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

BLACK WALNUT—A handsome large tree, with beautiful light green foliage. The tree is very straight, and of greatest value for its timber. It grows fairly rapidly, and bears nuts freely. The nuts are large, rather oily, and with a very fine flavor, distinctly different from any other nut. They are always marketable at a fair price. Prices the same as for Butternut.

PECAN—A rapid growing tree of the Hickory family, very beautiful and graceful as a lawn tree, because of its smooth, clean bark and handsome foliage. It is the most important of the nut trees, because of its immense crops of delicious nuts. Our pecans are grown from nuts procured at the very northern limit of pecan growth. Mailing size trees, 2 for 50c, \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

EDIBLE OAK—Some years ago, we discovered in the woods on one of our farms, a large, fine appearing oak tree that bore acorns of immense size. Upon sampling these, they proved delightfully sweet and very good to eat. We saved the acorns from this tree, and are now propagating them for the nuts. Nice mailing size trees, 2 for 50c, \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER ON NUT TREES: We will send two Black Walnut, two Butternut, two Northern Pecan, two Shagbark Hickory, two Hazelnut, and two Edible Oak, all nice mailing size, for \$2.25, postpaid.

SEEDLINGS—Ornamental & Shade Trees.

ASH.....	18 to 24 inches,	\$2.25 per 100,	\$20.00 per 1000.
ASH, GREEN.....	12 to 18 "	1.25 " "	12.50 " "
BOX ELDER.....	6 to 12 "	1.25 " "	10.00 " "
CATALPA.....	2 to 3 feet,	2.25 " "	20.00 " "
COTTONWOOD.....	2 to 3 "	1.80 " "	16.00 " "
ELM.....	2 to 3 "	2.50 " "	22.00 " "
LOCUST, BLACK.....	18 to 24 inches	1.80 " "	16.00 " "
MAPLE, SILVER or SOFT...	2 to 3 feet,	2.50 " "	22.00 " "
MULBERRY, RUSSIAN.....	2 to 3 "	3.00 " "	28.00 " "

EVERGREENS or Conifers.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE (Thuja Occidentalis)—Commonly known as White Cedar. A very popular evergreen, used extensively for formal hedges, and for windbreaks. Makes a splendid dense hedge when clipped, but ordinarily grows 20 to 40 feet tall. The trees are used for telephone and telegraph poles. Arbor Vitae does best where land is too moist and cold for other evergreens. 8 to 12 inches, each 20c, 12 for \$2.00.—12 to 18 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—18 to 24 inches, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (Picea Canadensis)—A very hardy, handsome evergreen, rarely over 25 feet high, with slender pendulous branches and dark short needles. In graceful form and beauty, it ranks with the Blue Spruce, and is very desirable for lawn planting, hedges and windbreaks, as it grows dense and compact. Black Hills Spruce does well in cold climates and light, dry soils. 8 to 12 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—12 to 18 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

NORWAY SPRUCE (Picea Excelsa)—Lofty tree of pyramidal form, foliage rich deep green. A fine ornamental tree for the lawn or yard. More extensively planted for windbreaks and shelter belts than any other evergreen. It is the fastest grower of the spruce family, making a large conical tree with stout and generally pendulous branches. One of the best evergreens for hedges. 8 to 12 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 100 for \$18.00.—12 to 18 inches, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, 100 for \$25.00.

WHITE SPRUCE (Picea Alba)—Needles are slender, ½ inch long, varying in color from light glaucous to dark green. A graceful tree of pyramidal habit and horizontal branches. It develops to its greatest perfection when growing in moist soil, but will also stand a drier location than any other spruce. Much used for ornamental plantings. A row of these trees should be in all shelter belts. 8 to 12 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 100 for \$20.00.—12 to 18 inches, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.



Soft Maple.



Norway Spruce.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

In comparing our prices with those of other nurseries, do not overlook the fact that most nurseries offer forest pulled stock, while our seedlings are all arbor grown, with vigorous roots. We do not sell less than 25 of any variety.

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.

ARBOR VITAE (White Cedar)—Very hardy. Extensively used for hedges and windbreaks. 6 to 8 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.50, not prepaid.—By mail 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$4.75, prepaid.

JACK PINE—The hardiest of all American Pines. Rapid grower. Valuable for windbreaks on dry soils and exposed locations. 6 to 8 inches, 25 for \$1.00, 100 for \$3.50, 1000 for \$30.00.—By mail, 6 to 8 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$3.75, postpaid.

PONDEROSA PINE—Forms a stout spreading tree, rapid grower with dark green foliage. Very hardy and well suited for windbreaks and shelter belts. 6 to 8 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$40.00.—By mail, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$4.75, postpaid.

SCOTCH PINE—Hardy, of quick growth. Used extensively for windbreaks. 6 to 10 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$40.00.—By mail, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$4.50, postpaid.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—Well known and generally planted everywhere. Very hardy and a splendid ornamental for the lawn and cemetery. 4 to 6 inches, 25 for \$1.75, 100 for \$6.00, 1000 for \$50.00.—By mail, 25 for \$2.00, 100 for \$6.25, postpaid.

NORWAY SPRUCE—One of the best evergreens for hedges, more extensively planted for windbreaks and shelter belts than any other evergreen. Very hardy. 3 to 5 inches, 25 for \$1.00, 100 for \$3.00, 1000 for \$25.00.—By mail, 25 for \$1.25, postpaid.

WHITE SPRUCE—Much used for ornamental planting and shelter belts. 6 to 8 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$40.00.—By mail, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$5.00, postpaid.

RED CEDAR—One of the very hardiest and most drought resisting of the evergreens. Makes the most beautiful hedge of all our Evergreens. 6 to 8 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$40.00.—By mail, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$4.75, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Our Evergreens are carefully balled and berlapped.

into these about six inches of manure and cover with soil to within six inches of the surface. Set the roots out carefully on this bed about a foot apart and fill the trench only $\frac{1}{2}$ full at first. Work the rest of the soil in as the plants develop until the trench is full. To obtain the very best results the growths should not be cut the first year and only the largest ones for about 2 weeks the second season. Plant eight to twelve inches apart in the row, and the rows two and one-half to three and one-half feet apart. Set the roots deep enough so the crowns are covered three inches with good rich mellow soil. We recommend one year old roots for planting new beds, and two year old roots to fill out old beds.

PRICE: Strong one year old roots, 12 for 30c, 25 for 60c, 100 for \$2.10, not prepaid.—By mail 12 for 35c, 25 for 70c, 100 for \$2.25, postpaid.

Strong two year old roots, 12 for 35c, 25 for 65c, 100 for \$2.25, not prepaid.—By mail, 12 for 45c, 25 for 85c, 100 for \$2.60, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—The best white variety; stalks remain white as long as they are fit for use. Stalks of immense size and excellent quality, very tender.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The oldest named and best known variety in cultivation. A very reliable, vigorous grower, of good flavor and quality.

EARLY GIANT ARGENTEUIL—The earliest variety. Large stalks of good flavor. This is extensively planted for the market and is satisfactory.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden, and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters, can appreciate the value of good home-grown horse radish. A half dozen roots will provide the ordinary family, and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained. We furnish strong roots, not pieces. **Price:** Extra large roots, 6 for 40c, 12 for 75c, 100 for \$4.00, not prepaid.—By mail, 6 for 50c, 12 for 85c, 25 for \$1.50, postpaid.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb should be in every garden, as it affords the earliest sauces and pies in spring. Set roots out in spring or fall, in rows four feet apart, so the crowns are an inch below the surface. Do not pull stalks the first season. Plants set out in the spring will bear quite abundantly the following season. Fertilizing in the fall will be of great help to the next seasons crop. Dressings of nitrate of soda in spring also produce splendid results as with Asparagus.

We offer: **LINNAEUS** and **VICTORIA**.

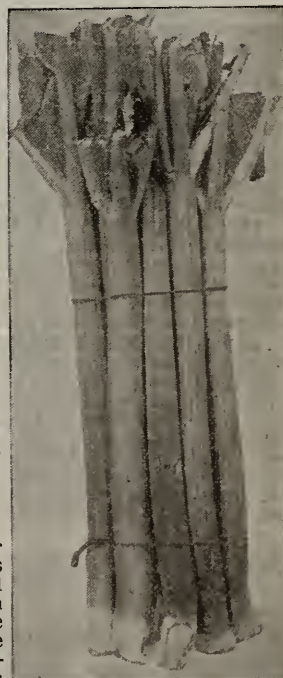
Price: Extra strong 2 year old roots, each 10c, 12 for 80c, not prepaid.—By mail, each 15c, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Hawkeye Tree Protector.

The trunks and lower crotches of trees are often injured by sun-scald which kills the bark and which is due to alternate freezing and thawing of the sap. To protect your trees against sun-scald, rabbits, mice, and other vermin, use the **Hawkeye Tree Protector**. This should be fastened together as closely as possible at the top, without injuring the tree, so mice, rats, rabbits, etc., cannot get between the tree and the protector. These tree protectors are made of good quality rock elm veneer, 20 inches long and 12 inches wide. They are put up in crates of 100 each, weighing about 30 pounds to the crate. Must be shipped by freight or express, purchaser to pay charges. **Price:** 100 for \$2.00, 1000 for \$15.00.—50 at 100 rate, not prepaid.



Showing root system of our Evergreens.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant.



Horse Radish Roots.



Hawkeye Tree Protector.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Shrubs and flowering plants are to the exterior of a home what furnishings, books, and pictures are to the interior; they give character, individuality, and a home-like appearance to your place. They add to the financial value of property, besides satisfying the sense of beauty.

Much can be done with a few shrubs, trees, and vines, at a small cost. For example, plant a few vines around the porch, some *Spirea Van Houttei*, *Barberry*, *Philadelphus* or *Hydrangeas* along the foundation, or in groups near the house, and a few good shade trees on the lawn.

Shrubs should be planted in groups, or in borders around the house, and along the boundary divisions; the taller growing varieties in the background, or in the center of the group, then medium sized plants, with shrubs of low, dwarf spreading habit for the foreground or border. Shrubs should be arranged so as to have some in bloom all the time, with those of bright or variegated foliage and berries for late autumn and winter effect, or for contrast.

We have eliminated all varieties that are not hardy enough for this climate. In this section, nearly all shrubs and plants should have some protection, as the intense cold saps the vigor, even if it does not kill them. With the exception of mailing plants, all our shrubs are strong, vigorous, transplanted stock, at least two years old.

Shrubs require the utmost care the first season, to insure good results. If they should appear dry or shriveled when received, thru delay in transit, or from any cause, the roots should be placed in water for a few hours, or they may be buried in the ground and moistened well until ready to plant. Shrubs do well in almost any kind of soil which will retain moisture. Dig the holes large enough to prevent crowding of roots. Trim off all broken roots and those that appear dead at the ends; also comb out the fibrous roots with the fingers. Set shrubs in carefully, working the soil between the roots, which must not spread upward, fill up the hole about three-quarters full, and pour in a pail of water, then pack the soil very firmly. Do not let grass grow among shrubs.

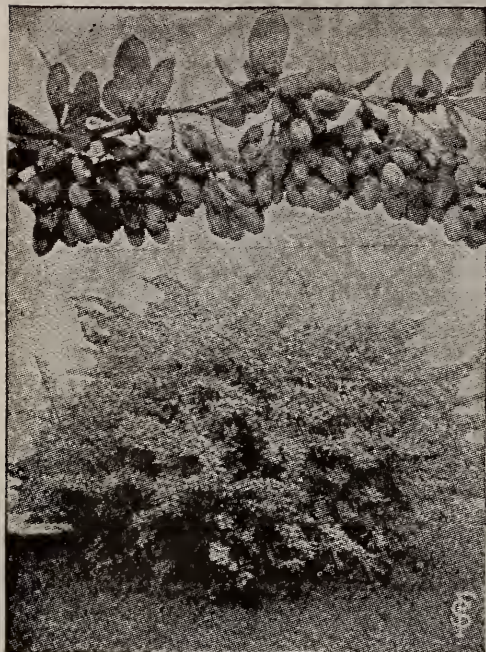
All prices are f. o. b. Faribault.

We sell 6 plants at the dozen rate.

ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING — Pink or White. A beautiful, May-flowering shrub, growing five feet high, with branches covered with small, very double rose-like flowers. Should be planted in a sunny open place. Requires protection north of St. Paul. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry) — One of the best all around shrubs for the Northwest, thriving under all conditions. Slender, graceful branches with fine bright green foliage, turning to brilliant crimson and orange in fall. Branches are covered with small yellow flowers in June, followed by scarlet berries that stay on the bushes almost all winter. This is the best low hedge for the Northwest. *Barberry Thunbergii* is not subject to rust, and may be planted anywhere. 12 to 18 inches, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50.—18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.

CORNUS SIBERICA (Red Siberian Dogwood) — A tall, spreading shrub, which is extremely hardy, and splendid for hedges or groups of shrubbery. Panicles of white flowers in June are followed by clusters of berries. Its chief beauty, however, is in its bark, which turns bright crimson as autumn approaches. Planted extensively for winter effect. 2 to 3 feet, each 30c.—3 to 4 feet, each 40c.



Barberry Thunbergii.

CORNUS, VARIEGATED — Beautiful green and white variegated foliage, with broad panicles of dainty white flowers. On account of its striking foliage, it should be included in every group or planting of shrubbery. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

ELDER, GOLDEN (*Sambucus Aurea*) — A very ornamental golden leaved variety, contrasting well with other shrubs. Of vigorous, spreading habit, 5 to 6 feet high. Large, flat clusters of white flowers, followed by black edible berries late in summer; does well everywhere. 2 to 3 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.—3 to 4 feet, each 45c.—4 to 5 feet, each 50c.

ELDER, CUT LEAVED (*Sambucus Laciniata*) — A beautiful variety, with fern-like leaves of drooping habit. The greyish-green foliage forms a pleasing contrast to the deep green of other shrubs, making it indispensable for landscape gardening. Flat panicles of creamy flowers appear in June and July. 3 to 4 feet, each 40c.—4 to 5 feet, each 50c.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA (*Snowball Hydrangea*) — A vigorous shrub, 4 to 5 feet high, with large clusters of white flowers, similar to *Snowball*, but larger, from June to August. Very showy in large groups. 18 to 24 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.—Strong 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA — The most beautiful and striking of all flowering shrubs. Bears immense clusters of creamy white flowers in August, turning to bright pink and rose, and finally to bronze in September, as they grow older. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, does well in sunny locations. Valuable for specimen planting and for borders, and should be in every garden. Should be cut back in spring before growth starts. The flowers dry like everlasting and can be kept indoors all winter. The plants are as hardy as the oak. 18 to 24 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

TREE HYDRANGEA

GEA — The lovely *Hydrangea Paniculata* in tree form. These fine trees are three to five feet high, with strong, erect stems and splendid crowns, bearing great trusses of flowers. They are very effective for the lawn; or planted along the walk or driveway, they are wonderful when in bloom. By planting several of these beautiful trees you can prove to your friends that these Tree Hydrangeas are exceptionally nice and not commonly seen. Perfectly hardy here.

Price: Each \$1.50.

NOTE: All Hydrangeas sprout very late in spring, especially when first set out or transplanted.

Do not overlook the Collections of Hardy Shrubs offered on page 111.



Tree Hydrangea.



Snowball.



Spirea Van Houttei.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

NEW HYBRID LILACS.

This class of shrubs has been wonderfully enriched by the introduction of new hybrids. Some of the single varieties have flowers almost an inch in diameter, while the double varieties are even larger, many having curled or twisted petals. Some bear the flowers in panicles a foot in length, while others are loosely branched, forming immense bouquets. Colors range from pure white, pale blue and lavender, to dark purple and maroon.

CHARLES X—Loose, graceful panicles of large purplish red flowers, exquisitely fragrant. A strong, rapid grower, with handsome shiny foliage, ornamental even when not in bloom.

MARIE LE GRAYE—A beautiful dwarf variety, with pure white flowers borne in great profusion. Very fragrant and dainty.

MME. CASIMIR PERIER—The very best of the double white lilacs. Immense flowers of creamy white are borne in great clusters. Extra fine.

MICHAEL BUCHNER—One of the finest double lilacs yet introduced. Flowers are very large and of an exquisite shade of pale lilac.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Immense double flowers of a beautiful shade of soft blue.

SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPAETH—Dark purplish-red flowers borne in long panicles.

Price: Choice 18 to 24 inch plants, each 50c, one each of the six above varieties for \$2.50.

PURPLE LILAC (*Syringa Vulgaris*)—The old fashioned purple flowering kind, with its wealth of lovely fragrant flowers in May. Bush is a rapid, vigorous grower. Hardy everywhere. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

WHITE LILAC (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*)—Similar to the above, but flowers are borne in rather loose clusters, pure white and deliciously fragrant. Bush is an erect, tall grower. 18 to 24 in. each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—2 to 3 ft. each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

HUNGARIAN LILAC (*Syringa Josikea*)—Of vigorous upright growth, with broad, shiny, dark green leaves. Flowers are lovely violet purple, borne in large panicles. Blooms later than common varieties. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

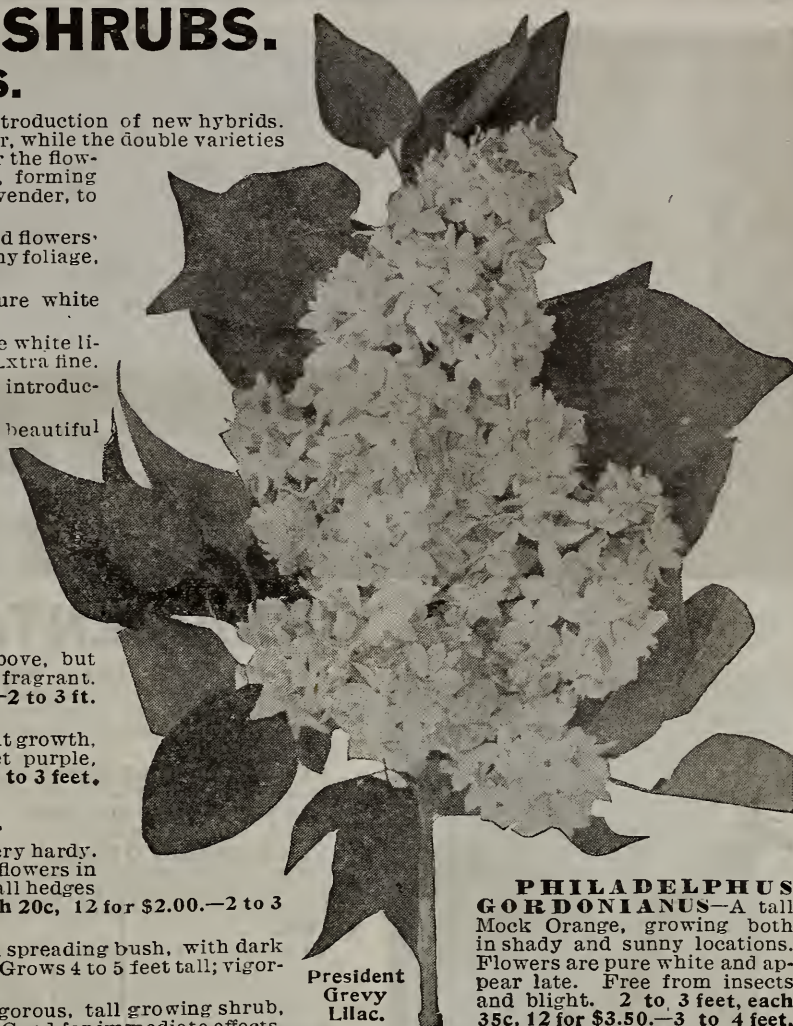
Special offer: 9 Lilacs, one of each, of the above varieties for \$3.25.

LONICERA TARTARICA (Tartarian Honeysuckle)—Very hardy, popular shrub, bearing a profusion of fragrant pink, red, or white flowers in May and June, followed by long red berries in Sept. Good for tall hedges and as backgrounds for low growing shrubs. 18 to 24 inches, each 20c, 12 for \$2.00.—2 to 3 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.

LONICERA MORROWI (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle)—A spreading bush, with dark green leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by red berries. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall; vigorous and hardy. 2 to 3 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Mock Orange)—A vigorous, tall growing shrub, with creamy white flowers in May and June, delightfully fragrant. Good for immediate effects, on account of its rapid spreading growth. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—3 to 4 ft. each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS AUREUS (Golden Mock Orange)—Similar to above, with bright yellow foliage, growing 3 to 4 feet high. Valuable for planting among groups of other shrubs. Has proven to be sufficiently hardy for Minnesota. 18 to 24 inches, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.



President
Grevy
Lilac.

PHILADELPHUS GORDONIANUS—A tall Mock Orange, growing both in shady and sunny locations. Flowers are pure white and appear late. Free from insects and blight. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—3 to 4 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

PRUNUS TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)—The favorite spring flowering shrub in Minnesota, and one of the finest in cultivation. It is of dwarf tree habit, every branch completely covered with small double pink flowers, in May, before the leaves appear. Should not be planted among other shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, each 60c.

RHUS COTINUS (Purple Fringe)—One of the handsomest sturdy shrubs, which should be planted more extensively. Small, bright, pea-green leaves, and brown bark. Very long, loose clusters of small purple flowers, giving the plant a smoky, hazy appearance. Seldom blooms the first two years after planting, but is one of the most ornamental. 2 to 3 ft. each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—3 to 4 ft. each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—One of the finest flowering shrubs, of low dwarf growth. In constant bloom from June to September. Flowers of bright rose are borne in broad flat clusters, completely covering the bush. The best shrub for low borders and hedges. Strong plants. 12 to 15 in. each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

SPIREA ARGUTA—A somewhat dwarf, bushy variety, with light green, feathery foliage, forming a dense bush. It is very free flowering, small white flowers in panicles appearing on the bush early in spring. Foliage turns bright orange in autumn, making it one of the showiest shrubs. 2 to 3 ft. each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.



Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus*)

SPIREA BILLARDI—A handsome tall growing Spirea, with brown hairy branches and fine foliage. Vigorous and hardy, growing six feet tall. Bright pink flowers are borne in long spikes, during July and August. 18 to 24 in. each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA—A dwarf variety, similar in habit and form to S. Anthony Waterer, but with pure white flowers. Blooms all summer. 12 to 15 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

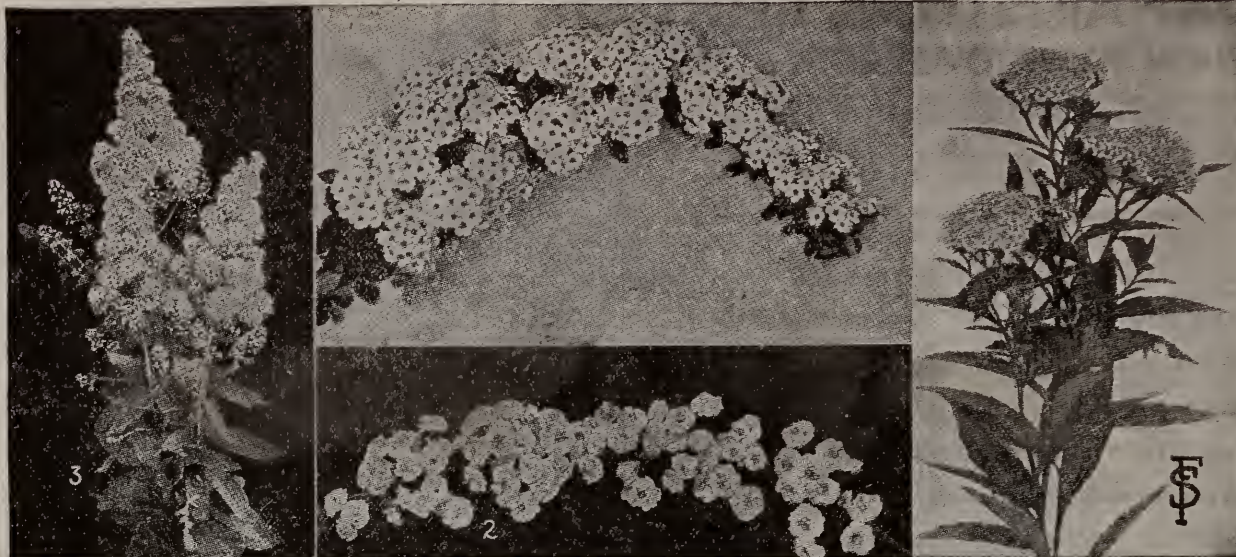
SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA—The true Bridal Wreath. Very hardy and vigorous, growing 4 to 5 feet tall. Early in spring it is covered with dainty pure white double flowers. A very graceful shrub. 2 to 3 feet, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—One of the finest shrubs ever produced. Its good qualities and beauty cannot be exaggerated. Very graceful, with lovely foliage, growing 4 to 6 feet tall; extremely hardy everywhere. In May and June, the whole bush is simply covered with small clusters of minute white flowers. For lawn and cemetery planting, and for hedges, it cannot be equalled. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—2 to 3 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.—3 to 4 ft. each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.

Illustrations of Spireas on page 111.



Mock Orange.



SPIREAS.

No. 1 (center top) represents type of flower produced by Spirea Van Houttei.

No. 2, Spirea Prunifolia.

No. 3, Spirea Billardi.

No. 4, Anthony Waterer.

They range in color from pure and creamy white to deep rosy red.

SPECIAL OFFER:
1 plant of each of these, strong 2 year stock, for \$1.00.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS. Continued.

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS (White Snowberry)—Hardy, native shrub, which does well everywhere; grows 3 to 5 feet tall. Flowers are pale pink, followed by large waxy white berries that remain on the bush nearly all winter. Foliage turns deep purple in fall, forming pretty contrast to the white berries. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

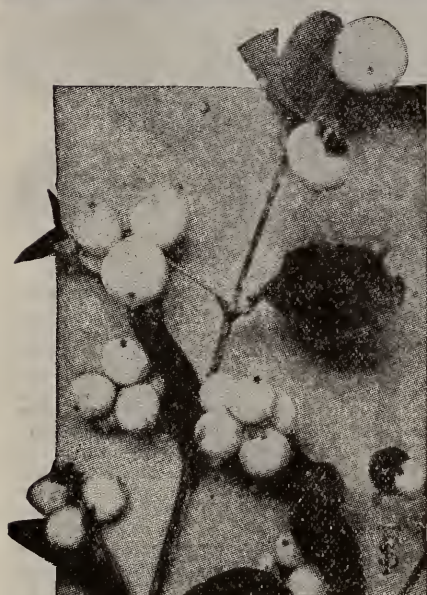
SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS (Coral Berry or Indian Currant)—Similar to the above, but of taller growth, with elongated red berries that hang on the bushes nearly all winter. Foliage turns reddish-purple in fall. Price same as above.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE (Common Snowball)—The well known hardy shrub, with large balls of handsome white flowers, produced in clusters of four to six. Blooms in May and June. Splendid for cemetery planting. In bush form only. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.—3 to 4 feet, each 60c.

VIBURNUM OPULUS (Highbush Cranberry)—A handsome upright spreading shrub, broad bright green leaves. Small flowers appear in June in great flat clusters, followed by scarlet berries, which last all winter. Very hardy, thrives anywhere. 2 to 3 feet, each 40c.—3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM (Japanese Snowball)—Foliage is soft, dark green, slightly crimped. Beautiful spreading bush, producing great balls, three inches across. Flowers are large, white, very handsome. Red fruits follow, changing to black in autumn. Very hardy, and is not affected by sunscald and insects. 2 to 3 feet, each 45c.

WEIGELA ROSEA (Diervilla)—A spreading shrub with arching branches, growing 5 to 6 feet high. Large trumpet shaped pink flowers are borne freely in clusters, all summer. Prefers a rather damp, shaded location, in good garden soil. Hardy in nursery row, but should have some protection. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.



Snowberry.

HARDY SHRUBS BY MAIL.

For the convenience of customers who live far away from an express office, we offer the following well rooted plants, packed and ready for mailing: Barberry Thunbergii, Highbush Cranberry, Hydrangea, Purple and White Lilac, Mock Orange, Snowball, Snowberry, and Spirea Van Houttei; also Cotoneaster and Cornus Siberica. Price: 3 for 50c, \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid. In as much as these are already packed, we cannot sell a smaller number than 3.

HEDGE PLANTS.

There is nothing as effective for boundaries of a lawn, or property division, as a hedge. It requires no repairs, paint, nor does it decay, and is therefore much more economical than a fence of wood, wire or iron. For a stiff, formal hedge, Buckthorn is the best for the Northwest, for it is absolutely hardy, and can be trimmed very closely. If a low hedge is wanted, plant Barberry Thunbergii, which is one of the most attractive. Where a tall hedge is required for screening, we recommend Lilac, Spirea Van Houttei, Cornus Siberica, and Caragana. For full descriptions see Shrubs.

ARBOR VITAE—For description see Evergreens or Conifers. 12 to 18 inches, 25 for \$6.25, 100 for \$22.00.—18 to 24 inches, 25 for \$11.25, 100 for \$40.00.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII—8 to 12 inches, 25 for \$2.00, 100 for \$7.00.—12 to 18 in. 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00.—18 to 24 inches, 25 for \$5.00, 100 for \$15.00.

BUCKTHORN (Rhamnus Catharticus)—The best hedge plant for this section. Thick, lustrous green leaves, spiny branches and black berries; extremely hardy and stands clipping well. 12 to 18 inches, 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00.—2 to 3 feet, 25 for \$6.25, 100 for \$20.00.

CARAGANA (Siberian Pea Tree)—Delicate foliage, similar to that of locust, with bright yellow flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 25 for \$6.25, 100 for \$20.00.—6 to 12 inches, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$5.00.

CORNUS SIBERICA (Red Siberian Dogwood)—A tall, spreading shrub, splendid for specimen planting and for hedges. The bark, which is bright yellowish green in summer, turns bright scarlet at the approach of winter, which makes this plant especially valuable for hedge planting. Panicles of white flowers in June are followed by reddish berries. 12 to 18 inches, 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00.—2 to 3 feet, 25 for \$5.00, 100 for \$18.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—One of the finest shrubs ever produced. Its good qualities and beauty cannot be exaggerated. Very graceful, with lovely foliage, growing 4 to 6 feet tall; extremely hardy everywhere. For lawn and cemetery planting, and for hedges, it cannot be equalled. 12 to 18 inches, 25 for \$5.00, 100 for \$15.00.—2 to 3 feet, 25 for \$7.00, 100 for \$20.00.—3 to 4 feet, 25 for \$8.00, 100 for \$25.00.

NO. 1. COLLECTION OF SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION OR LAWN PLANTING.

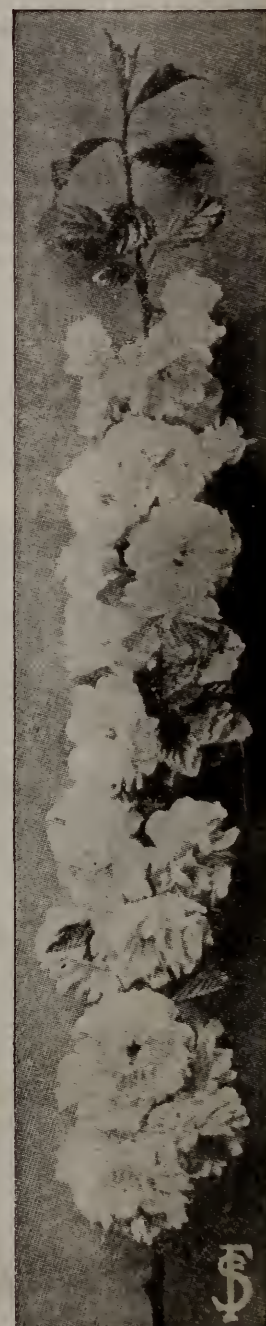
4 Spirea Van Houttei
4 Barberry Thunbergii
2 Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora
2 Golden Elder

12 strong 2-year plants, for only \$2.75.

NO. 2. COLLECTION OF SHRUBS FOR GROUP PLANTING.

2 Spirea Van Houttei
2 Barberry Thunbergii
2 Mock Orange (Philadelphus)

6 strong 2-year plants, for only \$1.50.



Prunus Triloba, Double Flowering Plum.

HARDY VINES.

We offer two sizes, strong transplanted 2 year old plants, and the mailing plants, which are well rooted, strong one year plants, all field grown.

Prices, except on Clematis and Wistaria:
Extra select, strong 2 year old plants, each 25c,
12 for \$2.50, not prepaid.

By mail, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, postpaid.

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI. (Engelmann's Ivy.)—One of the best and hardiest vines for the Northwest. The foliage is smaller and thicker than *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*, and is especially beautiful in autumn, when it turns crimson and orange. It is the only perfectly hardy vine that will cling to brick, stone or cement. It is used extensively on churches and large buildings, does well in any soil.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. (Virginia Creeper.)—The true Woodbine, with great, large, handsome leaves, deeply cut in five lobes. Luxuriant in growth, with handsome foliage turning to bright crimson in fall, with blue berries. Excellent for arbors, trellises, porches, fences and trees, and is perfectly hardy.

KUDZU VINE. (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*).—A remarkably rapid-growing vine for ornament and shade. It produces many graceful twining stems, 20 to 30 feet long, in a season. Leaves are dark green and of soft, woolly texture. Purple flowers, resembling miniature *Wistaria*, are borne in clusters.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. (Trumpet Vine.)—A robust tall climber, with great leathery trumpet-shaped flowers of scarlet, that last all summer. A beautiful showy vine, useful for fences, screens, stumps, etc.

CELASTRUS. (Bittersweet.)—A very popular hardy vine of twining habit. Bright green foliage, turning to yellow in autumn, with quantities of bright orange and scarlet berries, which remain all winter.

LYCIUM CHINENSIS. (Matrimony Vine.)—A strong bushy vine, with fine foliage. Very handsome when covered with quantities of small purple flowers, which are followed by small scarlet berries. A good vine to plant for covering low fences, porches or unsightly places.

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE.

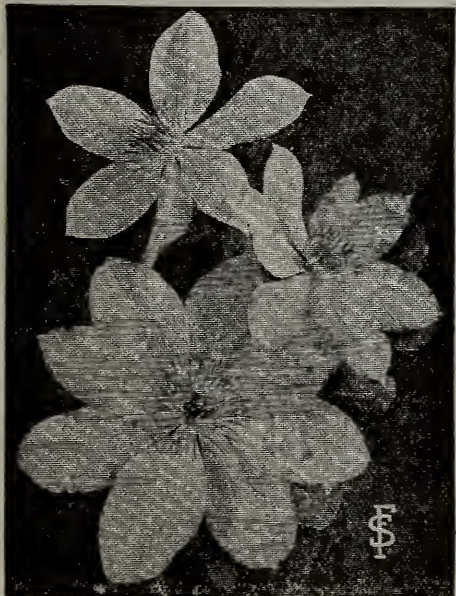
GOLDEN LEAVED. (*Aurea Reticulata*).—Beautifully variegated green and yellow foliage. Creamy white flowers of exquisite fragrance. A lovely vine for porches.

HALL'S JAPANESE. (*Halleana*).—A vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. The sweet-scented flowers open white, changing to cream. The foliage remains green almost all winter.

SCARLET TRUMPET. (*Sempervirens*).—The best known and most popular variety. Broad, deep green leaves in pairs, united at the base, remaining until late. Clusters of long, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers are followed by red berries in fall.



Ampelopsis Engelmanni.



Clematis, Jackmanni.

CLEMATIS.

The Clematis are the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The large flowering varieties, measuring 3 to 6 inches in diameter, range from pure white, pale blue, rose and lavender, to deep purple and scarlet. The small flowering Clematis are deliciously fragrant, and very hardy. Clematis should be planted in rich deep soil 3 inches beneath the surface, and given protection during the winter.

LARGE FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

JACKMANNI—The most satisfactory of its class. Immense, velvety, deep purple flowers, borne in clusters. Blooms profusely all summer, on young shoots; should be pruned in spring. Jackmanni is the loveliest and most vigorous large flowering Clematis. *See cut.*

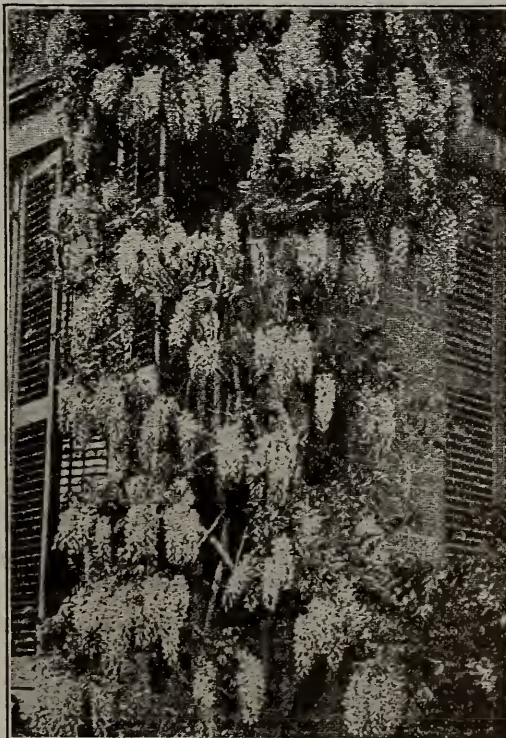
HENRYI—A splendid pure white variety, with blossoms eight sepaled, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Very hardy, and a free bloomer.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—The Crimson Jackmanni. A strong vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer. Large beautiful crimson flowers.

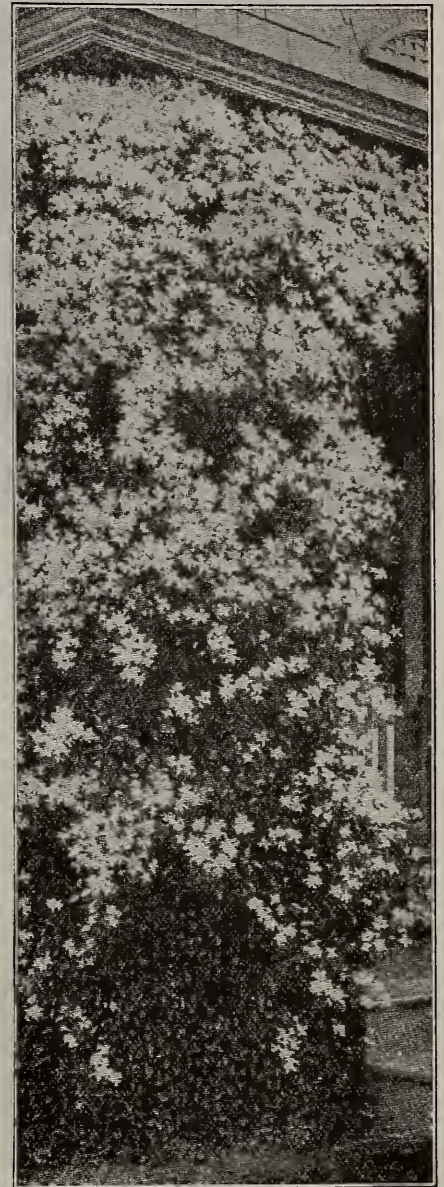
ROMONA—Enormous, deep sky-blue flowers, appearing on last year's growth and on new shoots, blooming profusely all summer. A very strong hardy sort.

Price of above varieties: Each 75c, 3 for \$2.15, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, 3 for \$2.25, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER:—We will send one of each of the above large flowering Clematis for only \$2.75, not prepaid, or by mail, for \$2.85, postpaid.



Wistaria.



Clematis Paniculata.

SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

PANICULATA. (Japanese Virgin's Bower.)—This is one of the handsomest and most satisfactory flowering climbers. Of strong rapid growth, with small dense foliage forming a most effective background for the delicate white flowers, which are deliciously fragrant. Flowers last from August to October and are followed by silvery, feathery seed pods. Thrives in any location and soil, is free from blight and insects. A splendid vine for porches, trellises, also for covering fences, sloping banks, walls, etc.

Price: Strong 2 year old plants, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, postpaid.

WISTARIA.

CHINESE PURPLE—One of the handsomest climbers, with beautiful foliage which remains green until late autumn. The great trusses of purple flowers appear in May, and again in August and September. Wistarias succeed in any kind of soil, but to insure an abundance of flowers, the soil must be liberally enriched when first planted. One of the best climbers.

WHITE—Similar to the Purple Wistaria, but the flowers are pure white. The foliage is fairly dense, and remains in good condition all summer, which makes the Wistaria a very good vine for training over a veranda, trellis, or pergola.

Price: Strong 3 year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.50, not prepaid.

CLIMBING ROSES—See page 119.

ANNUAL CLIMBERS—For seed of Annual Climbers see Flower Seeds.



SELECT HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

A garden of hardy perennials is more satisfactory in every way, and also less expensive than a garden of annuals, for perennial plants last for years. Once planted, they stay there, and increase in size and beauty each year, with very little care, giving a wealth of flowers from April to October. All perennials require fairly good, rich soil, some sunlight, and must be kept clean of weeds.

For backgrounds and tall growing borders, plant Hollyhocks, Coreopsis, Delphiniums, Golden-Glow, and the Hardy Asters and Hardy Lilies. Fill in the foreground with Phlox, Sweet Williams, Astilbe, Achillea, Shasta Daisies, and any of the smaller sorts, arranging them so as to have some in bloom all summer. With such an extensive assortment to choose from, it is not difficult to have flowers in the perennial garden all summer. We have given the blooming season, average height, and the location in which the plants do well, to assist our patrons in making their selection and planting their gardens. We shall be very glad to give further instructions, and to assist in planning gardens.

The following list contains only those varieties which we know are absolutely hardy in Minnesota. On account of our extreme climate, we must necessarily limit our gardens to the hardier plants, but by judicious selecting and planting, beautiful results may be obtained.

We offer strong, two year old, field grown plants, at 20c each, 12 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.75, prepaid, except where noted. If plants are wanted by express, we will send larger plants, or include extras to make up the difference in price.

NOTE—WE CANNOT ACCEPT ORDERS FOR PERENNIAL PLANTS AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN FIFTY CENTS.

ACHILLEA, The Pearl—A splendid white border plant; blooms all summer in profusion. Perfectly hardy anywhere. About two feet high. Illustration on page 39.

AQUILEGIA COERULEA, Rocky Mountain Columbine—Immense blue and white blossoms, white petals with long blue spurs. Very beautiful plants, with delicate foliage and handsome showy flowers. Splendid for shady locations. They bloom from May to July, and grow 2 to 3 feet tall. Very hardy.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA, Golden Columbine—Bears a profusion of large, bright yellow flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with long spurs. Similar to above variety.

ASTERS, NEW ENGLAND, Michaelmas Daisies—Bloom from June until October. Deep purple flowers are borne in clusters on tall stems, 3 to 5 feet high. Valuable on account of their long blooming season, after other plants are gone, and one of the most showy in the border and for cutting.

ASTILBE JAPONICA, Herbaceous Spirea or Goat's Beard—Very handsome, valuable plants, with beautiful deep green foliage, and great spikes of feathery white flowers. A splendid low growing plant, for borders or for massing between tall varieties. Succeeds in both shady and sunny places. Blooms in June and July. Each, 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

BLEEDING HEART, Dicentra Spectabilis—An old-fashioned favorite, with long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped, pink flowers. Foliage is fern-like and dainty. Valuable for planting in the shade. Grows 1 to 2 feet tall, and blooms in May. Each, 45c, 12 for \$4.50.

COREOPSIS, Lanceolata Grandiflora—One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues to bloom the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere. The most gorgeous yellow perennial in the border. (Illustrated on page 43.)

DAISY, SHASTA—Beautiful, large white daisies, with yellow centers. Very free flowering and hardy. They grow about two feet tall, and may be planted anywhere, but bloom most profusely in sunny places. The chief blooming season is in June, but continues all summer. Splendid for borders and for cutting. Illustrated above.

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM (Hardy Larkspur)—The old favorite, with tall, showy spikes of flowers. Intensely deep blue flowers, with white eyes, very striking. The plant is very hardy and vigorous, 3 to 5 feet tall, and free flowering. The blossoms should be picked in June, before seed pods form, and they will blossom until October. All Delphiniums do best in a rather sunny location. (See illustration on next page.)

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA—A magnificent new type, with immense spikes of double flowers. Flowers are light blue, with lavender shadings and black, yellow, or white eyes. Hardy and vigorous, growing 5 feet tall, and blooming from June to October. Each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS, Sweet William—Charming old-fashioned plants, growing 12 to 18 inches tall. Bloom in June in sunny location. Sturdy, hardy plants, with an abundance of flat clusters of flowers, in variegated red, rose, and white effects. Single and Double Mixed. (Illustrated on page 56.)

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS, Hardy Garden Pinks—Old favorites, bearing spicy, sweet scented flowers in great profusion. Beautiful in form and colorings, and valuable for cutting. Fine for dwarf borders, and will grow in any soil.

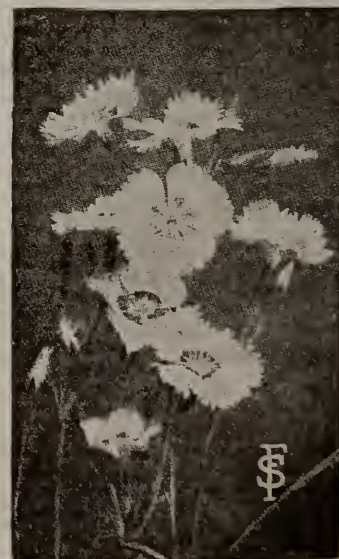
GOLDEN GLOW, Rudbeckia—A fine, hardy plant, which should be in every garden. Grows about five feet high, and produces hundreds of great, double yellow flowers in August and September. Should have plenty of sun.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA, Baby's Breath—The Gypsophillas will thrive in any soil in a sunny position, and on account of their gracefully arranged panicles of minute flowers should be in every garden. A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom, during August and September, it forms a symmetrical mass, 2 to 3 feet in height, and as much thru, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. When cut it is exquisite in combination with other flowers.

HELIOPSIS PITCHERIANA, Orange Sunflower—Flowers are a brilliant orange yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, very useful for cutting. Does well on dry soil, and in hot, sunny locations, and blooms all summer. Grows about 3 to 4 feet high.



Astilbe Japonica



Hardy Pinks

HARDY PERENNIALS.

CONTINUED.

HIBISCUS, Crimson Eye—Very showy hardy plants, with immense flowers of pure white, with large spots of velvety crimson in the center. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet tall, in sunny locations, bloom a long time.

HOLLYHOCKS—No garden is complete without these stately old-fashioned plants. They are indispensable as a background for low growing plants, in the hardy border, for planting among shrubs, along walks, fences, etc. Hollyhocks should have very rich deep soil, with plenty of water during the hot summer months. The plants grow 6 to 7 feet high. We offer the Allegheny strain in mixed colors, and a beautiful strain of Double Hollyhocks in separate colors, red, maroon, white, yellow and pink.

IRIS. (GERMANICA.)

Iris are exceedingly easy to cultivate, and delight in a warm, well-drained location. They do well in almost any soil except a wet one, which causes the roots to decay rapidly. Plant shallow, barely covering the roots, preferably in August or September, altho spring planting is usually successful. A light covering in winter is beneficial. Nearly all Iris may be divided and replanted successfully immediately after flowering, if the roots are not allowed to become dry. The Iris rival orchids in beauty of form and coloring, and most sorts are deliciously fragrant. Every shade of cream, yellow, bronze, blue and purple, is represented in this class of herbaceous plants, and all have prominent yellow or orange beards. They blossom in May and June, after the tulips are over, and are among our best cut flowers.

Prices on Iris listed below, except where noted: Each 20c, 12 for \$2.00, prepaid.

In the descriptions, (S) is used to signify standards or the erect petals; (F) the falls or drooping petals.

CHERION—S. lilac mauve, F. violet mauve. A very striking Iris on the pink order.

FLAVESCENS—A delicate shade of pale yellow. Very large and fragrant flowers. Splendid for massing.

FLORENTINA ALBA—Immense cream-white flowers, fragrant and early. The standard white Iris.

GERTRUDE—S. and F. a very clear shade of violet blue. The plants grow 34 inches tall, and the flowers are very large. Unexcelled for cutting and decoration, where a solid mass of color is desired.

HER MAJESTY—S. rose pink, F. bright crimson, shaded maroon. One of the most beautiful varieties. The pink Iris.

HONORABILIS (San Souci)—S. yellow, F. rich mahogany brown; very effective. The most vivid yellow of all Iris.

IGNATIA—S. and F. a very deep light blue. This is a splendid Iris of different shades of clean soft blue. An Iris that can stand all kinds of hardship and still bloom year after year. Good.

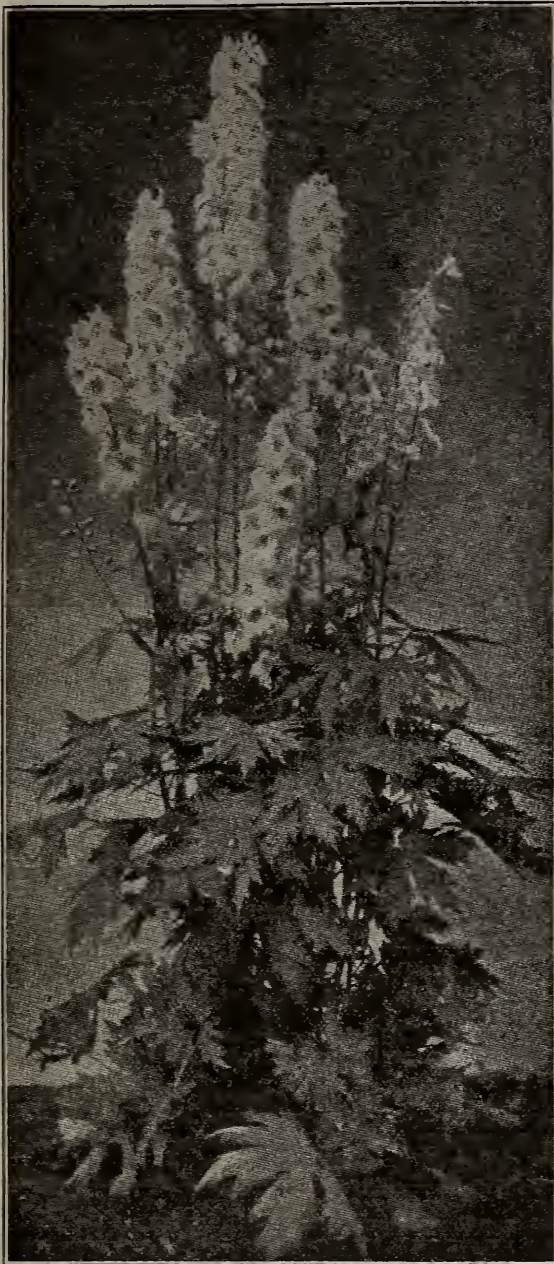
JOHAN DE WITTE—S. bluish violet, F. deep violet purple, veined white.

LORD SALISBURY—S. creamy white, F. deep violet purple.

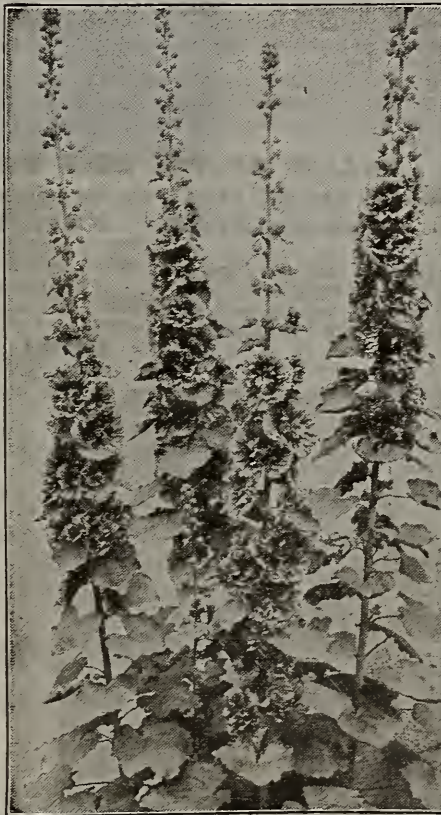
MME. CHEREAU—One of the daintiest. Pure white, edged and veined with light blue. Flowers on tall upright stems, 2 to 3 feet high.

PALLIDA DELMATIC—S. fine lavender, F. clear deep lavender; flowers very large, fragrant and extra fine. A splendid variety for planting in masses and for cut flowers. Grows 44 inches tall. Each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.

VELVETEEN—S. canary yellow, F. creamy white, heavily veined with purplish maroon. Each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.



Delphinium Formosum.



Hollyhocks.

The shrubbery was received in good order and wish to thank you for the fine and strong plants, they are certainly the best I have received from any nursery.

L. L. URQUHART, Medford, Wis.

The last order of plants I got from you arrived in first class shape and are doing fine. Enclosed find another order.

JOHN BROOKS, Lewistown, Mont.

NEW IRIS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

OTHELLO—S. rich blue, F. deep dark velvety purple; tall and very beautiful. In our opinion the best of the very dark Iris.

MRS. H. DARWIN—A pure white variety with the falls slightly reticulated violet at the base. Blossoms produced in great profusion. One of the most satisfactory of the white Iris.

OSSIAN—S. bright straw yellow, F. bluish violet. This contrast of colors is remarkable and very pleasing. A tall growing Iris that should be in every collection.

RHINE NIXE—A remarkably fine variety with flowers of gigantic size. S. pure glistening white, F. violet blue. One of the most wonderful contrasts in color imaginable.

AMERICAN BLACK PRINCE—Standards and falls a rich claret purple. One of the most striking of all Iris.

We will supply the above Special Iris at 25c each, 12 for \$2.50, prepaid.

ATROPURPUREA (Royal Purple)—A splendid large, very free flowering, pure, rich royal-purple without the slightest shadings, a splendid companion to plant with Honorabilis, the rich purple with the vivid yellow forming a beautiful color combination. Each 35c, dozen \$3.50.

MONSIGNOR—28 inches. Late. Standards richest satiny violet; falls deep purple-crimson. Very large and one of the very best. Each 50c, dozen \$5.00.

NIEBELUNGEN—Standards fawn yellow; falls violet purple with fawn margin. One of the very best Iris in its class. Each 50c.

ORIENTALIS (Siberian) Blue—Intense brilliant blue flowers. Flowers small but very striking and beautiful. Planted in a mass, gives a fine spot of color. Each 20c, dozen \$2.00.

PROSPER LAUGIER—30 in. S. fiery bronze; F. velvety ruby purple. Of all the standard varieties this is undoubtedly the most striking and distinct. Very fine. Each 35c, dozen \$3.50.



Her Majesty Iris.

HARDY PERENNIALS. Continued.

HARDY PHLOX.

The Hardy Phlox are among the most satisfactory perennials. They are of easiest culture, vigorous habit, and spreading growth, and can usually be depended on for a wealth of brilliant flowers thruout July, August and September. Phlox is most effective planted in masses of each color, not less than six, and even as many as twenty-five of a color giving the most striking results. Phlox may be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, or it may be set out in October, and should have a sunny location. The ground should be spaded to a depth of two feet, and well enriched. Plants should be set out 18 inches apart, with a mulch of straw, leaves or old manure around the roots. Water freely, preferably at night. If Phlox is attacked by mildew, it should be sprinkled well, and then sprayed with powdered sulphur.

In fall, after the blooming season is over, the plants should be taken up and divided into bunches of three or four stalks each, and then reset. At this time also, the ground should be well enriched. A mulch of well rotted manure, thrown around the roots in the fall or spring, will be of great benefit to the plants, and they will amply repay the extra trouble in the size of their flowers and length of flowering season. In this latitude, Phlox should be well covered with leaves or straw, during the winter. Below is a collection of the standard, most reliable varieties, also a short list of the newer introductions of merit.

SPLENDID SHOWY VARIETIES.

Price: Each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 30c, 3 for 80c, 12 for \$3.00.

THOR—A beautiful bright shade of deep salmon pink, overlaid with a scarlet glow and a white halo around its aniline-red eye. This variety in time will hold the same place among the deep salmon sorts that Elizabeth Campbell does among the light salmon pinks.

W. C. EGAN—One of the very best Phlox ever introduced. Individual florets are of a delicate lilac color, enlivened by a prominent bright solferino eye; the general color effect of the flowers taken as a whole is a delicate, very pleasing shade of pink.

COMPTE VON HOTCHBERG—Very large; dark crimson; the finest crimson Phlox in cultivation. Strong, hardy plant, large heads of very brilliant blooms borne in great profusion. Extra good.

AMELIA—We consider this the very best of all the new Phlox introduced in recent years. Color a deep bright crimson, fading gradually to almost pure white on the edge. We have watched the new Phlox for years as they have come out and do not hesitate in pronouncing Amelia the best of all.

TWELVE OF THE BEST PHLOX.

Price: Strong two year field grown plants, each 20c, 3 for 55c, 12 for \$2.00, not prepaid.—By mail, each 25c, 3 for 65c, 12 for \$2.25, postpaid.

BERANGER—White, suffused with pink, rosy lilac eye. A delicate and unusual coloring.

BRIDESMAID—Pure white with large crimson center. Dwarf. mid-season. Good for borders. A good companion to Coquelicot.

COQUELICOT—Large brilliant orange-scarlet flowers; large and compact truss. A bed of these will make a wonderfully brilliant display. Dwarf, blooms mid-season.

FRAEULEIN VON LASSBURG—Extra fine variety. Immense panicles of purest snow-white color. Remains in bloom a long time. Tall, blooms mid-season.

JAMES GARLAND—Pure white with large crimson center, a beautiful and showy sort. Tall, blooms late. Plant with Sir Edwin Landseer for best effect.

LE MAHDI—Deep velvety purple with dark purple center, dwarf habit. Large spike. This is without doubt the best near blue of all Phlox.

PANTHEON—Bright deep salmon rose, very effective for bedding. Large flowers, a very fine variety. Tall, blooms mid-season.

PROF. SCHLIEMAN—A large, late blooming variety. Flowers are soft lilac, suffused with rose.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Bright carmine, with scarlet red eye. Height 30 to 40 inches.

RYNSTROM—A beautiful Phlox of the same color as Pantheon. Very large individual florets of that beautiful Paul Neyron Rose color. Extra fine for massing.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER—Brilliant glowing crimson, very tall. A free bloomer, and the best red Phlox for planting among shrubbery.

SUNSET—Large trusses of beautiful dark rosy-pink flowers. Plant robust, medium high.

PINKS—See Dianthus.

PLATYCODON (Bellflower).

One of the best hardy perennials, producing showy flowers all season. Plants form large clumps and are excellent for planting among shrubbery. Will thrive in half shaded positions. Flowers are large, bell-shaped, and bright blue or white. Each 20c, 12 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.75, prepaid.

ORIENTAL POPPY.

One of the showiest of all perennials. Foliage is dark green, deeply cut, and contrasts well with the brilliant scarlet and orange flowers, which are deeply blotched with black. Flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, and should be cut only just as they open. After flowering, the foliage dies down, new growth appearing in fall. Each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, prepaid.

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY PERENNIALS.

Our stock of perennials was never finer than this season. This year, the flower gardens should get some much needed attention, after their long neglect thru the war gardening period, and at the prices we quote, our patrons can well afford a nice bed of perennials.

COLLECTION C.—25 two year old plants for only \$3.50, not prepaid.—By mail, \$3.75.

5 Shasta Daisy. 5 Coreopsis.
5 Delphinium (Larkspur). 5 Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)
5 Hardy Phlox, rose, purple, and white.

COLLECTION D.—12 two year old plants for \$1.75, not prepaid.—By mail, \$2.00.

3 Hardy Delphinium. 3 Coreopsis (Golden Glory).
3 Shasta Daisy. 3 Platycodon (Bellflower).



James Garland.



Compte Von Hotchberg.

PAEONIES.

The Pæony is the most beautiful and most desirable of all hardy flowers. As a native of Siberia, it is much harder than the rose, which it rivals in gorgeous coloring, fragrance, and form. For landscape effects, it is adaptable to more places than any other plant or shrub, for it may be used in the perennial border, among shrubbery, or for groups on the lawn. Its thick, waxy, deeply cut foliage makes a rich background for the brilliant flowers, which are to be had in all colors, from pure white, cream, and pale pink to deepest maroon. As a cut flower, it is unsurpassed.

Pæonies will thrive under almost any condition, but respond readily to care and cultivation. They should have rich soil, with good drainage, for best results. If planted in sandy soil, they require plenty of fertilizer and water. They may be set out in fall, or early in spring, with equal success, covering the roots with not more than 2 inches of soil. Keep the ground well cultivated and do not let any weeds or grass grow around the plants. It usually takes three years to establish a good plant, and until then the flowers are very inferior, semi-double or even single.

Care must be taken not to plant Pæonies in low places, where water is apt to stand in spring. The freezing and thawing at that time of the year, with water over the plants, causes heaving in the soil, which will tear the tops and buds from the roots, thus killing the plants.

Pæonies are not attacked by any disease or insects, except ants, and this is usually the result of neglect in cultivation. Very infrequently, the foliage is subject to leaf rust, during extremely wet seasons, but this can be checked by an application of Bordeaux Mixture.

It is a good plan to have a few very early Pæonies, and some of the very late ones, but the best display is obtained from the midseason varieties, which bloom most profusely, and come in the widest range of colors. No other plant will give such handsome returns for so little money and care.

The above cultural directions are the results of years of experience in the pæony growing business and can be depended upon as of the very best authority obtainable.



Festiva Maxima

SUPERB VARIETIES.

DUKE DE WELLINGTON—Guard petals broad, prominent, and pure white, enclose a solid ball of the most delicate sulphur yellow petals imaginable. Flowers large in size and beautiful in form. One of the best white pæonies in cultivation.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—This is generally considered the finest white Pæony grown. Altho it is an old variety, the true stock is always scarce. Our stock is pure, and very fine. Enormous, full, double flowers of snow white, flecked with purplish red spots on the edges of the center petals. It is delicately fragrant, which, together with the fact of its extreme earliness, great beauty, and length of stem, places it among the very best of the cut flower sorts. This is considered the rosy type, has an exceptionally heavy and abundant, clean, bright foliage. The bloom is one of enormous profusion and on long strong stems. It is truly said that this is the most popular white pæony grown.

GLORY OF SOMERSET—Very large, full, globular flowers of silvery flesh pink, interspersed with salmon pink. Broad, prominent guard petals enclose an immense globular dome of central petals. For the Central and the West this is considered one of the most desirable. Received first class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Finest and most perfectly formed Pæony in existence.

MODEL OF ELEGANCE—Very tall growing variety, producing bloom in great profusion and of the largest size. Color of outer petals deep bright rose, enclosing a large center of chamois colored petals. Beautiful.

PRINCE IMPERIAL—Flowers of the largest size, very double. A brilliant dark red. One of the very finest dark red Pæonies in cultivation. Many dark reds are shy bloomers, but Prince Imperial is literally covered with bloom. A splendid variety.

PRICE: Mailing plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, postpaid. One of each of the above five varieties for \$2.25, postpaid.—Larger plants, 3 to 5 eyes, each 65c, 12 for \$6.50. One of each of the above varieties for \$3.00, not prepaid.

BEST STANDARD PAEONIES.

ALEXANDER DUMAS—A brilliant pink, interspersed with salmon pink, white, and chamois.

ALICE DE JULVECOURT—Soft salmon pink, shading to creamy white, with minute carmine spots. A very free, strong bloomer.

BLACK KNIGHT—Very dark bright red. Flower cup-shaped, produced on good stiff stems, and of large size. A splendid midseason red.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Bright pink with slight violet shadings at base of petals. Very fragrant. Strong, upright in habit, and a profuse bloomer. One of the earliest, often being in bloom on Decoration Day.

JEANNE D'ARC—Large flowering, and extra fine. Soft pink guard petals enclose a sulphur colored collar, which in turn surrounds a bright pink tufted center, tipped with carmine.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Very dark red, immense rose-shaped flowers. A fine late variety, and very free flowering.

WHITTELEYII—One of those good whites that no Pæony garden is complete without. Blooms of large size. Color a delicate creamy white, splashed with minute specks of red. Very fine.

WINNIFRED—This is a very odd and beautiful Pæony, belonging to the Chrysanthemum type. The outer or guard petals are very large and broad and of a deep pink color. These enclose an immense tuft of long narrow cream petals. As the flower opens it gradually assumes the appearance of an immense Chrysanthemum.

PRICE: Mailing size plants, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50, postpaid.—Strong divisions, 3 to 5 eyes, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, not prepaid.

UNNAMED PAEONIES.

To meet the demand of those who plant large quantities of Pæonies, but do not care for expensive named varieties, as we list above, we offer first class plants of unnamed kinds at a much lower figure. 3 to 5 eyes, each 30c, 6 for \$1.75, 12 for \$3.00, not prepaid.—By mail: Each 35c, 6 for \$2.00, 12 for \$3.75, postpaid.



Glory of Somerset

F.S. & N. CO'S Selected Hardy Roses.



Killarney Rose.

HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

Of all hardy plants, none are so well liked, or as valuable as roses. There are roses for every purpose. Rugosa roses for hedges and borders. Climbing and Rambler roses for arbors, porches, and pergolas, and Hybrid Tea and Perpetual roses for the garden.

Roses should be planted as early as possible, in rich, rather moist soil, with good drainage. They require a great deal of sunlight, and, in this locality, some protection during the winter. Leaves, straw, or manure may be covered over them. Roses should be well pruned when planted, and cut back each year, before leaf buds begin to swell. If infected with insects or blight, spray with Tobacco Dust, or Hellebore (one part) and flour (two parts) early in the morning, so the dew and flour forms a paste on the leaves. Hellebore and Tobacco Dust are listed in this catalog under "Fungicides and Insecticides".

When plants are received, soak the roots in thin mud or lukewarm water for an hour before planting. Water thoroly after planting, but do not keep the ground soaked all the time.

All roses listed below are hardy in this section, but for best results, they should be protected during the winter. The hardiest of all roses are **Clothilde Soupert**, **Madame Plantier**, **Captain Christy**, **Captain Hayward**, **Clio**, **Paul Neyron**, **Crimson** and **White Rambler**, and the **Rugosa Roses**. All the hardiest varieties are marked with an asterisk (*). We offer only first class strong two year old field grown plants.

EVERBLOOMING TEA ROSES.

Price: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail each 80c, 12 for \$8.00, postpaid.

Highly valuable for their fine colors and exquisite fragrance. They bloom freely until late fall, and have long pointed buds on stiff erect stems, making them valuable for cut flowers.

* **CAPT. CHRISTY**—A beautiful flesh-pink rose, large, double and free flowering, shading to crimson at center. One of the hardiest.

* **CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**—Famous as the best bedding rose. A strong dwarf grower, with great clusters of beautifully formed flowers. Full, double, and deliciously fragrant. The color is beautiful ivory white shading to silvery rose.

KILLARNEY—The Queen of Irish roses, and the most beautiful everblooming tea rose under cultivation. Strong bushes with stiff bronze foliage, stiff erect stems and immense long pointed buds. Color is deep sparkling pink, very thick petals, very fragrant.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These are rapid and strong, hardy growers, bearing large globular flowers, in a great variety of colors. Especially valuable for beds and borders in the northern states.

Price: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00, postpaid.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—The greatest and most beautiful of all roses. Rich glowing crimson, shaded with carmine and veined. Immense blossoms on strong stiff stems, beautiful foliage. Exquisitely fragrant. Requires some protection in Minnesota. This magnificent rose should be in every garden in America.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN—Rich dark red passing to deep velvety maroon, double and full. Very dark colored rose.

* **CAPT. HAYWARD**—Bright scarlet, very vivid in summer, and glowing in autumn. Immense, very double and fragrant, strikingly beautiful. Perfectly hardy and the most free flowering rose for the North.

* **CLIO**—Flesh color shaded to center with rosy-pink, a vigorous grower with fine foliage. One of the hardiest for Minnesota.

* **FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI OR SNOW QUEEN**—Also called White American Beauty. Very large, pure white flowers; fine long and pointed buds. Delightfully fragrant and free flowering.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson, large and effective, very fragrant. Noted for its richness of color and fragrance. "Jack Rose" is a great favorite with everybody.

* **HARRISON'S YELLOW (Austrian Briar)**—Fine double, pure golden yellow flowers. Very hardy and desirable, but thrives best with some protection. In pruning this rose cut out the dead wood only.

* **MME. PLANTIER**—Pure white, large and double; a free and continuous bloomer.

* **PAUL NEYRON**—The largest rose in cultivation, sometimes called the Paeony Rose. Color bright, fresh cerise-red. Flowers are very double and full; delightfully fragrant. The plant is of vigorous growth, with fine foliage. Free flowering.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Cherry crimson, beautiful form, free blooming and fragrant. A splendid garden rose which seems proof against mildew and rust. Blooms very early and continues well thru the season.

CULTURAL NOTE: Heavy rich soil, plenty of sunlight, severe pruning in spring, and ample protection in winter, are the essentials for success with roses.

HARDIEST MOSS ROSES.

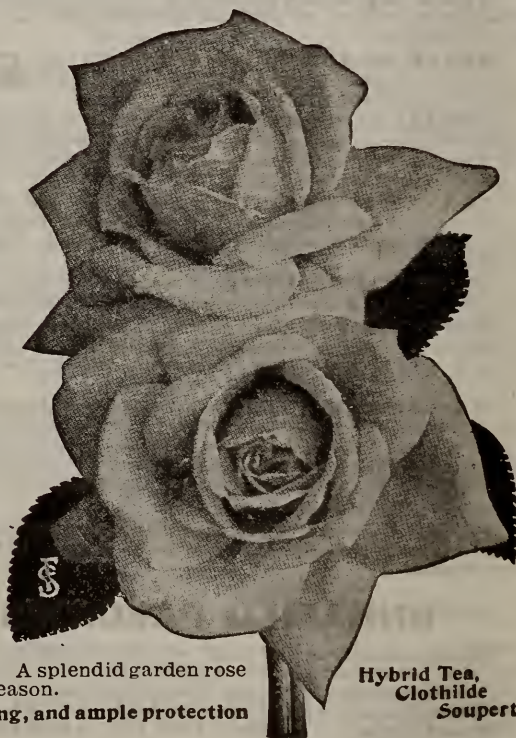
Price: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, postpd.

These fine Moss roses deserve a place in every garden. They are perfectly hardy and very desirable for outdoor culture. The flowers and buds are very large and handsome; remain in bloom a long time and are highly prized for their beautiful moss covering. Prune Moss Roses sparingly, cut out old wood and last year's growth only.

BLANCHE MOREAU—Large double, pure white flowers of perfect form, produced in clusters. Fragrant and beautifully mossed.

* **CRISTATA**—A fragrant, beautiful, deep pink colored moss rose, with paler pink edges; very well mossed. This is especially beautiful in the bud, and one of the finest for cutting.

LUXEMBURG—Flowers of rich glowing crimson, beautifully mossed.



Hybrid Tea, Clothilde Soupert.



Hybrid Rugosa Rose.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. The Ever-blooming **Crimson Rambler**—This is undoubtedly the best hardy climbing rose introduced so far. It does what no other Rambler does, it blooms all the time. Its lovely crimson flowers are produced in profusion all thru the summer. The blossoms are more brilliant and lasting than the common **Crimson Rambler**, and the growth is strong and vigorous. A most satisfactory rose in every respect. Each 75c, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, postpaid.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES. Tausendschön—The most beautiful of all climbing roses, and without any exaggeration, the most satisfactory. It must be seen to be appreciated. It blooms profusely from the first of June until the last of July. A single cluster of roses is a veritable bouquet in itself, the roses ranging from white, cream and pale rose, to deepest crimson. There is no other rose in cultivation like it. A thrifty grower, with few thorns. It requires some protection in Minnesota. Each 75c, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, postpaid.

BLUE ROSE. "Veilchenblau"—Semi-double flowers of medium size are borne profusely in clusters. The color is soft pink, changing to violet as the flowers grow older. A strong vigorous climber. Each 75c, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, postpaid.

Price of the following Climbing Roses: Two year old field plants, each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—Postpaid, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Color bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe. Large, compact and globular; full and double.

SEVEN SISTERS—An old and very popular rose, producing splendid, large clusters of crimson flowers which turn almost pure white. One of the hardiest roses.

* **CRIMSON RAMBLER**—Bright crimson, semi-double flowers.

* **WHITE RAMBLER**—Small, pure white flowers, very fragrant.

* **YELLOW RAMBLER**—Lovely flowers of bright yellow color, very fine.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Double, sweet-scented flowers of shell pink color.

DWARF POLYANTHA AND BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

These are entirely distinct from the large flowering sorts, and should be in every garden, they are adapted to so many uses. They are effective, planted in beds, and for edging walks and flower beds, and bloom all summer. They are all hardy, and require little care.

Price: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00.

* **CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER**—One of the best hardy bedding roses in existence. The plants are very vigorous and grow 18 to 24 inches high. The semi-double flowers are borne in clusters of twenty, thirty, or more to the cluster. It blooms all the time indoors and from May to November outdoors.

* **WHITE BABY RAMBLER**—A beautiful little bedding rose. Blooms all summer thru with amazing freedom. Flowers creamy-white, passing to snow-white.

* **YELLOW BABY RAMBLER**—Same as the above Baby Ramblers, but flowers are of bright yellow color.

BABY DOROTHY PERKINS—Similar to the lovely Dorothy Perkins Climbing Rose, but of dwarf growth. Flowers double, sweet-scented, of a beautiful shell-pink color.

BABY TAUSENDSCHÖN—An exact counterpart of the grand climber "Tausendschön", except in habit of growth. The plants are sturdy and bear immense trusses of double flowers of a large size.

BABY ERNA TESCHENDORFF—The beautiful new double flowering Baby rose. Color of the flowers is the brightest red, being superior to the **Crimson Baby Rambler**. The flowers are produced in constant succession thruout the whole season.

RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

This comparatively new class of roses is especially valuable for our extreme northern climate, as they require but little protection during the winter. They are as hardy as the wild rose, and are therefore well adapted for hedges and ornamental planting. The foliage is heavy and glossy, turning bright red in fall, while the flowers are followed by scarlet seed vessels. Flowers are single and semi-double, very large, with prominent yellow centers, of exquisite fragrance, and are produced thruout the summer.

Price, except where noted: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00, postpaid.

HANSA—Very large, semi-double flowers of brilliant red. A strong grower, with beautiful wrinkled foliage.

CONRAD F. MEYER—(The Tea Rugosa Rose.) Handsome, large, gracefully formed buds and flowers, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, and quite double. The color is a rich apricot yellow, delicately shaded with silvery rose; flowers are very fragrant.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Pure white, very double flowers, closely resembling those of Mme. Plantier in form. This is the best Rugosa for cut flowers, and blooms almost constantly. Typical Rugosa foliage, large, glossy, leathery leaves, deeply veined.

RUGOSA RUBRA—The standard hedge rose. The beautiful, rich green, wrinkled foliage alone would make this rose popular for general ornamental and landscape planting, but its flowers are brilliant red, very fragrant, with deep yellow centers, and are produced from June to September, and followed by ornamental seed vessels. Each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, not prepaid.—By mail, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, postpaid.

RUGOSA ALBA—Similar to Rugosa Rubra, except that the flowers are pure white. An unusually handsome form of flower. Each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, not prepaid.—By mail, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, postpaid.

INSECTS AFFECTING ROSES.

Green Fly (Aphis)—Spray with tobacco soap solution or dust with tobacco dust after spraying plants with water. **Rose Slug**—A light green worm which eats the leaves. Apply fish-oil soap, Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. **Mildew**—Spray with Bordeaux Mixture. FOR INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES SEE PAGE 120.



Flower of Fairfield Rose.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

NONE OF THE POISONOUS PREPARATIONS LISTED BELOW CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

The man who sprays his fruit trees, small fruit plants, and potatoes intelligently, is the one who will have the bumper yield to send to the market. The large increase in the number of insects and the various kinds of fungus attacking fruit trees and plants, as well as potatoes, throughout the country, makes it absolutely necessary for the farmer and grower to protect his crop by the proper use of insecticides. Prices quoted on this page are not prepaid. We are listing dry form of insecticides and fungicides instead of paste because of its greater keeping qualities and because one pound makes much more spray solution.



a brand of standard strength and purity so that it can be depended upon for uniform results. This sort is very reliable. Cannot be sent by mail. Price: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

DRY FORM BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This is the greatest remedy against potato blight which so often destroys our potato crops. The first sign of blight is when the leaves begin to curl and get yellow spotted, which spreads quickly until the entire plant is wilted, before the potatoes are one-third matured. This blight can be prevented entirely by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture; the first spraying when potatoes are about six inches high, and the second time about two weeks later. Bordeaux spraying also prevents mildew and other fungus on small fruit. By adding Arsenate of Lead, described below, one can spray for potato bugs at the same time. Thin 3 to 4 pounds of Arsenate of Lead gradually and add this to the Bordeaux Mixture. Stir well and your spray is ready. Full directions with order. Price: Owing to the continuous change of market price on Bordeaux Mixture we will refer you to our Blue Figure Price List for quotations.

PARIS GREEN.

For all leaf eating insects. The standard arsenical poison, killing all leaf eating insects, worms, slugs, etc. Cheaper than Arsenate of Lead but does not stick to the foliage so long. There is also danger of burning leaves if Paris Green is used too strong. For potatoes apply at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water, for plants with more tender foliage it should be diluted more. Paris Green is also commonly used as a dry spray and mixed with lime or any other available powder for this purpose.

To kill cut worms, sprinkle Paris Green on small lots of fresh cut grass, or balls made of bran sweetened with molasses. Place this poisoned grass or bran near the plants where cut worms are working. In using Paris Green it is essential that you use

ARSENATE OF LEAD, DRY FORM.

This is a general insecticide for all leaf eating insects and is superior to other poisons because it contains the arsenic in exactly the right proportion and the proper chemical combination, thus insuring a material that will not scorch or injure the foliage, but is sure death to insects feeding on the leaves. It is extremely immiscible in water and will combine readily with Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture. Very effective on account of its adhesiveness. Full directions with order; cannot be sent by mail. Price: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

DRY LIME SULPHUR.

This is a universal fungicide and insecticide for destroying San Jose Scale, bitterrot, apple scale, leaf spot, cancer worm, bark louse, and mildew. Spraying should be done according to the nature of the pest, before the buds open, when in full bloom, after fruit has set, and leaves have dropped. The dry form has met with the approval and requirements of the government in every way. The material is extremely light, works perfectly in the machine without clogging the nozzle. Altogether provides the ideal spray at a reasonable price for spring, summer and fall. Full directions with order; can be sent by mail. Price: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

SLUG SHOT, HAMMOND'S.

A combination of the most potent insecticides and soluble plant foods. It destroys all insects injurious to house and garden plants, shrubs, trees, vines, potatoes, and other vegetables, as well as small fruit plants; the poisonous to insects, does not injure the foliage in the least. Price: 1 lb. carton, with perforated top, ready for use, each 30c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. carton 25c, 5 lbs. 55c, 10 lbs. 75c.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—A cheap, effective and harmless insecticide, quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out of doors, and acts as a valuable fertilizer, reviving plant life. Rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for animals. Prevents poultry lice. Price: 4 oz. cake, sufficient for 1½ gallons prepared solution, 10c, not prepaid.—Prepaid 13c. 8 oz. cake 20c, not prepaid.—Prepaid 30c.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—For controlling the green aphids. One ounce of "Black Leaf" makes six gallons of spray mixture and the only thing necessary in making the mixture is to pour the solution into water.

Among the most common pests are the small green, pink, or grayish plant lice ("aphids") which attack the leaves, tender tips, and other parts of plants. On such plants as cabbages, turnips, spinach and melons they gather in "colonies" on the under side of the leaves. On such plants as potatoes, tomatoes, peas and beans they may be found covering the tips of the stems and also on the under side of the leaves.

The aphid is not the chewing class of insects, like the beetles, etc. (which must be killed by stomach poisons, such as Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead), but is of that other class of insects called the "sucking" kind (like the mosquito); for with its sharp, slender beak it punctures the leaves and other parts of the plant and sucks the juice from within. It must, therefore, be destroyed by a substance which will kill by mere contact with its body. In other words, by a so-called "contact insecticide", such as "Black Leaf 40", which has been demonstrated by State and Government experts to be an effective spray for aphids and entirely safe to the plants when used as directed. Cannot be sent by mail. Price: 20c, with express or freight shipment.



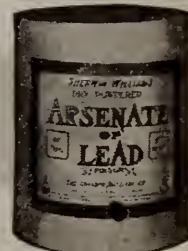
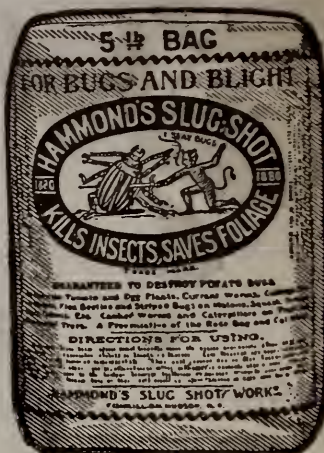
KILL-EM-QUICK—DEATH TO THE GOPHER.

It kills gophers. It's the only way—you can't trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase. But Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The tiniest particle eaten kills instantly. It's the one absolutely sure way to destroy gophers, prairie dogs, mice, squirrels, etc.

Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical to use. It's the safest. There's no danger in preparing—simply soak the grain over night, drain in the morning, pour the box of Kill-Em-Quick powder in and stir thoroly. Then drop a few kernels of grain into their holes. Next day every gopher in your field will be dead. Or, if you want to collect bounty, drop the grain four or five feet from the hole. No gopher will travel four feet after eating Kill-Em-Quick. We unreservedly guarantee that Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick is not only the cheapest gopher poison you or any other man can use, but the most effective you can use at any price. Kill-Em-Quick comes in two sizes—enough for 40 acres and 80 acres; enough to kill 1000 and 2000 gophers. Backed by a cash guarantee. Full satisfaction or money back. Price: Two sizes, 45c, and 90c, not prepaid.

"RED SNAPPER" PLANT FOOD.

Makes plants grow and blossom. A nutritious, organic fertilizer, possessing fifteen times the value of stable manure. A real food as well as stimulant which will develop strong, healthy plants and bring out the rarest beauties and profusion of blossoms. It is thoroly sterilized, clean and sanitary. Each package contains also a liberal amount of Red Snapper Plant Tonic for sweetening sour or dead soil, besides a valuable booklet on flower culture. Price: 2 lb. package with Tonic 45c, 5 lb. package 90c, 12½ lb. package \$1.50. Postage extra at zone rates.



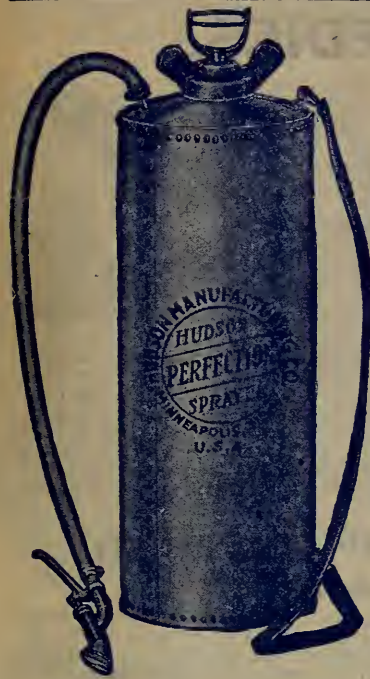
HELLEBORE, POWDERED—For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and safer against currant worms; to be dusted on while the plants are wet from dew or rain. Can be used as a powder or dissolved, one ounce in three gallons of water. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 30c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR—This is a very effective and at the same time a very inexpensive remedy against lice on chickens and other fowl. A little of this mixed in with wood ashes for dust bath will keep chickens free from lice. The fumes of sulphur scattered on a shovelful of burning coal kills insect life and disease germs. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 25c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 25 lbs. \$2.00.

TOBACCO DUST—Destroys rose bugs, lice, cut worms, vine bugs, tomato worms, currant worms, cabbage lice, and parasites of all descriptions. Apply when foliage is wet. Also used as a fertilizer for plants and vines, causing a healthy, vigorous growth; will not injure the plants. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 25c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 70c, 10 lbs. \$1.30.

NOTICE: Unless otherwise stated these prices are postage according to zone rates as given on page 1, on mailable items, or specify if wanted by express.

SPRAYERS AND IMPLEMENTS.



THE PERFECTION 110 COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER—This has been designed and is built by men whose years of experience only have enabled them to put this wonderful machine on the market. It is called the **sprayer with a tank made like a steam boiler**. Special automatic machinery has been designed for riveting the tank of this Perfection Sprayer. The rivets are automatically spaced $\frac{3}{4}$ in. centers. All soldering is done from the inside which leaves an exceptionally neat appearing tank. By this construction full strength of the metal is secured and the tanks will withstand hard usage without developing leaks. The air pump is placed inside of the tank where it is out of the way and not liable to damage. The upper end is fitted with a casting, threaded to screw on to a cast brass ring brazed to the top head of the tank. Only one gasket is used. This construction has been found best suited for this purpose. The joint is always tight, and the pump is easily removed for filling the tank, or inspection. The whole machine is well made and finished. **Price: No. 110G, With Galvanized Tank, each \$5.75.—No. 110B, With All Brass Tank, each \$8.25.**

NEW EASY, ONE GALLON COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER—The pump is small in diameter which makes it easy to operate. The tank is made with convex ends and will not leak. This sprayer is equipped with a ball check valve that is easily removable and does not get out of order. It also has a new nozzle that gives a perfect spray. Every sprayer is carefully tested in order to insure a perfect acting pump. **Pump**—diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length 14 inches. **Tank**—diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length 8 inches. **Nozzle**—brass. Shipping weight each 4 pounds. **Price: No. 120G, with galvanized tank, each \$2.50.**



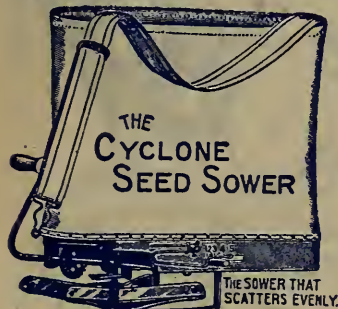
New Misty Sprayer.

THE NEW MISTY SPRAYER—Just the thing for the garden and house plants. These carefully made and tested sprayers work to perfection and are sure to give satisfaction. The best hand sprayer on the market for applying liquids and insecticides to poultry houses and live stock. We offer this sprayer in Tin, and All Brass. Shipping weight two pounds. **Price: No. 4512, Tin, 65c.—No. 4614, All Brass, \$1.15.**

NO. 124 MAGIC BUCKET PUMP—A high pressure bucket pump of new design. Especially desirable for white-washing. The intake and outlet valves are easily removable for cleaning out lime and other sediment. The large air chamber enables the operator to maintain a high pressure and a steady discharge permitting a uniform speed spread of whitewash. No Dripping. No Blotches. No Waste. Can be attached to any ordinary bucket or small tank. All Brass except handle and foot rest. **Price: No. 124, Magic Bucket Pump, \$4.75.**

THE CYCLONE HAND SEEDER.

A machine which should be on every farm, as it is a great labor saver. It is simple, light but strong, and with ordinary care will last a life time.



It will sow timothy, clover, millet, and grass seeds of all kinds, as well as flax, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, turnips, and all other seeds and fertilizers perfectly even. Any desired quantity, from one quart to three bushels, can be sown per acre by following the directions on every machine. This seeder will pay for itself in the saving of seed and labor in one-half hour's use. Shipping weight 4 pounds. **Price: \$1.65.** We offer this seeder as a premium with \$25.00 worth of Clover-Grass Mixtures ordered from pages 71, 72 or 73, at catalog prices.

WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

This Wheelbarrow Seeder has all the good qualities that any other seeder has—yes it has many superior ones. The wind may blow while you sow, because the seed is carried so low that the wind has no chance to bother it. Altho the ground be wet, dry or rough, the gait of the man operating the machine will not affect the feed of the seed, because this is controlled by an improved force-feed roll driven by the wheel. The wheel is 30 inches in diameter and the tire is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The seeder will sow accurately flax seed, millet, clover, timothy, and other grass seeds. It is an easy matter to sow 25 to 40 acres per day with it. **Price: No. 10, 14 foot machine \$8.50.—No. 11, 16 foot machine \$9.00.** Weight of seeder 40 lbs.



Magic Bucket Pump.

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES.

The most useful of all garden tools. "Norcross" Cultivator Hoes and Weeder are like a human hand, the fingers stirring the soil to any depth and rows straddled. No other type of garden tool embraces so many features. The prongs are made of best spring steel, and are detachable. This tool will be greatly appreciated by every farmer and owner of a garden. **Price: 5 prong tool \$1.10, weight 3 lbs.—3 prong tool 70c, weight 2 lbs.—Midget Weeder, 3 prongs, short handle, 45c each, weight 12 ounces.**

NO. 306 HAND CORN PLANTER.

This is a pioneer implement in this line and one that has always been popular. It is light and easily handled, yet strongly made, and with reasonable care, will last a long time. It works on any soil and never clogs. The handiest tool on the place. **Price: \$1.10.** Weight 5 lbs.

STEEL GARDEN TROWELS.

LONG AND SHORT HANDLE GARDEN TROWELS—Blades are of cold rolled sheet steel, lacquered. Long—length of blade 6 inches, width $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. with handle, 19 in. Weight each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. **Price: Each 25c.** Short—blade measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width; weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. **Price: Each 15c.**

NOTICE: All of above goods are f.o.b. Faribault. In most instances they can be packed with your order of Farm and Garden Seeds and delivered by freight or express without any extra charge. If wanted by parcel post add postage according to zone system and weight given on each article. The Wheelbarrow Seeder cannot be sent by mail.



Short Handle Garden Trowel.



Long Handle Garden Trowel.



Norcross Cultivator Hoes.



Corn Planter

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.

Raise your calves on Blatchford's Calf Meal and sell the high priced milk. 10 lbs. of Calf Meal makes 100 lbs. of rich milk substitute. Blatchford's Calf Meal prevents souring, insures early maturity, costs only one-third as much as new milk, and raises the finest calves. It is made from locust bean meal, pure flax seed ground with the oil in, wheat flour, ground peas and beans, cocoanut meal, fenugreek, dried milk, and salt. A trial will convince you of its merit. It will put the finest finishing touches on your calves for the County or State Fair. Explicit feeding directions on every bag. Compliance with them will insure perfect results. 25 lb. bag \$1.70, 50 lb. bag \$3.20, 100 lb. bag \$6.30.



BLATCHFORD'S PIG MEAL.

The milk-equal weaning food for little pigs. Start them on Pig Meal when they are three weeks old and see them develop evenly and rapidly into the big-boned husky porkers. There won't be any runts. One pound of Blatchford's Pig Meal is equal in feeding value to a gallon of high priced whole fresh dairy milk and costs only a fraction as much. You will be surprised what a difference this will make in the quick development of your pigs. They will soon be healthy and thrifty shoters and will turn rapidly into heavy weights. Breeders of show stock are using Pig Meal in producing grand champions. Blatchford's Pig Meal fed twice a day will keep your pigs in the prime of health and prevent disease, which means money in the pocket for the aggressive farmer at the present time of high prices. It will put them in the right kind of trim so that you can show at the fairs any time. 25 lb. bag \$1.70, 50 lb. bag \$3.20, 100 lb. bag \$6.30.

BLATCHFORD'S "FILL-THE-BASKET" EGG MASH.

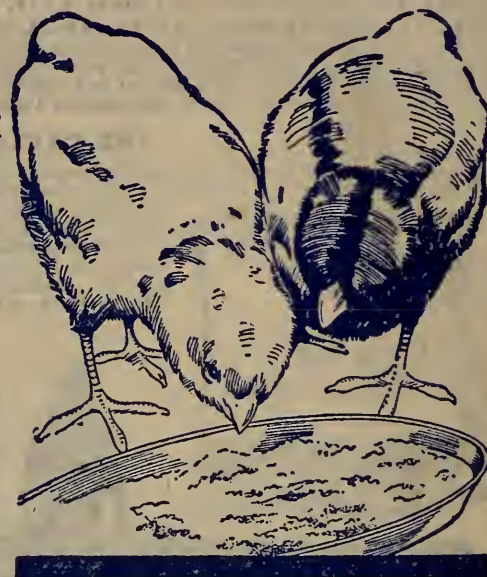
The Standard of Perfection in Egg Mash.

Blatchford's "Fill-the-Basket" Egg Mash is built upon the principle that eggs are manufactured from the feed the hen receives. The hen is an egg-making factory. Her feed is the raw material from which she makes her eggs. Consequently, her feed must be rich in materials required for egg-production. Scratch grains alone are not sufficient. They will maintain the hen's life, but surplus nourishment is absolutely necessary if she is to yield her maximum of eggs. 25 lb. bag \$1.40, 100 lb. bag \$5.40. Every bag guaranteed to give satisfaction.

BLATCHFORD'S MILK MASH.

Should be Every Chick's First Feed.

Blatchford's Milk Mash is the favored starting and growing feed of the most prominent poultry-raisers in the country. It contains all the feeds and nutriment chicks need right from the start. It shields them from white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness. Blatchford's Milk Mash contains no screenings, hulls or cheap by-products from the manufacture of breakfast foods, cereal foods or scratch grains. It carries the chicks all the way—starts, grows and matures—without change of feed. This is the safest, the most economical and the best starting and growing feed on



Milk Mash raises the hatch.

"HUMANE" DEHORNING PENCIL.

To dehorn calves makes them more gentle, they can be fed in a much smaller space, and it don't take half the room to house them in the winter; they will sell for \$2.00 more per head if dehorned. Sawing horns off of cattle is barbarous, and it should be stopped by dehorning them while young. Calves should be dehorned when five to twenty days of age, five to ten preferable. Every pencil is warranted to dehorn forty calves, if used according to directions. It acts without pain or loss of appetite. The manufacturer agrees to forfeit \$5.00 for every calf from five to twenty days old which his dehorning pencil fails to dehorn. Price: Per pencil 60c, 3 pencils for \$1.50, postpaid.

OUR BALANCED-RATION POULTRY FOODS.

These prepared poultry foods contain only those sweet, sound grains, which will be eaten up clean and with a relish by all poultry, mixed with the right proportion of charcoal, ground bone, shell, etc., to balance the food, in order to aid digestion and produce best results. We find that it pays to feed a balanced ration, even tho it may seem a little higher in price than screenings, etc. When you figure it down to the real nutriment contained in both, our prepared foods will not only be found cheaper, but more productive of desired results and in the shortest space of time. We put up our **Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods** in three mixtures, "Moreggs Scratch Feed, Developing Feed and Peep O'Day Feed". They contain the percentage of protein required and are very reasonable in price, considering the high prices of all feed stuffs.

MOREGGS SCRATCH FEED—For little chicks. 25 lbs. \$1.20, 50 lbs. \$2.35, 100 lbs. \$4.35.

BALANCED-RATION DEVELOPING FEED—For growing chickens and laying hens. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.40, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

PEEP O'DAY BABY CHICK FEED—To be fed first three to four weeks. This is what your chicks need—get them started right. A wholesome, properly balanced food that will nourish the chicks, making them grow rapidly. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.40, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

ALFALFA MEAL.

Furnishes green dried vegetable matter, rich in protein, and particularly well adapted for feeding all kinds of fowls. Finely ground; easily mixed with mash feeds. 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.20.

BLOOD MEAL.

A pure blood meal, containing a very high percent of protein, generally acknowledged to be one of the best developers and egg producers. 25 lbs. \$2.20, 50 lbs. \$4.10, 100 lbs. \$7.25, not prepaid.

BEEF SCRAPS.

Recommended especially for laying hens, ducks and geese. Also promotes rapid, healthy growth with all growing birds. 25 lbs. \$1.80, 50 lbs. \$3.35, 100 lbs. \$5.90, not prepaid.

GRANULATED BONE.

Clean and sweet. Manufactured from fresh green bones and thoroly dried. 25 lbs. \$1.45, 50 lbs. \$2.60, 100 lbs. \$4.50, not prepaid.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL.

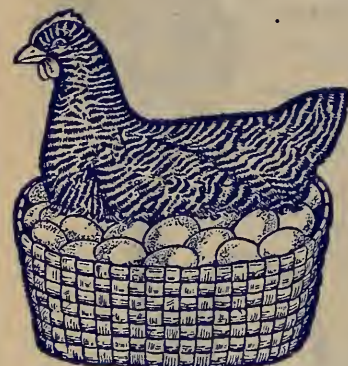
The great bone producer and natural grit. The best shell feed. Acts as a tonic to the egg producing power of the hen, as it is almost pure carbonate of lime. 100 lb. sack \$1.45, not prepaid.

CRUSHED CHARCOAL.

Keeps fowls in healthy condition, purifies the blood, aids digestion. Two sizes, coarse and fine. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.35, 100 lbs. \$4.30, not prepaid.

TANKAGE.

A food high in protein content which has proven, by numerous experiments, to be of the utmost value in feeding growing pigs. Best results are secured in feeding with corn and other grains, to the young stock. 25 lbs. \$1.75, 50 lbs. \$3.25, 100 lbs. \$5.70.



TRADE MARK
Feed Egg Mash and get
More Eggs.

the market. 25 lb. bag \$1.65. Every bag guaranteed to give satisfaction.

100 Lbs. Net.
**MOREGGS
SCRATCH
FEED.**

Sold By
**FARMER SEED &
NURSERY CO.**
FARIBAULT, MINN.

100 Lbs. Net.
**PEEP O'DAY
BABY
CHICK FEED.**

Sold By
**FARMER SEED &
NURSERY CO.**
FARIBAULT, MINN.

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES—Continued.

CARBOLA—The Disinfecting White Paint.

A snow-white paint in powder form that is combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than carbolic acid. Carbola is ready to use as soon as mixed with water—no waiting or straining—and it can be applied with either a brush or a spray pump to wood, brick, stone or cement surfaces, or over whitewash. One gallon covers about two hundred square feet, and it will not blister, flake or peel off, clog the sprayer, or spoil by standing.

Carbola is neither poisonous nor caustic. It kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and helps prevent the germs of contagious diseases that affect poultry and livestock—roup, white diarrhea, cholera, glanders—from getting a start and spreading thru your flock or herd. The dry powder is unexcelled as a lice powder. Use it instead of whitewash and disinfectants in your poultry houses, stables, hog pens, cellars, outbuildings, etc. Make them lighter, sweet-smelling and sanitary. Carbola is used and indorsed by thousands in all parts of the United States. Price: Trial package (about 1½ lbs. net) 25c, prepaid.—10 lb. carton for \$1.00, by express, or if wanted by parcel post, add postage at zone rate.

SANITARY TWO PIECE DRINKING FOUNTAIN—Furnishes a constant supply of fresh water which chicks cannot overturn or get into. Fount is well made of 28-gauge black iron, galvanized after fount is completed; this protects all edges from rusting. No parts to get out of order. 2 quart capacity, each 40c.—4 quart capacity, each 80c, not prepaid. Shipping weight 2 lbs.

SANITARY DRY FOOD HOPPER—This food hopper keeps dry mash or beef scraps easily within the reach of fowls. It has a lid, so that it can be closed during the forenoon, which is generally desired by poultrymen; made of 28-gauge galvanized steel, with all turned edges to prevent rusting. The bottom of this hopper is square. Capacity 8 quarts, each \$1.10, not prepaid.

SANITARY SQUARE BOTTOM GRIT AND SHELL BOX—Most grit and shell boxes have square bottoms. Can be set on floor or hung on wall. A winner for 85 cents. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Capacity 5 quarts. Each 85c, not prepaid.

SANITARY CHICK FEED TROUGH—No trouble to keep them clean. The grate slides on and off very easily—a feature not found in other troughs. The grate also serves as a handle, and is so slanted that the chicks cannot roost on it. Size 12 inches, each 50c.—Size 24 inches, capacity 4 quarts, each \$1.00, not prepaid. W'ght. 2—3 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER—Well made, with steel spring and cutter, nickel plated. Each 35c, postpaid.

N. W. FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER—Feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is easy to fill and operate, as illustrated. Pan is released by lifting trigger. Very easy to clean. A sanitary fountain. Will fit any size Mason jar. No jars furnished by us. Pans are constructed of heavy iron with a double lead coating. Will not rust or corrode. The pans will outlast several tin or galvanized pans, besides being more sanitary. Prices: No. 3, 5 inch pan, each 20c.—No. 6, 6 inch pan, each 20c. If by mail, add 3c each for postage.

DRY MASH HOPPER—The curved bottom of the hopper keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds. When both covers are closed it is rat and mouse proof. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest merit. Size 8 inches wide, weight 4 lbs. Price, \$1.50, not prepaid.

CONKEY'S REMEDIES.

Only vigorous healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's Poultry Remedies because they are absolutely dependable.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY—For fowls that sneeze, gasp and wheeze, also have a watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Follow directions on each box and cure will be affected. Treat the first symptoms, or better still, use as a preventive by putting it in drinking water occasionally. Your money back if it fails to cure when directions are followed. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S BLACKHEAD REMEDY—Usually develops in young turkeys. Marked diarrhea. Lack of interest in food. Head dark in color. General debilitated condition. Wings drooped; legs weak; feathers ruffled. Remedy is put right into the drinking water. Price, 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—For all forms of indigestion and cholera. The word cholera, when applied to poultry troubles, covers a number of ailments—some very contagious—others but little more than indigestion. However, the symptoms are very similar and all except the most virulent cases yield to the remedy. The word cholera, when applied to poultry troubles, covers a number of ailments—some very contagious—others but little more than indigestion. However, the symptoms are very similar and all except the most virulent cases yield to the remedy.

the same treatment. An excessively feverish condition of the intestines is always present in such cases; the fowl has little appetite and an abnormal thirst. Placed in drinking water. Directions on box. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, ppd.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY—Very successful, both as remedy and preventive. We advise using this with all incubator chicks as an extra precaution. Easily given as it is put right into the drinking water. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CANKER REMEDY—Hard swelling face. Yellow or cheesy growth may show in roof of mouth. Eye distended. Breath foul. Apply with swab in the mouth and throat in extreme cases. See directions for using on package. Price, 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—For fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease or during moulting season. Not a food but a medicinal preparation. Keeps hens in the best laying condition thruout the entire season. Two sizes, 40c, and 70c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S NOXI-OIDE—A wonderful disinfectant and germicide. Fine for many purposes—cleaning incubators and brooders, for washing founts and troughs and spraying wherever lice, mites or germs are making themselves a nuisance in the henhouse. Three sizes, pint 35c, quart 65c, ½ gallon 90c, not prepaid.



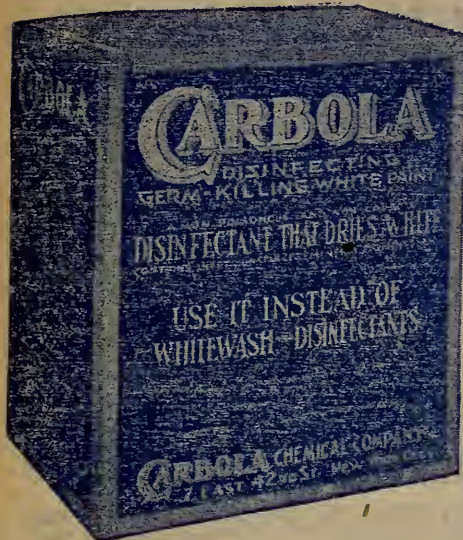
CONKEY'S GAP REMEDY—This poultry remedy is a sure cure for gap. First remove chicks to new ground. Keep everything clean. Disinfect ground, feed pans, etc., daily with Noxicide. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—Will successfully kill body lice on fowls and can also be used as a disinfectant, applied to walls, roosts and crevices with a powder gun. Never use powder on little chicks just before these go into a brooder or under a hen. Two sizes, 15 oz. package 35c, 48 oz. package 70c, postpaid.



CONKEY'S SALT-EM.

For horses, colts, calves, cows and hogs. This preparation is a medicated stock salt which destroys worms, and prevents disease. Full directions with every order. 10 lb. pail 80c, 20 lb. pail \$1.30, 40 lb. pail \$2.40, by express.



Grit and Shell Box.



Don't Worry!
Conkey Will Cure Me



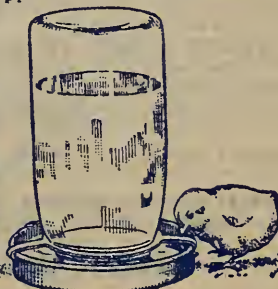
Piece Drinking Fountain.



Chick Feed Trough



Poultry Marker.



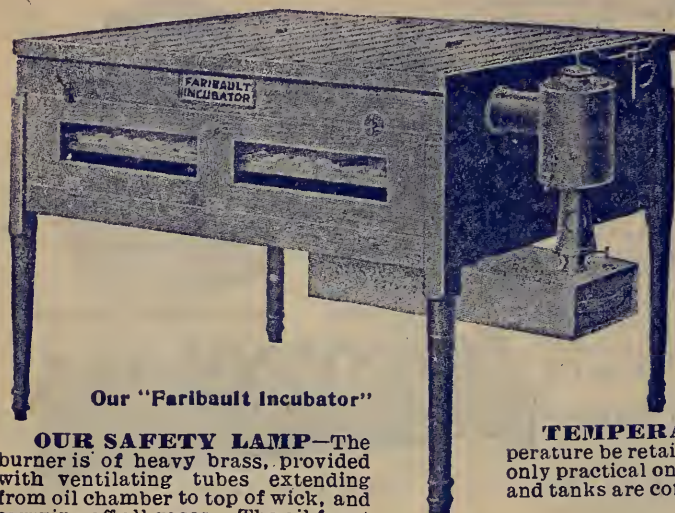
N. W. Fountain and Feeder.



Dry Food Hopper.



INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.



Our "Faribault Incubator"

OUR SAFETY LAMP—The burner is of heavy brass, provided with ventilating tubes extending from oil chamber to top of wick, and carrying off all gases. The oil fount is of heavy galvanized iron, is extra large, and fitted with a galvanized chimney which has mica window. There is absolutely no danger of explosion or catching fire with our safety lamp. The flame is always in sight, without removing lamp or chimney.

THE NURSERY—A nursery for the newly hatched chickens is fitted under the egg trays of our "Faribault" incubators. Here the chicks can be housed, warm and comfortable for 36 hours, before introduction to the brooder.

REGULATION OF TEMPERATURE—We use the compound Hydro-Wafer Regulator on our "Faribault" incubators. Thru years of experience, we have found this to be the most reliable regulation. It is easily adjusted and positively regulates the temperature to within a fraction of a degree thruout the entire period of incubation.

instead of the old style small lamp which has to be filled twice a day. Our large oil tank does not need to be removed for filling, as there is a filling cap at the end of tank so that the oil can be poured in without moving the tank. You will certainly appreciate the new improvements.

PRICES—You cant buy a better incubator than the "Faribault", but you can pay a better price for a poorer incubator.
No. 1—Capacity 125 eggs, weight crated 100 pounds.....\$15.75. No. 2—Capacity 250 eggs, weight crated 140 pounds.....\$19.75.

HOT WATER INDOOR BROODER.

This brooder is made very much like the hot air indoor style with the exception that it is fitted with a hot water tank and boiler made of heavy cold rolled copper, similar to the tank we use in our incubators. The boiler and lamp are on the outside, therefore no smoke or foul air has any chance to get into the brooder. This brooder has two apartments, one is the hover, the other the exercising room.

There is at all times a circulation of the hot water in the boiler and tank; the cooler water goes back into the boiler to be re-heated and than passes thru the machine again.

PRICES OF FARIBAULT HOT WATER INDOOR BROODERS:

No. 7—Capacity 120 chicks, copper tank, weight crated 60 pounds.....\$9.50.
No. 8—Capacity 240 chicks, copper tank, weight crated 85 pounds.....\$11.25.

All extras, such as safety lamp, burner, thermometer, instructions, are included.



Indoor Brooder.

HOT AIR INDOOR BROODER.

This brooder, altho strictly first-class, is sold at a very low price direct from factory to user. The heat is carried thru pipes made of galvanized iron run along top of brooder, thus giving top heat to the chicks. Thru a novel arrangement this fresh air is first warmed before it can enter the brooder, a very important feature. The window is on top of the machine and therefore chicks cannot crowd against it, and we also get more light and sunshine right into the brooder.

The safety lamp has a large oil fountain, provided with the highest grade burner, and same being on the outside is always in sight and easy to attend to. We are positive that this brooder cannot be excelled by any other that is heated by hot air, and can highly recommend same.

PRICES OF HOT AIR INDOOR BROODERS: { No. 5—Capacity up to 120 chicks, weight crated 50 pounds.....\$7.75.
No. 6—Capacity up to 240 chicks, weight crated 75 pounds.....\$9.50.

THE FARIBAULT OUTDOOR BROODER.

This brooder has three apartments, one for the lamp; no fumes or smoke from the lamp can enter the brood chambers. The brooding chamber is separated by a curtain, into two apartments, one is from 10 to 15 degrees warmer than the other, thus, if it is too warm for the chicks under the hover, they come out into the feeding apartment. The heating pipes are overhead, attached all around near the ceiling of brood chamber. The heat is, therefore, applied from the top downward which is the natural and only sensible way, the same as the hen applies the heat. We use the new "T" shaped cone radiator over the lamp chimney, so that the heat from the lamp strikes the under surface of this, which radiates it into the heating pipes. This positively eliminates any chance of trouble by the lamp blowing out or exploding, as any back drafts which might get into the pipe, blow down the sides of the chimney instead of into it. This makes the "Faribault" the most perfect brooder for outdoor use. There are large glass windows in the feeding apartment, which let in plenty of light and sunshine, so much desired.

PRICES OF THE FARIBAULT OUTDOOR BROODERS.

No. 9—Capacity 120 chicks, with galvanized iron roof, weight crated 75 lbs.....\$ 8.75.
No. 10—Capacity 240 chicks, with galvanized iron roof, weight crated 110 lbs.....\$11.00.

PRICE LIST OF REPAIRS FOR INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

These extras or parts fit nearly all makes of Incubators or Brooders.

Teated Incubator Thermometer, by express, 95c; by mail, \$1.05.

Brooder Thermometer, by express, 50c; by mail, 55c.

Extra Wire Egg Trays, each, by express, 75c. (Give exact size.)

Complete set of patent automatic Regulator fixtures, \$2.75.

Acme Compound Wafer Thermostat, 75c, postpaid.

Sun Hinge Burner, No. 2, 50c; by mail, 55c; No. 3, 60c; by mail, 65c.

Lampwicks, either 1 or 1½ inches wide, each 5c; per doz. 50c, postpaid.

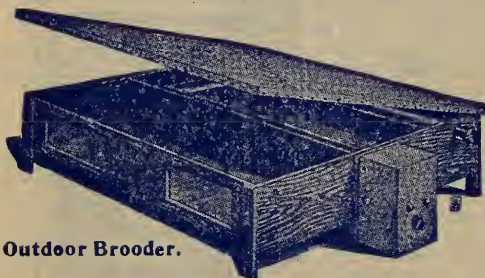
Lamp chimneys, No. 3, 45c; No 2, 50c, postpaid.

New Improved incubator lamp with large oil tank, lamp hanger, No. 2 burner and chimney, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.35.

New Improved incubator lamp with large oil tank, lamp hanger, No. 3 burner and chimney, \$2.35; by mail, \$2.75.

Brooder or old style incubator lamp with No. 2 burner, by express, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.75.

Brooder or old style incubator lamp with No. 3 burner, by express \$1.70; by mail \$2.00.



Outdoor Brooder.

"STANDARD" GARDEN TOOLS.

These splendid tools have gained wide popularity within a very few years on account of their sterling worth and moderate price at which they sell. All tools are well made of the best material and fully guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free on request.

STANDARD No. 9 Double and Single Wheel Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Hoe and Plow.

A splendid tool with all latest improvements. Is easily changed from a double to a single wheel cultivator, and with the hill and drill seeder attachments combines three practical tools in one. The tool will not only deliver seed in drills, but by shifting one part only, will drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Seeder is driven with steel chain. Equipment includes four shovels, one pair hoes, one pair diamonds, and 2 leaf guards.

Price Complete
\$16.30.



STANDARD No. 11 Hill and Drill Seeder.

This is tool No. 9 set up as a hill and drill seeder only, no other attachments. Seed planted with "Standard" seeders is in perfect condition to cultivate to the best advantage after the plants are up. Price: \$12.70.

STANDARD No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator.

With this tool you can get your money's worth in a few hours work, whether you have 5 acres, one acre or a garden only 25 feet square. Has a strong steel wheel 24 in. in diameter, making it work easily and carrying the tool in perfect balance. The handles are quickly adjusted to suit the height of the operator or to regulate the depth desired to run attachments. The equipment includes double end shovel mold board with landside, combined sweep and rake, (practically 5 tools.)

The Standard No. 20 is a splendid cultivator for the smaller garden. Try one and be convinced.

Price:
Complete
\$4.45.



BARKER WEEDER, MULCHER AND CULTIVATOR. Three Tools in One.

Makes Gardening Easy and Insures Best Yields.

The one implement every gardener should have, whether raising produce as a business or for the table.

The Barker Weeder, Mulcher and Cultivator is the only garden tool which will form a complete, porous and level soil mulch for conserving the moisture and holding it at the root of the growing plant where it assists in forming the nutrient solution, from which plants draw their nourishment. This soil mulch is also of such an even granulation that it readily permits complete aeration of the ground, allowing the noxious gases to escape. No other garden implement will do the work accomplished by the "Barker"—do it so thoroly and with so little labor.

Eight reel blades, working in combination with the knife passing under the surface, do the work. "Best weed killer ever used." Easy to operate, no delicate parts to get out of order. Enables you to safely get close to the plants and to do scientific, intense cultivation—makes gardening pay.

No. 6D—Cultivates strip 6 inches wide. Price \$7.25.

No. 8½D—Cultivates strip 8½ inches wide. Price \$8.50.

No. 10D—Cultivates strip 10 inches wide. Price \$9.60.

No. 11D—Cultivates strip 11 inches wide. Price \$10.40.

No. 66D—Cultivates 6 inch strip on each side of row. Price \$14.50.

All parts and workmanship guaranteed for five years.

Illustrated, descriptive catalog of Barker Weeders free upon request.

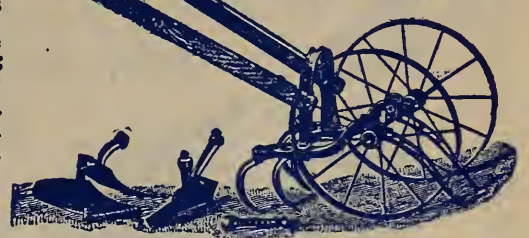
BARKER
WEEDER, MULCHER
AND
CULTIVATOR



Standard No. 13 Single & Double Wheel Cultivator.

This tool is light weight yet strong enough to last a life time; can be changed in a minute from a double wheel, for cultivating astride the rows, to a single wheel, to cultivate between rows. With wheels 16 inches high and attachments the proper shape, a child can run the tool. When set up either as a single or double wheel the wheels can be adjusted up or down to gauge the depth of work; the handles are also adjustable for height to suit boy or man. Equipment includes four shovels, 1 pair hoes, 1 pair diamonds, and 2 leaf guards.

Price Complete \$9.25.

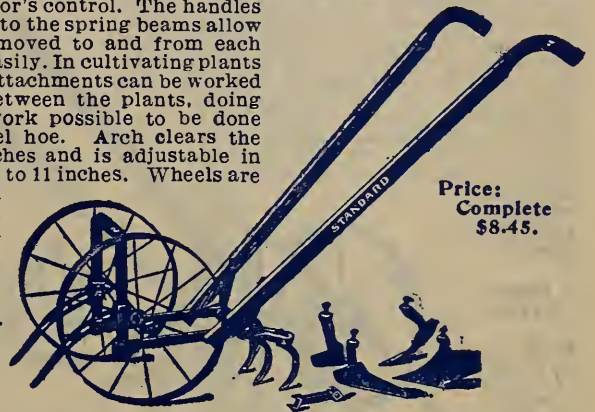


STANDARD No. 5 Spring Beam Cultivator.

This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments when in use are entirely under operator's control. The handles being bolted to the spring beams allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheel hoe. Arch clears the ground 15 inches and is adjustable in width from 7 to 11 inches. Wheels are 16 in. high with 1 inch tires. With attachments as follows:

4 shovels,
1 pair hoes,
one pair diamonds, two leaf guards and one wrench.

Price:
Complete
\$8.45.



STANDARD Three-Shovel Attachment.

Has three oval blades each 1½ inches wide and 8 inches long, made and finished same as regular attachments. Will interchange and work on Standard No. 20 cultivator or on any of our single-wheel tools. Handles easily and does perfect work. A trial will convince you that this tool is a good one. Price 90c.

"STANDARD" MIDGET SEEDER.

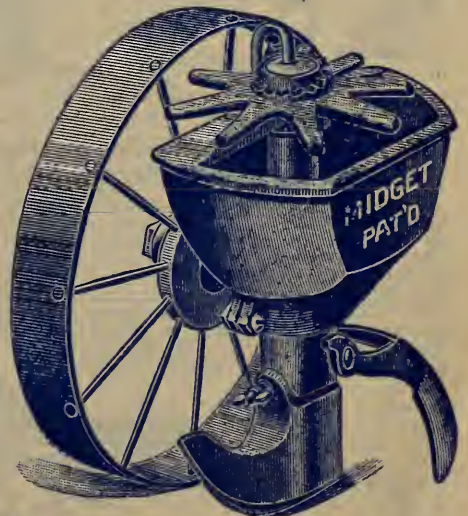
A SEEDER FOR SMALL GARDENS.—Will drill out clean a 5 cent package of seed just as well as a larger quantity. Will attach to any "Standard" single wheel cultivator, or to almost any make of single wheel cultivator having 5½ inches or more space between the shank and wheel. It attaches with one bolt in the same place and same manner as the cultivating tools. For use in close quarters, in beds or against a fence, or where it is not convenient to use the seeder attached to a cultivator frame, a short wood handle can be fitted to the seeder and used in this manner. Will drill almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans. While the hopper holds one pint, it will handle and drill out clean a 5c package of seed just as well as a larger amount. An index naming several different varieties of seed is in plain view on top and no trouble to adjust. The shoe is adjustable for any depth desired and the coverer swings so that small clods or a little trash does not interfere with its work.

This seeder is suitable for the man with a small home garden and is just as useful and efficient as a garden plow.

It is entirely set up and ready for use when it leaves the factory and the only thing necessary, is to bolt it to the plow frame. It has but few parts and the necessary adjustments are easily made. If you have use for a garden plow you have use for this seeder attachment.

The Standard No. 20 cultivator with the Midget Seeder, makes an ideal tool for the home garden.

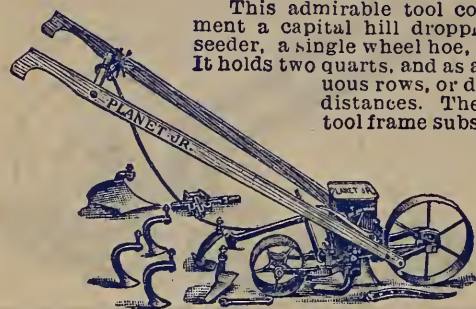
Weight when packed 8 pounds. No. 1. Price only \$4.10.



"PLANET JR." FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "PLANET JR." Tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalog free for the asking to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "PLANET JR." goods are well known machines, the best on the market. In sending your order to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.



This admirable tool combines in a single implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds two quarts, and as a seeder it sows in continuous rows, or drops in hills at 5 different distances. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It is useful almost every day during the season at every stage of garden work.

Price:
Complete \$19.00.

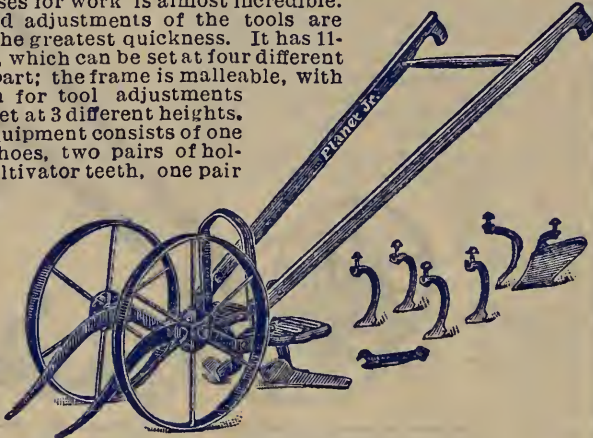
No. 4D, as a drill only,
\$15.00.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. \$12.00.

This perfect wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of uses for work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustments and can be set at 3 different heights. Complete equipment consists of one pair 6-inch hoes, two pairs of hollow steel cultivator teeth, one pair of plows, and one pair of leaf lifters.

Price:
\$12.00.

With rakes
75 cents
a pair
extra.



No. 13 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. \$8.50.

This tool is the No. 12 with the six-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally used. Any or all of the other tools may be added at any time.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe. Price: Complete, \$12.50.

This new tool is of great value to gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener. It is thoroughly well made and offered at a price that makes it pay the smallest gardener.



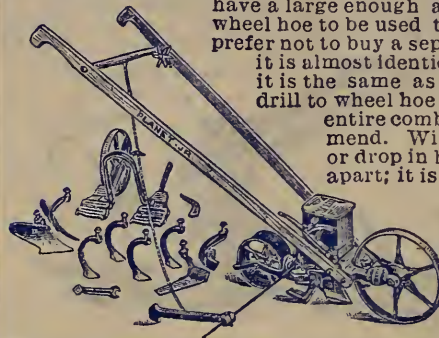
No. 91 Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer. Complete, with Steel Wheel, \$14.50.

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly and find it pays. The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry and tobacco growers, market gardeners, truckers and small fruit growers. The wheel won't clog; pulverizer leaves ground in perfect condition for seedling and plant setting.



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, and Double Wheel Hoe. Price \$22.50.

This new combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. As a drill it is almost identical with No. 4, and as a hoe it is the same as No. 12. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can recommend. Will sow in drills any thickness or drop in hills. 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; it is very accurate in planting all kinds of garden seeds. Two acres per day can easily be worked with this implement. The simplicity of this tool, both as a seeder and as a wheel hoe makes the combination thoroughly practical.



No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder. \$18.00.

This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills and also drops in hills. 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seeds in the thickness desired. The accurate hill dropping drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over in seed alone. It is fitted with 15 inch steel driving wheel. The hopper holds three quarts. The special force feed works equally well whether sowing with only an ounce or full hopper. We guarantee this drill to be more accurate than any other made and to give entire satisfaction.



No. 60 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Onion Hoe. Price: \$7.00.

This new tool is a departure from all previous wheel hoes. It is adjustable for the complete culture of onions, or general hoeing. The new all-steel hoes are a decided improvement over the older model.

We have a special Onion Harvest-er for this tool. Price: \$2.00.

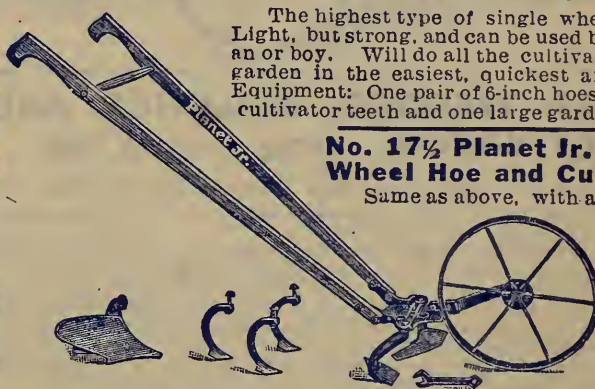
No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. \$8.25.

The highest type of single wheel hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way. Equipment: One pair of 6-inch hoes, three steel cultivator teeth and one large garden plow.

No. 17½ Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

Same as above, with a pair of hoes and three cultivator teeth only, the lifter is also included.

Price:
\$7.10.



No. 9 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe & Cultivator. Price: with Steel Wheel, \$16.75.

Strongly built so as to withstand incredible strain, yet light and easy to handle. Opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injury, throws to or from the row and throws back from center again. Cultivates any depth desired, and adjusts for any width. Does not clog.

No. 82
Price:
\$18.50.
Same as
No. 9, ex-
cept it has
7 teeth in-
stead of 5.



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COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS.

Some very remarkable values are offered in the following collections. It is our aim to have our customers receive these seeds just as they are advertised. We have used our best judgement in selecting varieties, putting in only the kinds we know have the very highest germination and will give complete satisfaction.

Some will perhaps think that the collections are used to dispose of old seeds—this is not a fact in our case. Only the highest quality seed obtainable is used and the greatest care taken in filling these collections.

For more definite descriptions of the collections offered below, we refer you to page 38.

SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION—18 packets for only 50 cents, postpaid.

LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION—38 packets for only \$1.00, postpaid.

FAMILY GARDEN COLLECTION—14 packets, 14 1-oz. packages, also 7 ½-lb. packages, for \$2.00, not prepaid.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

No. 1800. **SIX POPULAR ANNUALS** for 20 cents.

No. 1805. **TWELVE POPULAR ANNUALS** for 40 cents.

No. 1810. **TEN VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS**, not grown extensively, valued at \$1.00, for only 35 cents.

No. 1815. **EVERLASTINGS**. Six varieties for only 20 cents.

No. 1820. **PERENNIALS**. Five varieties for 25 cents.

No. 1825. **PERENNIALS**. Ten varieties for 50 cents.

See page 38 for the names of the varieties in these Collections.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—Eschscholtzia.

The beautiful illustrations shown on the outside of the back cover page bring vividly to our imagination these low growing annuals with finely cut bluish foliage and brilliant blossoms in all shades of yellow and orange-red. They bloom in profusion from July until frost and are very effective when planted with larkspur and blue cornflowers. We have the named and mixed varieties to offer as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1353. ALBA —Pure white..... | Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c. |
| 1360. MIXED —All sorts..... | Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c. |
| 1361. CALIFORNICA —The original yellow California Poppy..... | Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c. |
| 1362. CARDINAL —Carmine rose, shaded with orange..... | Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c. |
| 1363. GEISHA —Scarlet with the inside of the petals tinted with bright golden orange; the outside is glistening scarlet..... | Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c. |
| 1364. HYBRID MIXED —Wonderful mixture of coloring, such as rose, old gold, brick red, cream, etc..... | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1354. ROSY QUEEN —Rosy pink..... | Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 30c. |
| 1358. VESUVIUS —Wallflower red..... | Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 30c. |
| 1359. WALLERS CRIMSON —Carmine crimson..... | Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c. |

For further description of Eschscholtzia see page 44 of this catalog.

SEED CORN AND ALFALFA.

In the combination of Corn and Alfalfa the farmer of today has the two most profitable crops for the Northwest. From a feeder's standpoint the protein of the alfalfa and the carbohydrates of the corn makes an ideal ration. Other necessary elements are also supplied from both alfalfa and corn.

Without heavy yields the feeder cannot make his profit, but with extra heavy yields he secures extra heavy profit. The yield depends upon soil and seed. We can supply you with the seed. Seed corn production is our specialty. We are the largest growers of seed corn in the Northwest. If you will let us have your orders, you can depend upon receiving strictly northern grown corn of highest purity and germination. Our thirty-one years' experience in corn growing and as seedsmen enables us to know definitely what our farmers in the Northwest need and want in seed corn. We are in excellent position to supply strictly Minnesota grown seed corn, well selected and graded and of good strong germination. * Strong vitality is not the only characteristic of our seed corn, for it requires more than high germination to make good seed. The two ears illustrated on the opposite page show corn of our own origination.

GOLDEN JEWEL was produced by cross breeding Murdock Golden Dent with Early Mastodon, two varieties very similar in handsome form and type, the Mastodon being a deeper type, however, and later in maturing than Murdock. The combination of these two distinguished and similar types produced Golden Jewel, a handsome, compact, and well moulded corn, well rounded out over the tip of the ear, with deep square kernels set closely upon the cob. Golden Jewel is 16 to 20 rows, while the ears average from 8 to 9 inches in length. The stalks are strong and stout, and of medium height only, averaging 7 to 8 feet, with the heavy drooping ears set about 3¼ feet from the ground.

By careful selection for earliness, without sacrificing the good sized ears and extreme productiveness, and by years of careful breeding, we have produced the best and most profitable corn for the Northwest. Golden Jewel matures a trifle later than Minnesota Number Thirteen and ripens with Wisconsin Number Seven. It is not a new and untried variety as it has now been successfully grown for ten years. For prices see our Blue Figure Price List.

SILVER JEWEL—This might be called the white sister of our Golden Jewel, as it possesses the same perfection of type and the same characteristics as this. One of the best qualities of this corn is its vigor and resistance against cold ground and moisture from the day it is planted until it has matured a good and sound ear. For this reason it is so well adapted for land that is naturally cold. See Blue Figure Price List.

PAGES 84 TO 90 OF THIS CATALOG CONTAIN DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES THAT WE OFFER.

ALFALFA SEED.

Along with our experience in growing and breeding of seed corn we have paid special attention to Alfalfa seed. Upon reference to our alfalfa pages No. 5, 69 and 70, it will be found that we have all of the varieties to offer that are of any importance to farmers of the Northwest, and we wish to add further that all these varieties are from strictly northern grown fields and we can supply with affidavit from the growers of the kinds which we are offering. For prices please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.



Senator Dunlap.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The illustration on the inside of the front cover page brings before you the best that is grown of the three classes of berries—the early, medium early, and everbearing.

MINNESOTA NO. 3.

This is the earliest berry grown, being at least a week earlier than the earliest Dunlaps. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder and the fruit is not surpassed in flavor by any other kind. Price: 25 for 60c, 100 for \$1.75, 500 for \$7.00, 1000 for \$12.00, prepaid.

SENATOR DUNLAP.

The Senator Dunlap is an exceptionally heavy producer and is without doubt the best known of any of the common sorts. The fruit ripens early and continues a long time. It stands above all others in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any conditions of drought or neglect. Price: 25 for 50c, 100 for \$1.50, 500 for \$5.50, 1000 for \$10.00, prepaid.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING.

The Everbearing varieties are represented by the Progressive, which is an excellent plant maker and fruits continuously. Berries are rather long shaped, of fine dark color and good quality. This kind is certainly worthy of a place in every garden because of its long bearing season and being an exceptional fruit producer. Price: 12 for 50c, 100 for \$3.00, 500 for \$10.00, 1000 for \$18.00, prepaid.



California Poppy (Eschscholtzia).

REFER TO PAGE 128.
FOR DESCRIPTION

THE
TWO MOST
PROFITABLE
CROPS
FOR THE
NORTHWEST

GOLDEN
JEWEL

SILVER
JEWEL

FARMER
BRAND
ALFALFA



CALIFORNIA POPPY

PACKET EACH 10¢
5 PACKETS ONE OF EACH
NAMED VARIETY
FOR 40 CENTS

- 1 GEISHA
- 2 WALLERS CRIMSON
- 3 ALBA
- 4 ROSY QUEEN
- 5 VESUVIUS
- 6 MIXED



FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.,
FARIBAULT, MINN.